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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1885.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

To the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith the fourth annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

The statistics of the various industries of the Province have been carefully collected and tabulated, and in every subject of enquiry the first object has been to secure accuracy of statement.

Before referring to the statistics of Agriculture, a word of explanation may be offered as to the system under which they are prepared.

The extent of farm land occupied and cleared in each township is reported by municipal clerks to the Bureau, together with the area of wheat land sown in the preceding fall, as shown by the assessor's roll. In the month of June returns are received from farmers, giving for each farm the acreage of land occupied and cleared and the number of acres under the various field crops. These are not complete; that is to say, a very considerable number of farmers do not make reports of any sort; but the returns which are made and the total areas of occupied and cleared land as reported by municipal clerks furnish ample data for making very close estimates.

The agricultural statistics of Great Britain have been prepared in this way since the inception of the work there in 1866, and, although there were fears and prejudices which operated at first against the success of the undertaking, it is found that the number of farmers who refuse to give information is growing steadily less from year to year. Nor does any one question the general accuracy of the British statistics. For practical purposes they are as reliable as the returns of the census, and being published annually the tendency of every agricultural interest is clearly indicated.

So much depends on the state of the markets, the success and failure of crops and other conditions, that in computing the agricultural enumeration of a country census figures are very uncertain data for the subsequent years of a decade. As an instan take the production of wheat in Ontario: According to the census of 1871 we had, as t crop of the previous year, 7,891,989 bushels of spring wheat and 6,341,400 bushels of f wheat; and the prevailing opinion throughout the decade was that spring wheat kept t lead. But the next census showed that the yield of spring wheat in 1880 was o 7,213,024 bushels, while that of fall wheat was 20,193,067. It will be observed, too, th the areas as given for the four years 1882-85 show considerable fluctuations in whe barley, rye, pease and other crops, and these changes are perfectly intelligible when studi in relation to market prices, the good or bad yield of a harvest, the demand for meat a dairy products, and other conditions which affect the agricultural industry.

As to the general accuracy of these statistics, there is at least one good test by whi they may be tried. The average of fall wheat, as has been stated, is collected each ye by township assessors, and returns of it are made to the Bureau by municipal clerk Farmers also report their acreage of this crop in the June schedules filled up by them f the Bureau, and all the returns are tabulated in the office.* Now, trying twenty counti of the Province in which more than one-half of the fall wheat is grown, and compari assessors' returns of 1885 with the Bureau's estimate, it is found that the former gives total area of 524,982 acres, and the latter 541,932 acres. The difference is only abo three per cent. How much of this discrepancy is due to errors in the assesso returns of cleared land, how much to the difficulty of making the same returns twice whe the actual acreage of fields is not known, and how much to any fault in the estimates the result of insufficient returns, it is not material to enquire. The difference is hard apparent when the aggregate quantities are compared. All other estimates are made o the same basis, and it is reasonable to infer that they are as near to actual figures as tho of fall wheat. No other system short of an actual census is so likely to give safe result

With statistics for four consecutive years now collected and tabulated, a beginnin can be made of the study of comparative results: it is possible to deal with the statistics of each year in the relation which they bear to average quantities. Yet care must be taken to avoid hasty generalization. The common use of the term "average" is exceedingly vague and indefinite. To say of the temperature or rainfall in any season, the acreage or yield of crops, the number of live stock, the rate of wages, the cost of living, or of anything else the measure of which can be ascertained and stated in figures, that it is an average or above or below an average, is to make a statement that is only intelligible when the average is definitely known. Within certain limits the conditions which affect production and consumption undergo frequent if not constant change, and a knowledge of all the points touched between extremes in a series of years is necessary before we can determine a true mean. How long a time is required for this object, no one can pretend to say; but it must be obvious that the value of an average is increased by every additional year the returns of which supply data for its computation.

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* The schedule upon which farmers make returns to the Bureau in June, calls for statistics under th following heads: 1. Number of Acres in Farm; 2. Number of Acres cleared; 3. Acres of Fall Wheat sown 4. Acres of Fall Wheat ploughed up or re-sown; 5. Acres in Spring Wheat; 6. Acres in Barley; 7. Acre in Oats; 8. Acres in Rye; 9. Acres in Peas; 10. Acres in Corn; 11. Acres in Buckwheat; 12. Acres i Field Beans; 13. Acres in Pasture; 14. Acres in Hay and Clover; 15. Acres in Potatoes; 16. Acres i Mangel-wurzels; 17. Acres in Carrots; 18. Acres in Turnips; 19. Horses—(1) Number of Workin Horses (not including Breeding Mares); (2) Number of Breeding Mares; (3) Number of Colts and Unbroke Horses; (4) Total number of Horses; 20. Cattle—(1) Number of Working Oxen; (2) Number of Milc Cows; (3) Number of Store Cattle over 2 years; (4) Number of young and other Cattle; (5) Total numb of Cattle; 21. Sheep—(1) Number of Coarse-woolled over 1 year; (2) Number of Coarse-woolled under year; (3) Number of Fine-woolled over 1 year; (4) Number of Fine-woolled under 1 year; (5) Total numb of Sheep; 22. Pigs—(1) Number over 1 year; (2) Number under 1 year; (3) Total number of Pigs; 23 Poultry—(1) Number of Turkeys; (2) Number of Geese; (3(Number of other Fowls; 24. Wool (1) Numbe of Fleeces Coarse Wool; (2) Weight in Pounds; (3) Number of Fleeces Fine Wool; (4) Weight in Pounds 25. Pounds of Butter made last year; 26. Value of Farm Property—(1) Value of Land (not includin buildings); (2) Value of Buildings; (3) Value of Implements (including Vehicles); (4) Value of Live Stock 27. Rent Value of Farms per acre; 28. Wages of Farm Hands—(1) Per Year, with Board; (2) Per Year without Board; (3) Per Month in working season, with Board; (4) Per Month in working season, without Board; 29. Wages of Servant Girls, per Week.

The growth and maturity of crops depend largely on the influences of heat, light and moisture. Too much or too little of any one of these at the proper season cannot fail to have bad results, and a bountiful and well ripened crop is not possible without a due and ample proportion of each. The records of meteorology have attained a large measure of completeness during recent years, and probably no other part of America is as well served in this respect as the Province of Ontario. Since the work of this Bureau began the number of stations reporting rainfall has been increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-three, and the number reporting sunshine from two to ten. The records of temperature were very complete for some time previously; but for the past four years it may be fairly claimed that they are complete also for sunshine and precipitation. The following tables present the monthly averages of the Province for each of these years, and for the period of four years:

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.

MONTHS.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882–5.
	°	°	°	°	°
January	15.54	13.82	13.95	20.31	15.90
February	8.58	21.59	17.57	28.51	19.06
March	16.60	27.85	20.91	30.19	23.89
April	38.55	40.85	39.21	39.97	39.64
May	54.14	53.36	50.09	49.97	51.89
June	62.37	67.48	64.15	62.88	64.22
July	70.08	65.86	66.60	68.09	67.66
August	63.37	67.27	64.76	68.33	65.93
September	57.81	63.72	55.79	60.94	59.56
October	46.24	49.52	45.65	51.71	48.28
November	37.69	33.20	37.45	34.64	35.74
December	26.33	23.07	24.48	23.78	24.41
Annual Mean	41.44	43.97	41.72	44.94	43.02

PRECIPITATION.

MONTHS.	RAIN.					SNOW.				
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	'82-5.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	'82-5.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	1.69	.33	.41	1.18	.90	21.6	37.4	23.9	14.6	24.4
February	.36	1.34	1.47	1.12	1.07	14.3	16.2	22.3	8.0	15.2
March	.29	1.38	.16	1.88	.94	16.1	8.6	22.5	11.8	14.7
April	1.53	.93	1.53	1.34	1.33	12.1	2.5	3.4	1.2	4.8
May	2.30	2.94	4.61	3.36	3.30	1.8	......	......	......	.5
June	3.16	1.72	4.98	3.33	3.30	......	......	......	......	......
July	2.71	3.45	4.22	1.70	3.02	......	......	......	......	......
August	4.03	1.85	2.02	3.41	2.83	......	......	......	......	......
September	3.19	2.67	2.79	2.39	2.76	......	......	......	......	......
October	3.27	2.96	1.42	1.60	2.31	......	1.5	......	......	.4
November	2.25	1.72	2.60	1.29	1.97	6.1	12.3	9.5	9.9	9.5
December	1.11	2.01	.66	.65	1.11	21.8	16.3	14.2	26.1	19.6
Totals	25.89	23.30	26.87	23.25	24.84	93.8	94.8	95.8	71.6	89.1
Add for snow	9.38	9.48	9.58	7.16	8.91	......	......	......	......	......
Total precipitation	35.27	32.78	36.45	30.41	33.75	......	......	......	......	......

HOURS OF SUNSHINE.

MONTHS.	Sun above horizon.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.
	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.
January	285.7	73.6	47.9	76.7	84.5	70.7
February	291.4	97.6	50.0	100.1	104.5	88.0
March	369.9	144.1	148.4	166.4	136.0	148.7
April	406.4	175.7	151.3	186.4	252.5	191.5
May	461.1	216.1	177.8	188.0	220.5	200.6
June	465.7	267.3	279.8	226.7	260.0	258.4
July	470.9	287.5	226.4	258.9	276.0	262.2
August	434.5	189.0	255.2	277.1	197.5	229.7
September	376.3	212.1	166.6	175.0	205.0	189.7
October	340.2	114.3	110.1	115.6	181.1	130.3
November	286.9	39.6	59.3	77.1	78.0	63.5
December	274.3	47.0	44.5	41.5	33.1	41.5
Totals	4463.3	1863.9	1717.3	1889.5	2028.7	1874.8

Observations collected about fifty years ago by J. B. Boussingault, a well-known French writer on agriculture, led him to conclude that in order to learn what varietie of useful plants may be successfully grown in any part of the temperate regions of th earth, we must ascertain the mean temperature of the cycle in which vegetation begins and ends. We must enquire what time elapses between the sprouting of a plant and its maturity, and then determine the temperature of that period. In comparing these data with reference to the same species of plant grown in Europe and America, M. Boussingault found that the number of days between the start of growth and the date of ripeness was by so much the greater as the mean temperature was lower. He found the period of life to be longer or shorter as the mean temperature itself was lower or higher. "In other words," he says, "the duration of the vegetation appears to be in the inverse ratio of the mean temperature; so that if we multiply the number of days during which a given plant grows in different climates by the mean temperature of each, we obtain numbers that are very nearly equal." Thus the observations gathered by him went to show that for the growth and maturity of wheat an aggregate temperature of about 8.000° Fahrenheit is required; of barley, 6,000° to 7,000°; of corn, 7,500° to 8,000°; and of potatoes, about 10,500°. A greater amount of heat seemed to be necessary in France than in the States of New York and Ohio, and this was probably owing to different conditions of light and moisture, of which M. Boussingault does not take any account.

Now we possess for Ontario the record of all these conditions for the past four years, but we have no exact observations of the time required to grow and ripen any plant or fruit in relation to the conditions.

The subject is of practical value in so far as a knowledge of the facts would enable us to foresee the possibility of cultivating or acclimating in the several districts of the Province, throughout its large extent, varieties of grain, fruit, etc., successfully produced elsewhere without undertaking the cost, labour and risk of conducting experiments which could only be regarded as conclusive after they had been carried on for a series of years. The numerous attempts to grow sorghum, made in various localities during the past twenty years, will serve for illustration.

Our season of vegetation may be said to comprise the five months of May to September, a period of 153 days, and for this season the weather records of the past four years give the following averages of heat, light and moisture for the Province:

Daily temperature	61.86° Fahrenheit.
Aggregate of temperature	9,465.25° "
Precipitation	15.26 inches.
Sunshine	1,140.60 hours.

Of course in a country of the extent of Ontario—from Windsor within the circle of the great lakes in latitude 42° 25′, to Pembroke without the circle in latitude 46°—a country of varying altitudes and peculiarly situated in its relation to the lakes, varieties of climate are sure to be found. Yet in so far as temperature is an indication of climate the extremes are not wide apart, especially during the five months of May to September. For the purpose of a more detailed study of this subject in its relation to the different sections of the Province, the following tables are presented, showing the records for the five months in each year and the average of the four years:

AGGREGATES OF TEMPERATURE—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

STATIONS.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.
	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor	9,928.3	10,311.4	9,552.5	9,896.9	9,922.3
Goderich	9,294.5	9,725.3	9,254.2	9,464.4	9,434.6
Simcoe	9,499.0	9,808.8	9,303.6	9,568.1	9,544.9
Stratford	9,215.8	9,499.0	9,127.7	9,145.5	9,247.0
Hamilton	9,652.5	9,842.4	9,429.7	9,659.9	9,646.1
Toronto	9,216.6	9,433.1	9,052.7	9,363.1	9,266.4
Barrie	9,207.9	9,497.0	8,854.0	9,416.1	9,243.7
Peterborough	9,484.4	9,876.8	9,317.9	9,668.3	9,586.8
Cornwall	9,279.3	9,618.0	9,366.0	9,323.4	9,396.7
Pembroke	9,428.7	9,560.0	9,172.1	9,295.3	9,364.0

AGGREGATES OF RAINFALL—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

DISTRICTS.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
West and South-west	16.64	12.84	19.88	15.83	16.30
North and North-West	16.46	12.40	18.77	12.25	14.97
Centre	14.92	12.69	18.17	13.61	14.87
East and North-east	14.25	12.54	17.70	15.06	14.89

AGGREGATES OF SUNSHINE—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

STATIONS.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1883-5.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Windsor	1,165.6	1,158.5	1,142.6	1,155.6
Woodstock	1,113.1	1,160.4	1,059.4	1,111.0
Stratford	....	1,011.6	1,142.0	1,076.8
Toronto	1,296.5	1,271.9	1,198.8	1,255.7
Barrie	1,113.4	1,022.5	1,014.1	1,050.0
Lindsay	1,254.6	1,222.2	1,232.2	1,236.3
Kingston	1,239.6	1,123.4	1,185.0	1,182.7
Cornwall	1,273.7	1,110.4	1,164.3	1,182.8
Pembroke	982.0	1,019.0	....	1,000.5

As regards temperature, it will be observed that Windsor, in the south-western part of the Province, shows the highest aggregate, being 558.3° in excess of Pembroke in the north-eastern part. Yet the average temperature in Pembroke for the five months of vegetation is higher than in Toronto, Stratford and Barrie; and another curious fact is that the average temperature in Peterborough is only exceeded by Windsor and Hamilton. The lowest aggregate, however, is more than sufficient for the maturing of wheat, upon the basis of M. Boussingault's observations. It seems probable, indeed, that subject to other influences, wheat in Ontario matures considerably under the aggregate temperature of 8,000°. It may be added that one of the most noticeable of differences of climate in the Province is the length of the season. For instance, the mean daily temperature of Windsor for the month of April (computed from the records of the four years 1882–5) is 6.2° higher than that of Pembroke, and for the month of October it is 5.5° higher.

Rainfall appears to be pretty equally distributed over the Province; but it is greatest in the west and south-west district—a region that, in the summer season, is visited with frequent thunder storms. These cross from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and occasionally do considerable damage to the grain crops at harvest time. For this reason stained barley is the rule rather than the exception in that part of the Province, although in all other respects the district is well adapted for the growth of barley.

The comparative record of sunshine is given for a period of three years, owing to the fact that only two registers were in use until late in 1882. The total time of sun above horizon for the five months of May–September is 2,208.5 hours, and from the table it appears that the average of sunshine is about one-half of the possible. Pembroke falls below the average by 137.5 hours, and Barrie by 88 hours, while Lindsay exceeds it by 98.3 hours, and Toronto by 117.7 hours.

The area of farm land in the Province is ascertained each year from the rolls of township assessors. These rolls give areas under the heads of cleared land, wood land, and swamp, marsh or waste land, and every lot is entered as resident or non-resident. Strictly speaking, however, the returns do not show the exact area of farm land, for they include such portions as are covered by unincorporated villages, of which there are usually three or four in a township. The assessor, too, is liable to make mistakes in adding up long columns of figures, and frequently it is only when comparison is made with the returns of former years that an error is discovered. As a rule, township clerks readily undertake to correct a mistake of this sort when their attention is called to it, although in doing so they may be obliged to go over the additions of several years; but occasionally they refuse to revise the work of a "bungling" assessor, as he is generally termed, and in every such case years of returns are required before the correct areas can be known. But these errors are being gradually eliminated, and when correct areas are fully known the margin of difference between all estimates computed from them and the exact figures of an enumeration will be reduced to a minimum.

The following table shows the rural areas of the Province for the past four years—the returns for 1884 and 1885 only giving the classification of resident and non-resident lands, and those of 1883, 1884 and 1885 only giving the extent of swamp, marsh or waste land :

ASSESSED LAND IN TOWNSHIPS.

CLASSIFICATION.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area returned	21,775,299	21,712,316	21,458,067	20,180,485
Resident land	20,671,554	20,567,632	....	....
Non-resident land	1,103,745	1,144,684	....	....
Cleared land	10,856,283	10,736,086	10,539,557	10,172,712
Wood land	8,883,004	8,914,719	8,825,337	8,668,120
Swamp, marsh or waste land	2,036,012	2,061,511	2,093,173	....

The total area for 1882 is of resident land only, while that for 1883 is of resident and non-resident, but unclassified as such. The area of cleared land for 1882 is apparently too low, but as the returns were obtained for the first time in that year some errors in them doubtless escaped detection. The agricultural statistics of the report are limited to the area over which municipal organization extends ; the facilities of the Bureau for collecting information do not allow of getting returns from the scattered settlements in the unorganized districts.

Previous to 1882 the only records we had of the yield of crops in Ontario were those of the Government censuses. Beginning with 1842, we have had in forty-four years the statistics of only six harvests—those of 1842, 1848, 1851, 1860, 1870 and 1880,—and although very incomplete in regard to the acreage of crops, they have been accepted at home and used abroad as sufficient and conclusive evidence of the agricultural capacity of the country. But it must be obvious that data collected at such long intervals cannot be depended on to give trustworthy averages of anything so uncertain as a harvest. The decennial year may be favourable for the growth of crops or it may be unfavourable; the census takes no account of the conditions of weather, and whether the harvest be bountiful or meagre the good or bad name given to the country by the published results must stand until the next enumeration. It is only when the statistics of each harvest year have been collected for a series of successive years that we can begin to compute averages with some assurance of their trustworthiness, and no better evidence can be offered of what the agricultural lands of a country are capable of producing than is furnished by such statistics.

The two tables which follow exhibit for the principal field crops the results of four successive harvests in Ontario, as shown by the reports of the Bureau. In the first are given for each year the total acreage of the several crops and the acreage of each in every thousand acres of cleared land, and also the annual average of the four years ; and in the second are given for each year the total production and the production per acre, together with the annual average of the four years :

ACREAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS.

FIELD CROPS.	TOTAL AREA UNDER CROP.					AREA PER 1,000 ACRES OF CLEARED LAND.				
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Fall wheat	875,136	864,740	1,097,210	1,188,520	1,006,402	80.6	80.5	104.1	116.8	95.2
Spring wheat...	799,463	721,647	586,410	586,817	673,584	73.7	67.2	55.6	57.7	63.7
Total wheat ..	1,674,599	1,586,387	1,683,620	1,775,337	1,679,986	154.3	147.7	159.7	174.5	158.9
Barley	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	726,030	55.0	65.2	71.8	83.4	68.7
Oats	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,457,842	142.2	138.0	134.6	136.4	137.8
Rye............	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	138,774	7.2	9.6	17.8	18.2	13.1
Pease	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	580,137	59.5	53.2	51.5	55.1	54.9
Corn...........	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	190,846	15.4	16.3	20.3	20.3	18.0
Buckwheat	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	61,362	5.7	6.1	6.4	4.9	5.8
Beans..........	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	23,806	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.3
Potatoes	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	164,005	14.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.5
Mangels...	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	16,946	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Carrots.........	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	10,309	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Turnips	102,303	104,199	98,429	78,823	95,939	9.4	9.7	9.3	7.8	9.1
Hay and clover.	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,159,580	209.0	204.3	223.1	179.5	204.3
Totals........	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,305,562	677.0	671.0	715.6	700.4	691.0

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS.

FIELD CROPS.	TOTAL PRODUCTION.					AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE.				
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5
Fall wheat, bush.	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,255,202	21,277,018	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	21.1
Spring wheat „	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,999	10,782,901	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	16.0
Total wheat „	30,608,162	35,327,292	21,383,020	40,921,201	32,059,919	18.3	22.3	12.7	23.1	19.1
Barley ....bush.	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,587,843	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6	27.0
Oats ...... „	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	54,500,339	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4	37.4
Rye ...... „	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	2,351,451	16.2	15.9	16.0	18.7	16.9
Pease ..... „	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	12,344,409	21.7	24.0	19.7	19.6	21.3
Corn (in ear) „	10,741,391	12,935,889	....	13,420,664	12,365,981	64.0	74.1	......	64.9	67.6
Buckwheat „	1,530,675	1,484,570	....	1,262,973	1,426,073	24.8	22.5	......	25.2	24.1
Beans..... „	496,564	592,044	....	409,910	499,506	20.1	23.8	......	20.7	21.6
Potatoes . „	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	20,867,583	132.0	163.2	98.3	114.7	127.2
Mangels... „	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,569,837	466.1	471.9	363.1	488.3	446.7
Carrots.... „	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,913,483	383.7	382.0	353.4	402.8	379.6
Turnips ... „	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	37,695,696	402.1	426.2	303.6	448.6	392.9
Hay and clover, tons..........	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	3,125,807	1.43	1.39	1.75	1.14	1.45

The total area under these crops shows only a moderate rate of increase during the four years. It is less than the rate of increase in the area of cleared land, being 677 for every 1000 acres of cleared land in 1885, against 700.4 for every 1000 acres cleared in 1882; but this is only what we might expect to find in view of the attention given to the dairy industry, and to the grazing of cattle and sheep for our export markets. Yet while the total area is greater by 225,000 acres, there is a noticeable falling off in particular crops. In wheat, for instance, the breadth has been reduced by 100,000 acres, and it will be observed that great changes have taken place in the respective areas of the fall and spring varieties—the former being 313,000 acres less and the latter 213,000 acres more in 1885 than in 1882. This change is easily accounted for by the failure of the fall wheat in 1883, and the excellent crop of spring wheat in that and the following year. The low prices have no doubt been effective in reducing the breadth of this cereal, as it also has in the case of barley and rye. The area of the barley crop has been reduced in four years by 151,000 acres, and that of rye by 107,000 acres; and it appears that while in 1882 the average breadth sown to wheat, barley and rye was 276 acres for every 1,000 acres of cleared land, it was last year only 216 acres, or sixty acres less for each 1,000 acres of cleared land. The corn area has decreased since the almost complete failure of the crop by early frosts in 1883, and last year it was five acres less per 1,000 acres of cleared land than in 1882. On the other hand the area under oats has been gradually enlarging, the increase being 156,000 acres in four years—or from an average of 136.4 for every 1,000 acres of cleared land in 1882 to 142.2 for every 1,000 in 1885. The disappearance of the pea-bug after a quarter of a century's destructive visitation, which was generally noticed in 1884, has been promptly followed by an increase in the breadth of land devoted to this valuable feeding crop, and last year the area sown was 85,000 acres more than in 1882. The root crops have continued without much change throughout the four years, and the total increase of 23,500 acres in area has been almost wholly in turnips. The area in hay and clover was seriously reduced by winter exposure and spring frosts in 1882, but it is apparent that the average breadth under this crop is about one-fifth of the whole area of cleared land. Of the balance of the cleared land, 260 acres in every 1,000 was returned as pasture land in 1884, and 268 acres in every 1,000 in 1885; the rest is in orchard and garden, flax, hops, etc., and bare fallow. For the four years the average area under the principal crops was 7,305,562 acres, or 691 in every 1,000 acres of cleared land; and if to this we add 264 acres per 1,000 for pasture, which was the average for the past two years, there is left forty-five acres in every 1,000 for orchard and garden, bare fallow and the minor crops.

The second table, giving the aggregate and average production of crops and the average yield per acre, is valuable as showing the capacity of the land for cereal, root and grass crops, and for the evidence it affords of the importance of mixed husbandry. A comparison of the yield of each year with the average yield shows that in 1882 the hay and clover failed; in 1883, the fall wheat, corn, buckwheat and beans; and in 1885, the spring wheat. The loss in each of these years was a very considerable item by itself, and unquestionably the effect of it was felt in business circles; but with the rest of the crops yielding good harvests, and the dairy and other branches of agricultural industry to supplement the farmers' income, and to add their quota to the volume of commerce, the embarrassment of the situation was greatly relieved. But even with the failures mentioned, it will be seen that as regards aggregate yield and yield per acre the average for each crop is remarkably good, and in this respect at least Ontario does not stand second to any Province or State on the continent. In the following table* comparison is made between our Province and eight of the principal grain-growing States of the American Union, for wheat, barley and oats :

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

	FALL WHEAT.				SPRING WHEAT.				BARLEY.				OATS.			
	'85.	'84.	'83.	'82.	'85.	'84.	'83.	'82.	'85.	'84.	'83.	'82.	'85.	'84.	'83.	'82.
Ontario	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4
Ohio	8.1	15.3	9.5	16.7	....	....	....	....	20.5	26.0	21.0	19.9	34.5	29.0	34.0	28.0
Michigan	20.0	14.0	12.0	17.3	....	....	....	....	27.0	23.0	21.0	25.2	35.5	32.0	36.7	33.3
Indiana	10.8	13.2	10.4	15.7	....	....	....	....	12.5	23.0	20.4	24.0	31.5	30.0	30.5	27.0
Illinois	9.2	12.6	10.0	16.0	....	....	....	....	22.3	24.0	26.0	22.5	32.7	33.0	33.0	37.4
New York	15.5	16.5	11.0	18.7	....	....	....	....	22.0	23.0	24.5	25.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.2
Pennsylvania	10.0	15.0	13.5	15.5	....	....	....	....	18.5	19.0	25.0	23.5	27.0	28.0	33.0	27.8
Iowa	....	....	....	....	11.2	12.5	12.7	11.0	23.0	23.0	23.6	21.7	32.5	32.0	36.0	31.8
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	11.5	16.1	13.2	13.3	23.8	26.4	24.0	23.3	34.7	35.3	37.0	40.0

The comparison is flattering to Ontario, and it deserves to be accepted as conclusive evidence of the suitability of our soil and climate for the production of cereals on an economic scale. It costs no more to grow an acre of wheat, barley or oats in Ontario than in New York, Michigan, or Ohio ; and, other things being equal, it is obvious that the farmer who gets from his land the largest yield per acre is the one whose capital and labour give the most liberal return in profits. The only exception which can be made to this statement is, that more thorough tillage of the soil and a more generous application of manures or fertilizers by one farmer than another will increase the cost of production ; but this may be regarded as in the nature of a permanent investment, and so regarded it is not an element in the calculation of cost. The farmers of Ontario, however, cannot be accused of cultivating their lands too well, or manuring them too highly. There are not a few among them who can boast of growing forty or forty-five bushels of wheat per acre year after year ; and their success is due to the care bestowed upon their fields—to the investments they have made in drainage, in tillage and in nutriment. Much more can be done on these lines than has been done hitherto, and Ontario farmers ought not to remain satisfied with less than the English average of 28 bushels per acre.

There is another aspect in which the statistics of our crops may be presented, viz. : the relation of one year's aggregate yield and yield per acre with the average of a series of years. Taking the latter as 100, the percentages for 1885 of average aggregate produc and of average yield per acre for the four years 1882-5 were as follows:

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* The American averages are taken from the Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and, like those for Ontario, they are computed from careful estimates and actual results.

PERCENTAGES FOR 1885 OF THE 1882–5 AVERAGES.

CROPS.	Per cent. of total yield.	Per cent. of yield per acre.	CROPS.	Per cent. of total yield.	Per cent. of yield per acre.
Fall Wheat	101	116	Buckwheat	107	103
Spring Wheat	85	71	Beans	99	93
Barley	84	103	Hay and Clover	104	99
Oats	101	96	Potatoes	101	104
Rye	54	96	Mangel-wurzels	101	102
Peas	113	102	Carrots	88	101
Corn	87	95	Turnips	109	102

The crops of last year whose total yield fell below the average of four years we spring wheat, barley, rye, corn, beans and carrots; while those whose yield per acre f below the average of the four years were spring wheat, oats, rye, corn, beans, and hay a clover.

The statistics of live stock in the Province are obtained at the same time and in t same way as the statistics of crops. The reports have been uniformly favourable for t past four years in regard to the health and condition of animals; for, while fodder of a kinds has been generally plentiful, the country has been singularly free from the occurren of all contagious diseases excepting those of a mild type. Consequently the circumstanc were propitious for the breeding and rearing of animals, and until 1884 the mark prices gave an additional encouragement to the increase of herds. Since then, howeve the market has been less active, especially for cattle and sheep intended for the Engli markets, as well as for hogs for the home market, and the effect is visible in the return

HORSES.

SUB-CLASSES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Working Horses	311,587	303,474	349,552	336,932
Breeding Mares	95,963	93,910	87,380	70,596
Unbroken Horses	151,259	138,569	123,201	96,076
Totals	558,809	535,953	560,133	503,604

I think it is probable that owing to the wording of the schedule in the first a second years many farmers made a double return of breeding mares—as breeding ma and working horses, when they were used for both purposes—and hence the relativ large number of working horses in the statistics for those years. To prevent the possibili of this mistake being continued, the sub-classes were more clearly specified in the schedule of 1884; and it is fair to assume that the decrease in the number of working horses for that year is only the correction of an error, not an actual falling away in the number. The market for Ontario bred horses in the United States and in Manitoba has been continuously good, and it offers a sufficient explanation of the large and steady increase apparent under the head of young and unbroken horses.

CATTLE.

Sub-classes.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Working Oxen	15,302	16,793	17,071	14,566
Milch Cows	750,005	710,519	690,437	665,382
Store Cattle over two years	373,856	384,453	321,471	272,208
Young and other Cattle	837,317	813,905	789,075	610,527
Totals	1,976,480	1,925,670	1,818,054	1,562,683

Here, as might be expected, the greatest increase of the four years took place in the lists of milch cows and young cattle. The dairy industry has made wonderful strides in those years, as will be seen by the statistics of the cheese factories of the Province and the Trade tables of exports. Store cattle over two years show an equally large increase in numbers down to 1884, but with the fall in prices in that year the breeding of this class of animals received a sudden check. It remains to be seen whether the dulness of the cheese trade last year will have a similar effect on the numbers of milch cows and young animals; but the partial revival of both the butter and cheese markets has probably averted this misfortune.

SHEEP.

Sub-classes.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Coarse-woolled (over one year)	908,762	994,608	1,043,080	933,143
" (under one year)	547,952	595,996	580,095	676,362
Fine-woolled (over one year)	176,248	176,341	150,281	178,299
" (under one year)	122,643	123,788	95,328	127,499
Totals	1,755,605	1,890,733	1,868,784	1,915,303

The fine-woolled sheep are barely holding their number, but the coarse-woolled have been decreasing steadily and the returns last year are 152,791 less than for 1882. Similar reports are made for Ohio, Michigan and other American States, and there as well as here the low price of wool is given as the chief moving cause. In Michigan last year the decrease was 94,000, in Ohio it was 147,000, in Pennsylvania it was 300,000, and for the Union it was 2,038,000. It is interesting to notice, however, that in Ontario the wool-clip maintains a high average, and apparently it is an increasing one. The average weight per fleece of coarse wool for the four years was 5.45 pounds, and of fine wool it was 5.10 pounds; whereas last year it was 5.58 and 5.14 pounds for the two classes respectively. The total clip last year was 6,086,866 pounds, and its value computed from the average of the principal markets in the Province was $1,059,115.

SWINE.

SUB-CLASSES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Hogs over one year	225,512	257,711	245,996	252,415
Hogs under one year..........................	596,750	658,447	660,731	597,811
Totals.............	822,262	916,158	906,727	850,226

The low price of pork during the past two years has doubtless influenced farmers to some extent, but the change has not been sufficient to account for a decrease of nearly 100,000 in one year. A more effectual cause was the large mortality among young pigs last spring, owing, it is supposed, to the severity of the weather at the time they were dropped. The reports state that in many cases whole litters were lost.

POULTRY.

SUB-CLASSES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Turkeys	428,233	445,532	355,635	310,058
Geese...	476,942	540,130	491,093	533,357
Other Fowls	5,431,630	5,251,944	5,000,616	4,508,705
Totals............................	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344	5,352,120

The breeding of poultry has now become an important feature in the agricultural industry of the Province, and the statistics show that in counties near to the chief towns and cities poultry are kept in large numbers. The egg trade of the Province has been rapidly growing in volume during the past fifteen years, and within a more recent period a trade in dressed fowls has been established which promises to give handsome profits for the capital invested in it. As an instance of what can be done in this line it is only necessary to refer to the annual Fair held at Smith's Falls. A few years ago that section of country was visited with a plague of grasshoppers. Turkeys were introduced and bred in the hope that they would rid the country of its plague, and they succeeded effectually. How to dispose of the stock of turkeys to advantage then became a problem, and this was solved by the institution of an annual Fair at the approach of the Christmas season. This Fair has resulted so satisfactorily to the farmers that they have gone extensively into the breeding and fattening of fowls, and the statistics for the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Lanark and Carleton show to what large proportions the industry has already attained. At the last Fair about nine car-loads of dressed poultry were purchased by dealers for the New York and Boston markets, and no doubt other and larger markets will be found as the industry developes.

The cheese factory system has been carried on in the Province with great success during recent years, in spite of an unsteady and fluctuating market. In 1882 it appeared from information given to the Bureau that there were 471 factories in operation;[*] in 1883 this number was increased to 635; in 1884 there were 751; and in 1885 there were 752. For the first of these years returns of production were received from 305 factories; for the second year, from 440; for the third year, from 567; and for the fourth year, from 536. An estimate based on these returns gives the following aggregates of production and value each year for all the factories in the Province, together with the annual average of the four years:

CHEESE STATISTICS OF FOUR YEARS, AND ANNUAL AVERAGE.

——		1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.
Milk used	lbs.	733,437,254	685,964,727	539,696,197	409,144,701	592,060,720
Cheese made	"	71,209,719	66,939,573	53,513,032	39,346,095	57,752,105
Value of cheese..........	$	5,781,469	6,998,889	5,589,339	4,259,141	5,657,209
Value per lb............	cts.	8.119	10.456	10.445	10.822	9.795
Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	lbs.	10.300	10.248	10.085	10.398	10.251

The industry is not carried on to the same general extent in all parts of the Province. There are considerable areas in which no factory has been established, either because the milk can be more profitably disposed of by feeding it to young cattle or supplying the city markets, or because the farmers make butter and give more attention to field and fruit culture. In six counties bordering on Lake Ontario, from Lincoln to Ontario, there are only one-half as many factories as in the single county of Oxford, and not one-third of the number in Leeds and Grenville; but those six counties are chiefly devoted to field, orchard and garden culture, and they supply large quantities of milk daily to the Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines markets.

The principal dairy districts are in the eastern and western sections of the Province, of which the towns of Brockville and Ingersoll are regarded as the centres. Between these districts a friendly rivalry has existed for a number of years, and leading makers and dealers have vied with each other in efforts to extend the industry and to improve the quality of the product. Valuable service also has been rendered by the Dairymen's Associations, and their annual Reports have given to makers much useful information in addition to the interest and enthusiasm awakened at their conventions. But no doubt the best results have flowed from the system of personal instruction adopted in both districts, and from the counsels of dealers who know the requirements of the market and are able to give practical remedies for existing defects or to suggest methods for turning out an article more suited to the varying tastes of consumers—or rather to their improving tastes, for the demand seems to be constantly growing for cheese of the finest quality.

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[*] It is quite likely that the returns of factories in operation this year were not full, for according to the census there were 551 in the Province in 1880, whose value of product was $4,668,078. In 1870 the number was 323, and the value of product was $1,454,702.

But the rivalry has an interest owing to circumstances of a nature not so susceptible of control. In the western district the season opens a little earlier, so that the average time during which factories have been operated in the past four years is three days longer in the west than in the east, being 162 days in the former and 159 in the latter. The average yield of milk per cow, according to the returns of factories, is also higher in the west than in the east, being 2,952 pounds in the former and 2,749 in the latter. Reduced to the unit of a day's yield, this is equal to 18.26 pounds in the west and 17.34 in the east, or almost one pound per day in favour of the western cow. But the advantages of a longer season and of a higher yield of milk are very nearly offset by the greater curd product of milk in the east. In the western counties the average of four years is one pound of cheese to 10.4265 pounds of milk, while in the eastern counties it is one to every 9.9878 pounds. On this basis the comparison stands, 1.75 pounds of cheese per cow daily in the west to 1.73 in the east, or (eliminating errors) a showing of only 2.60 pounds in favour of the western cow in a season of 159 days. With the advantage of the longer season, however, the showing is 7.85 pounds in her favour. The results are surprisingly close, yet it is apparent that the rivalry between the two districts might very profitably turn in the direction of increasing the averages along all the lines, and especially the average of milk yield in the season.

Why the average price of cheese should be higher in the west than in the east is to some extent a subject of speculation; but in view of the fact that the product of both districts reaches a common market, the most obvious inference is that difference in the selling price to dealers is due to difference in the quality of the cheese. As long as the discrimination continues, and whatever the cause of it may be, it means a loss of about $170,000 a year in the eastern counties, on the present production.

In several counties of the Province, foremost of which are Wellington and Ontario, numerous herds are maintained for breeding and grazing purposes, and the general infusion of Shorthorn blood especially has greatly encouraged the rearing and fattening of cattle for the home and English markets. This branch of live stock enterprise, as is well known, requires that a large quantity of milk be fed to calves on the farm, and is seldom pursued conjointly with the dairy industry in any of its forms. The opinion widely prevails that for breeding and feeding purposes on a successful scale young animals must be given a generous allowance of full milk; but although it does not seem likely that cattle of good stamina can be reared where the whole of the milk is sent to the cheese factory or to the city market, the experiment is not yet generally regarded as conclusive so far as relates to making butter and feeding calves on the skim-milk. The Model Farm creamery, the patrons of which are breeders and feeders of thoroughbred and high-grade stock, will doubtless afford a good test, especially in connection with systematic experiments on the Farm, and it is hoped that all the results there will be carefully noted. But the factory system, wherever it has been established and fairly tried, appears to have won the confidence of the farmers. They are not disheartened or dismayed by the fluctuations of the market, for the experience of twenty years shows that these are not more frequent nor is the disturbance more serious than happens with any other agricultural product. The consumption of cheese has increased enormously in that period, and there is no reason to fear that a good article will cease to be in demand or that the price of it will fall below the cost of production.*

The value of farm property in the tables is made up from the returns made by farmers in the June schedule, and is given under the heads of (1) land (not including buildings), (2) buildings, (3) implements (including vehicles), and (4) live stock. The circular calls for the fair market value of each class of property; but in the first year of collecting these statistics it was evident from the remarks made in many instances, and in spite of assurance being given to the contrary, that the enquiry had some scheme for levying taxes in view,—hence the comparatively low valuation in the returns for that year, as appears in the following table:

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

—	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	$	$	$	$
Land	626,422,024	625,478,706	654,793,025	632,342,500
Buildings	182,477,905	173,386,925	163,030,675	132,711,575
Implements	48,569,725	47,830,710	43,522,530	37,029,815
Live Stock	100,690,086	103,106,829	100,082,365	80,540,720
Total	958,159,740	949,803,170	961,428,595	882,624,610

The depreciation of land naturally follows a decrease in the value of its products, and for the past two years the low prices of cereals have largely diminished the farmer's revenue. Owing mainly to the fall of prices, but partly also to the failure of one or two crops, the average value of our wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease harvests for the past three years is nearly $26,000,000 less than the value of those crops in 1882, and $7,000,000 less than the average value of the four harvests. The reduced valuation of the land is a natural consequence of these circumstances, and the agreement of one with the other is evidence of the intelligence and care with which the returns made by farmers to the Bureau are prepared. A large and steady increase is apparent in the value of farm buildings, being at the rate of $10,000,000 a year since 1883; but although this is a large sum in the aggregate, it is not more than an average of $55 for each farm. A steady increase is apparent also in the value of implements, but much lower between 1884 and 1885 than between 1883 and 1884. The diminution in the value of live stock since 1884 accords fairly with the fall in market prices, although it is greater than appears owing to a considerable increase in the number of horses and cattle. The same result is found in the statistics of the States of Michigan and Ohio; and there as well as in Ontario the returns show an incerase in the number of horses and cattle and a decrease in the number of sheep and hogs. In Ohio the valuation of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on 1st January, 1885, was $141,839,205, and on the 1st of January this year it was $132,396,045—a decrease of $8,443,160; and in Michigan the valuation made at the same periods respectively was $76,107,323 and $70,745,306—a decrease of $5,362,017. For the whole of the United States the valuation on 1st January, 1885, was $2,293,931,286, and on 1st January this year it was $2,201,778,766—a decrease of $92,152,520, notwithstanding an increase in the number of all classes of animals excepting sheep. The average value per head of horses in the United States in 1885 was $73.70; of milch cows, $29.70; of other cattle, $23.02; of sheep, $2.14; and of hogs, $5.02. The returns made by Ontario farmers do not give the values in detail, but using the American averages the values of animals by classes in 1885 would be as follows: Horses, $41,184,223; milch cows, $22,275,148; other cattle, $28,233,455; sheep, $3,756,995; hogs, $4,127,755—a total of $99,577,576. This allows $1,112,500 for the value of poultry, to make up the total of $100,690,086 for all classes of live stock according to the returns of farmers; so that compared with the United States statistics the Ontario valuation is fair. Compared with those of Ohio and Michigan it is moderate, for there is no reason to believe that farm animals in either of those States are better than in Ontario; yet compared on the basis of Ohio averages the Ontario valuation would be greater by $14,000,000, and on the Michigan average it would be greater by $16,000,000.

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* The imports of cheese into Great Britain and Ireland grew from 853,277 cwt. in 1865, valued at £2,463,299, to 1,927,139 cwt. in 1884, valued at £5,001,635, being an increase in quantity of nearly 126 per cent. During the same period the population grew from 29,925,177 to 35,961,540, an increase of only 20 per cent. The exports of cheese from Canada grew from 4,503,370 pounds in 1869, valued at $549,572, to 79,655,367 pounds in 1885, valued at $8,265,240.

The values of the wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease crops of the Province in the past four years, together with the average of the four years and the average per acre, are presented in the following table:

VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

CROPS.	TOTAL HOME VALUE.					AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.				
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-5
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall Wheat ..	17,504,799	16,677,693	12,239,805	31,567,754	19,497,513	20.00	19.29	11.11	26.57	19.37
Spring Wheat.	7,358,684	11,892,264	10,406,887	10,245,959	9,975,948	9.20	16.48	17.75	17.48	14.81
Barley	9,126,540	10,247,806	10,496,172	15,784,865	11,413,846	15.27	14.63	13.86	18.60	15.72
Oats	17,397,369	19,097,476	20,737,971	21,715,731	19,737,137	11.27	12.89	14.62	15.65	13.54
Rye	701,871	984,010	2,018,201	2,223,231	1,481,828	8.96	9.52	10.73	12.00	10.68
Pease	8,123,591	8,817,395	7,578,343	8,144,525	8,165,963	12.57	15.44	13.96	14.52	14.08
Total......	60,212,854	67,716,644	63,477,379	89,682,065	70,272,235	13.26	15.24	13.83	18.85	15.35

values are computed from average prices made up from quotations of the arkets of the Province for the second half of each year.* They present an study, especially in relation to the averages of total value and of value per appears that as to total value they stand in the order of (1) oats, (2) fall parley, (4) spring wheat, (5) pease and (6) rye, while as to value per acre they e order of (1) fall wheat, (2) barley, (3) spring wheat, (4) pease, (5) oats and he values of other field crops, (viz. : corn, buckwheat, beans, hay potatoes, car- rnips), have only been computed for the past year, their aggregate being). Hay is of all our crops the most important in the aggregate, its value last average of market prices being $32,033,727, or $14.12 per acre.

irse it is not implied that these values represent a season's proceeds of the l industry of the country in gold or currency. A large proportion of the field isumed on the land which grows them, and through conversion into meat and icts, into bone and muscle, or into manure for enriching the soil, the resources evenue are established, means of labour and reproduction are supplied, and the capital of the land is maintained and increased. The average annual value of product during the past four years was $5,657,000, and this is only one instance ral process of converting raw material into manufactured article carried on to r less extent by intelligent husbandmen in the country ; for every well-managed scene of operations in trade and manufactures as real and practical as any orld affords.

ining industry of the Province is slowly growing in importance ; but although tores of the precious and economic metals of great value and unknown extent, lopment hitherto has been slow and fitful. In Ontario as well as in the United culation has been far more active than business enterprise, and it is easier to ne on the market for a million dollars than to sell it for a hundred thousand. ds in the working of mines have been on a small scale precisely the same as ued in the United States on a large scale, and we have had the same experi- e money required for carrying on work is ventured in the hope of realizing a tune from the discovery of a bonanza ; operations are marked by rashness and nce, and commonly they end in disappointment and failure. In volume XIII ited States census, recently issued, the general record of these enterprises is p by Mr. Clarence King. He says :

> foreign countries the mining industry possesses a stability and steadiness which result largely ment ownership and supervision ; and these causes, however inapplicable in this country, have d an economic effect. When such is the case, a far-sighted policy is always shown ; plans are

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rices compiled from daily and weekly quotations of the principal markets of the Province for of each year are as follows :

	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
heat, per bushel	$ 0.81	$ 0.80	$ 1.05	$ 1.01
Wheat "	.81	.81	1.07	1.06
	.55	.54	.57	.65
	.32	.33	.38	.43
	.55	.60	.62	.64
	.58	.64	.71	.74

laid with a view to the remote future, and the plant and mine opening are substantial to a degree seldom seen here. The American miner, expecting to work out his mine in a few years, would hardly think of using brick work or masonry in his galleries, etc., as is done in some of the foreign mines. Where an investment is made with the expectation of small, steady returns, extending over a long series of years, as has been the case with the greater portion of the enterprizes conducted by government or by strong companies abroad, the most substantial work is in the end the most economical: but here, where the effort is too often to get out the largest amount of bullion in the shortest time possible, plans are seldom laid with a view to the remote future. The number of precious-metal mines in this country which have continued to be productive during a period of ten years is very limited, and the life of many of the most famous and successful ones has been far shorter. Indeed, a bonanza which has required two or three years to exhaust is a rarity, and when it is considered that many of the most productive mines have yielded merely a single large ore-body at or near the surface, the short average life is seen to be owing to natural causes as well as to the rapidity of operation. An engineer is hardly to be blamed, then, if he plans for the exigencies of the immediate present; on the one side he is pressed by the stockholder, clamorous for speedy profits, and on the other hand he realizes that the chances of a long period of bonanza are slight. His policy is forced upon him. He aims to secure given results by the most direct means, and when the object has been attained he cares little whether his drifts cave and the structures over his hoisting works and mills fall in, if they have served their purpose.

This is the record of Silver Islet and East Silver Mountain in our own Province, one of which has yielded millions of ore and the other nothing beyond a rich surface show. But signs of an improved method are appearing, and during the past year substantial progress has been made in several quarters. Our mines of iron, copper, silver, gold, apatite, asbestus, salt, etc., present a field for enterprise that has been too long neglected; and with the union of capital and skill we may confidently hope for a development of these resources which, in the near future, will form no unimportant part of the industrial products of the country.

Some difficulty has been experienced in collecting statistics and other facts of mining operations; not that information has been refused in any case, but that owing to the nature of it the owners or managers of mines neglect to make up reports giving the particulars called for. They appreciate the value of yearly reports of the industry, and wherever personal visits have been made they have been found willing and anxious to give any details relating to the progress made, number and wages of employees, quantity and value of output, etc. But while a personal visit to the various mines is desirable—and for gaining a proper knowledge of the industry local observation and enquiry are occasionally essential—it is an expensive mode of gathering facts, and hitherto the pressure of other duties has been in the way of making complete rounds of the mining fields and collecting full details of their yearly operations. The subject is one in which the country at large has an interest, and in regard to this as well as some other industries it may be found necessary to extend the powers of the Bureau so as to make the supply of information a duty.

A subject of widespread interest at the present day is the condition of the working classes. How they are employed, what wages are paid, and how much it costs them to live are data the knowledge of which is indispensable for a proper study of their condition. The information contained in the tables of this Report has been gathered directly from the parties most interested in the supply of it and most competent to give it—the workers themselves and the persons and companies that employ them. There is one exception, however, that of farm laborers. Men of this class are isolated in the country, without organization of any kind, and the only means of reaching them is personal canvass; consequently I have in their case taken the returns of employers only.

For the last three years the wages of farm laborers have been compiled from the June schedule of farmers, and they exhibit a steady decrease of wages in these years. The average rate to men with board, employed by the year, was $173 in 1883, $167 in 1884, and $160 in 1885; while to men without board the rate in excess was $91, $90 and $93 for each year respectively. To men employed by the month during the season of field work the average rate with board was $20.37 in 1883, $19.44 in 1884 and $17.32 in 1885; and to men without board the allowance in excess was $9.84, $9.67 and $9.86 per month for each year respectively. The cause of this decrease will be readily understood when it is stated that three thousand self-binding reapers were sold to the farmers of the Province in 1884 and seven thousand in 1885, and that each of these reapers dispenses with the labor of four men at what in former years was the season of the farmer's greatest need. The result is, that now the supply of farm laborers is abundant and that farmers are given a choice of the best men at wages considerably lower than the rate of three years ago. It is only in the class of domestic servants that a scarcity exists, and with respect to these it seems probable that relief will only come with a reform in the conditions of service—when drudgery will be lightened by the more general introduction of modern conveniences and the use of labor-saving appliances.

The statistics of labor and wages in the towns and cities cover a much larger field. Skilled and unskilled laborers of almost every class and occupation are represented in the tables, and details are given with as much fulness as possible consistent with the respect due to personal sentiment, avoiding what might be regarded as simply inquisitorial.

The tables of weekly wages in April and October are compiled from returns obtained from employers and employees—those of the former by an officer of the Bureau who visited all the towns and cities for that purpose, and those of the latter by local agents. A comparison of the weekly wages in 1884 and 1885 is presented in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN 1884 AND 1885.

——	APRIL WEEK.		OCTOBER WEEK.		BOTH WEEKS.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Employers' returns	$7 80	$7 90	$7 82	$7 81	$7 81	$7 85
Employees' returns	8 14	8 35	8 23	8 14	8 19	8 24
Average of both	7 89	7 96	7 92	7 85	7 90	7 90

These averages are computed from returns for 17,347 workers in April and 17,856 in October, made by employers of labor; and for 2,707 workers in April and 2,811 in October made by employees themselves. In the case of the latter, however, 84.5 per cent. of the whole are males over sixteen years, whereas in that of the former they are only 75.8 of the whole. Hence the lower average of wages according to the returns made by employers; while, of course, the preponderance of numbers inclines the scale to their side in computing general averages from the two classes of returns.

The yearly tables, which give earnings, cost of living, etc., are necessarily compiled from returns made by workers only. They present many interesting features for study; but whatever they may prove or disprove in the course of time, the scientific method demands cautious reserve of their use in the solution of any one of the labor problems which perplex the minds of statesmen and economists, capitalists and workmen. Patient collection of data should precede every generalization, and our facts or particulars must be of sufficient scope to distinguish between what is incidental and what is regular or general before we can safely venture to lay down laws which govern the interdependence of capital and labor. What is true of the relations of those great interests this year was not in every respect true of their relations a year ago, and very probably will not be true of them a year hence. But what they are, and were, and shall be, we may know if we investigate; and, knowing, I believe it is possible so to regulate them as in the highest degree to advance the interests alike of capital and labor. An idea of the condition of the labor market during the past two years may be formed from the following synopsis of workers' returns, which are grouped in the order of earnings to cost of living:

AVERAGES OF TIME, EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN 1884 AND 1885.

——		No. of workers.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit.
Earnings more than cost of living............	1884	1342	278.49	$454.75	$338.75	$116.00
	1885	1621	278.79	431.87	330.50	101.37
Earnings equal to cost of living............	1884	1265	260.79	331.51	331.51	....
	1885	710	271.72	321.50	321.50	....
Earnings less than cost of living............	1884	246	214.97	259.96	326.42	—66.46
	1885	306	230.52	317.16	368.66	—51.50
Average for all workers.	1884	2853	265.17	383.31	334.47	48.84
	1885	2637	271.28	388.85	332.50	56.35

No other evidence is needed to prove that the condition of workingmen in those years has not been satisfactory than the large proportion whose cost of living was either equal to or more than their earnings. The average time of employment of those whose earnings were more than the cost of living—the most fortunate class of workers—was almost exactly the same in both years, and it was thirty-three days short of full time; whereas in the case of those whose cost of living was equal to earnings it was for both years forty-five days less than full time, and in the case of those whose cost of living was more than earnings it was eighty-nine days less. In the tables for 1885 cost of living is given in some detail, showing how much of it was for rent, and how much for fuel, clothing and food. In the nineteen towns and cities from which returns have been obtained the average cost of rent for the year is $74.41, and of fuel $40.53. These are items of expenditure for objects of common benefit to the family of a worker, and their cost bears no accurate relation to the number of its members. The cost of clothing to a worker with dependents is $19.03 per capita, while to one without dependents it is $55.09—an amount that would seem extravagant but for the well-known disposition of persons having no one else to provide for to spend liberally on dress and adornment. Food is the most important item, and the average cost per capita in the nineteen towns and cities is $47.67. The worth of this average may be questioned, as no one can say definitely what the quantity and cost of his food supplies are without keeping accounts. But fortunately we are able to verify the returns of workmen by others which have been prepared with the greatest care possible, the accuracy of which cannot be disputed. The tables of food consumption at thirteen public institutions in the Province, embracing schools and colleges, prisons and asylums, show that the average cost of a ration of food is 12¼ cents, or $44.71 a year per capita; and in view of the more advantageous rates at which supplies may be purchased for those institutions, and the relatively small quantity which goes to waste, the average of $47.67 a year per capita cannot be regarded as extravagant for the family of a workingman. Now as the average number of persons in a family, including the worker, is shown by the tables to be 4.54, the cost of a year's food is $216.42, and of a year's clothing $86.39; or a total for rent, fuel, food and clothing of $417.75. The difference between this sum and the average yearly earnings of workers with dependents ($447.60) is a small margin out of which to provide for other expenses of the family; and the picture would be much darker than it appears but for the fact that about fifteen per cent. of the number of this class making returns are owners of the dwellings they occupy.* The prospect under these conditions is not encouraging to the working classes; but it would be premature to say that the conditions are normal. Whether there be a fair distribution of the products of labor or not, can only be determined by pursuing the inquiry along another line. The cost of production and the value of the thing produced must be known before an opinion can be formed or a conclusion reached; and if derangement of the relations between capital and labor can be adjusted in no other way, means ought to be found to uncover all details in the processes of industry.

Various other tables are given relating to the industries and institutions of the country, but they are principally abstracts of sessional papers and other public documents and do not call for special reference or comment here. They are valuable chiefly because of bringing together statistics extending over many years, in which growth and progress may be traced and comparisons made without the trouble of researches extending through scores of volumes, to which a few people only have easy access.

In conclusion, I desire to express grateful thanks to correspondents, farmers, manufacturers, workingmen and others who have given information to the Bureau on a variety of subjects and furnished material which, I trust, will be found of some value in studying the industries of the country; and to the clerks of the office who have tabulated a vast mass of returns, an acknowledgement of the faithfulness and efficiency of their service is as justly due as it is cheerfully accorded. The imperfections and shortcomings of the Report are to no one better known than to the writer.

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, *Secretary.*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,
TORONTO, May 1, 1886.

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* The inquiry does not extend to liabilities against dwelling-house property, and it is impossible to say how much of surplus earnings is required to pay off these as they mature. All such payments are in the nature of an investment, and not to be counted as part of the cost of living.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The meteorology of 1885 presents some very marked features, and, when compared ith that of the previous year, a few striking contrasts. The tables given below relate to he six growing months of the two years, and a careful examination of them will prove nstructive, not only as a meteorological study, but as showing how closely the course of he crops can be traced in the variations of the weather. The first table gives the record f mean temperature at ten of the principal stations, which are fairly representative of very district in the settled portion of the Province :

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT TEN STATIONS IN 1884 AND 1885.

STATIONS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor	43.3	44.1	56.3	58.5	65.5	70.4	74.4	70.0	65.6	69.9	62.6	68.3
Goderich	38.8	39.5	53.1	52.7	61.4	67.8	68.3	65.2	62.1	67.4	58.8	64.9
Simcoe	40.3	41.2	54.0	55.1	61.7	67.8	71.5	66.1	64.5	66.6	58.6	65.1
Stratford	37.9	40.6	54.1	52.8	61.2	68.0	67.9	64.0	60.8	64.3	57.1	61.5
Hamilton	40.1	41.6	53.4	51.9	65.0	67.3	71.1	67.0	66.0	69.5	59.9	66.1
Toronto	37.7	40.9	51.7	51.2	60.6	65·1	68.3	64.3	63.5	65.6	57.0	62.2
Barrie	35.8	37.9	53.1	50.8	60.3	66.6	68.7	65.0	62.1	66.2	56.6	61.9
Peterboro	38.0	41.6	56.0	54.6	62.5	68.9	70.6	66.9	63.8	68.3	56.9	64.2
Cornwall	37.4	41.2	55.1	53.5	62.3	66.7	68.7	64.8	62.5	67.7	54.5	61.7
Pembroke	36.2	39.9	54.6	52.5	63.2	66.2	71.3	65.3	62.8	67.2	56.1	61.3
Averages ..	38.55	40.85	54.14	53.36	62.37	67.48	70.08	65.86	63.37	67.27	57.81	63.72

These returns indicate much greater irregularities of temperature in 1885 than in 1884. While the past year shows a considerably higher mean for a single month than its predecessor, the monthly average for the growing season was over two degrees lower, and the aggregate temperature of the season 365° lower. The influence of these extremes was decidedly manifest in the history of the various crops—the coldness of April, May, and particularly June, retarding growth ; the sudden and excessive heat of July stimulating a too rapid maturity and exposing spring grains to the ravages of rust and insect pests ; and the comparative coolness, again, of August and September, arresting the process of ripening, and throwing back the period of harvesting. These conditions were almost the reverse of those of the previous year, which enjoyed a fairly high temperature in June, promoting an active growth, and a moderate temperature in July and August, causing a gradual and perfect maturity.

The following table gives the record of average precipitation for the same six months, in the four districts into which the Province has been divided :

RECORD OF PRECIPITATION.

MONTHS.	West and S. W.		North and N. W.		Centre.		East and N. E.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
April	2.43	1.53	2.16	1.31	2.80	1.00	3.60	0.85
May	2.59	3.11	2.97	3.72	1.96	2.53	2.39	2.40
June	3.15	2.19	3.12	1.40	3.32	2.12	3.08	1.16
July	2.70	3.55	2.53	2.41	2.80	3.61	2.80	4.21
August	5.40	1.94	4.36	1.42	3.45	1.62	2.91	2.42
September	2.80	2.05	3.48	3.45	3.39	2.81	3.07	2.35
Totals	19.07	14.37	18.62	13.71	17.72	13.69	17.85	13.39

With the greater general humidity of 1885 than of 1884, these figures show a lighter rainfall in May, a very much heavier one in June, a lighter one again in July, and a very much heavier one in August, especially in the western, northern and central portions of the Province, than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The excessive moisture, accompanied by the low temperature of June, followed by the drought and heat of July, and the rainstorm in the beginning of August, account for the prevalence of rust and midge in spring wheat and oats; and these vicissitudes, along with the heavy rainfall of the latter month, sufficiently reveal the causes of the potato rot and the discoloration of the barley crop, as well as, on the other hand, the luxuriance of the fall pastures.

The following table shows a comparison of the sunshine record of the last two years:

COMPARISON OF THE SUNSHINE RECORD FOR TWO YEARS.

STATIONS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Totals.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Windsor	164.6	167.7	189.4	196.0	278.9	256.6	298.9	247.1	183.3	250.1	215.1	198.7	1330.2	1316.2
Woodstock	176.2	157.2	201.2	170.7	271.8	265.8	280.8	248.4	163.4	264.0	195.9	211.5	1289.3	1317.6
Stratford	147.5	161.7	153.0	140.2	.....	289.8	.....	248.1	.....	183.3	.....	150.2	......	1173.3
Toronto	206.7	166.0	228.3	209.3	291.0	320.4	316.8	246.9	219.8	281.1	240.6	214.2	1503.2	1437.9
Barrie	162.5	146.0	210.0	182.1	267.6	270.8	288.4	226.2	151.1	223.7	196.3	119.7	1275.9	1168.5
Lindsay	196.7	176.0	237.6	194.2	286.3	299.4	299.3	247.1	194.3	272.6	237.1	208.9	1451.3	1398.2
Kingston	186.9	140.6	235.1	173.8	276.0	239.5	294.0	191.1	204.4	290.2	230.1	228.8	1426.5	1264.0
Cornwall	220.0	146.1	281.4	178.3	250.7	299.7	280.2	184.6	226.7	259.1	234.7	188.7	1493.7	1256.5
Pembroke	120.2	137.3	208.6	185.9	216.2	272.3	241.6	166.6	168.6	248.4	147.0	145.8	1102.2	1156.3
Average for the Province	175.7	155.4	216.1	181.2	267.3	279.4	287.5	222.9	188.9	252.5	212.1	185.1	1347.6	1276.5
Sun above horizon	406.4		461.1		465.7		470.9		434.5		376.3		2614.9	

t is worthy of note that, along with a much heavier rainfall in the months under r in 1885 than in 1884, there was also a greater aggregate of sunshine by 71 hours; iere was less sunshine in June and August than in the corresponding months of the ius year. Indeed, August, which under ordinary conditions has a maximum of ine, had less last year than any of the other months under comparison except April, it had more rain by over 25 per cent. than any other month. Thus there were some s irregularities in the season's weather.

FALL WHEAT.

'he drought at seed time in 1884 made it difficult to get wheat land into a good state h, especially in clayey soil, and growth at first was slow and uneven; but with a temperature and warm showers throughout part of September and the whole of er the plants pushed forward rapidly, and the reports made by correspondents Bureau at the beginning of November showed that the crop had then a very pro- appearance in every part of the Province. Snow fell early and the winter was the longest, steadiest and coldest on record; yet the May reports of correspondents d that the wheat was almost in as good condition on the first of April as on the f November. Fortunately the rainfall during the winter was very slight, so that ow did not pack on the ground as it often does; and, excepting in hollows and under banks alongside the fences, no smothering effects were to be seen. But on the and high ridges the snow was swept off, and in such situations the wheat was either outright or very seriously injured. The greatest apparent damage, however, was l by the hard frost and northwest winds of April, and the low temperature of the en days of May; but the plants remained firmly rooted in all soils, and with rably growing weather in the latter part of the month a good recovery was made. ting in some localities of Waterloo county where the wheat was killed by winter ure, of Durham and Northumberland where it was drowned out by April floods, two or three counties on the St. Lawrence where it was smothered by the snow and y spring frosts, no portion of the area in crop was ploughed up.

The August reports showed that generally within the principal fall wheat area of rovince—which comprises the whole of the central and the southern lake district— op was a good one, both in yield per acre and in quality of grain. On wet and r cultivated soils the early summer growth was generally retarded by spring frosts ld weather; and this, with other influences of a more local character, such as storms, of rain or the want of it, and in some places the prevalence of hot blighting winds, f sufficient extent to affect the general result. With these exceptions, fall wheat all gh western Ontario came to the harvest a full and well ripened crop. The prospect oorest in the northwestern part of the Province, particularly in the counties of and Bruce, where the injury from winter killing and rust was considerable, and there mple was generally shrunken and discoloured. There was an occasional appearance of ll through western Ontario, especially on late and thin fields; but outside of the two ies mentioned it was not so general as to do serious injury. In the eastern part of rovince the area of fall wheat grown is comparatively small, and there was con- ble loss from winter killing. Wherever the crop survived the effects of the winter, er, it grew and ripened well. In this portion of the Province there was an almost immunity from rust, so that even the thinnest fields came to full perfection in point mpness and colour of grain.

Harvesting was several days later than usual, and excepting in some of the earlier ies in southwestern Ontario the bulk of the crop was still in shock on the 1st of st. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in on the 3rd of that month which retarded tions considerably all over the Province, but the storm was followed by cool and r weather, and the grain was housed in surprisingly good condition. There were complaints of sprouting, and also of the ravages of the weevil, but these were limited to small areas, and from the November reports of correspondents it appeared that generally the grain was plump and marketable. Compared with 1884, the area total produce and average produce per acre were by county groups as follows:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bush. per acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	213,014	5,119,801	215,213	4,557,227	24.0	21.2
Lake Huron	133,205	3,351,758	140,623	3,188,194	25.2	22.7
Georgian Bay.........	77,385	1,824,335	71,883	1,796,351	23.6	25.0
West Midland........	242,963	5,878,938	247,288	6,212,444	24.2	25.1
Lake Ontario	168,784	4,505,462	153,991	4,254,945	26.7	27.6
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	15,364	294,721	13,592	251,264	19.2	18.0
East Midland	24,097	496,628	22,085	455,810	20.6	20.6
Northern Districts	324	6,638	65	1,396	20.5	21.5
Total	875,136	21,478,281	864,740	20,717,631	24.5	24.0

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.

Having successfully survived the winter and spring, excepting on some low-lying lands thinned by late frosts, the wheat fields of the Lake Erie counties enjoyed an incomparably auspicious summer for growth and development. Few complaints of injury from any cause have been reported. One or two hail storms visited some localities in Elgin and westward; late or low lands suffered slightly from rust and midge; the Hessian fly was at work, but not seriously, in Essex, Kent and Elgin; and in the last named county the wire-worm did some damage, especially to the Egyptian variety: these are all the spots on the picture. The moderately cool and moist weather that generally prevailed throughout the growing season induced a strong, steady, healthy growth, remarkably free as a rule from defects of any kind; the heads of the wheat were large and well filled, and the grain was plump, heavy and bright. The cool weather had the effect of postponing the harvest a week or ten days, but reaping began about the 20th of July—perhaps two or three days earlier in Essex and Kent. Good progress was made until about the beginning of August, when heavy rains set in and continued almost uninterruptedly for several days, compelling the farmers to suspend operations and leave a considerable proportion of their grain in the fields, standing, or in shock. The weather following the storm was cool and the remainder of the crop was housed unimpaired, otherwise than by a little shelling out. The area under crop, it will be observed, was less than for the previous year by 2,200 acres; but with an increase in the average yield of nearly three bushels per acre, the product of the lesser area was greater by 562,574 bushels. The farmers of these counties speak in terms of high appreciation of their self-binders, which are rapidly coming into general use, and the circumstances of the harvest were just such as to show the advantage of a speedy work in the field.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.

The reports for the counties bordering on Lake Huron vary considerably, but they indicate generally that the result is pretty much what might have been expected from the condition of wheat throughout this district as it came out of winter quarters. In the counties of Huron and Bruce there was serious injury from the frosts and cold weather of winter and spring, but in the county of Lambton the damage from this cause was comparatively slight. The returns are almost uniformly to the effect that a heavy crop, well ripened, plump in berry and bright in straw, was reaped in that county. A correspondent in Bosanquet says: "It is the heaviest crop we have harvested for years in this township;" and "a good average," and "above the average," are the expressions used in many of the reports. The injury from rust was very slight, and occurred only in low, wet spots, or where the grain had lodged from too rank a growth. In the county of Huron the presence of rust was pretty general, only those fields escaping which had been sown early and were properly underdrained, and which had wholly escaped from winter killing. Here the injury from the last-named cause was much more severe than in the districts farther south;

and where the vitality of the wheat plant was ever so slightly impaired from this or any of the other influences enumerated, it fell an easy prey to the attacks of rust. The same conditions existed in Bruce, only to a greater extent, because the crop there was more generally damaged by the winter frosts. An exception should be made in the case of the township of Eastnor, where the crop is reported as of good quality and wholly uninjured. Generally, in sheltered situations, or where from summer fallowing or other good cultivation the crop was vigorous and well advanced before winter set in, it maintained its condition throughout the season and a good yield was secured. It is also to be borne in mind that, as the yield in these northern counties is generally higher than in most other parts of the Province, a partial failure of the crop must be considered in a relative instead of a positive sense. The average yield of the group is .7 of a bushel more than the average for the Province; and although the area in crop is 7,458 acres less than in 1884, the product was 163,564 bushels more. In a few localities midge, weevil, or wire-worm made an appearance, but not in very great numbers, or to do any serious damage. General mention was made of the heavy storm of rain and wind of the 3rd of August, which retarded harvest operations considerably, and at that date nearly the whole of the crop was cut and standing in the field.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.

Throughout the Georgian Bay counties fall wheat, where injured by the winter frosts, never fully recovered, and its appearance at harvest was not generally satisfactory. This is especially true of the county of Grey, where a cold wet spring, followed by a partial drought in places, offered little encouragement or sustenance to the struggling crop. More than seventy-five per cent. of the reports from Grey state that the fall wheat fields grew up thin and patchy, and that in all such cases, as well as where the crop was late in maturing, it was struck with rust while the grain was in the milk. Wherever this occurred it ripened unevenly and prematurely, the sample was shrunken and of poor colour, and the yield was much reduced. Several districts in the interior of this county, however, send very encouraging reports, notably portions of the townships of Normanby, Egremont and Holland, where the crop was exceptionally good. A Normanby correspondent says: "It is the best crop we have had for years, both as to quantity and quality, and the greater part has been secured in splendid condition." A correspondent in Holland estimated that the early sown grain in his neighbourhood would yield forty bushels per acre. In Simcoe county the return was much better. Coming out in spring in fair condition, the wheat covered the ground with a vigorous growth which saved it from being materially affected by rust, and brought it to the harvest with few exceptions a full, bright and unusually heavy crop. Indeed the only unfavourable reports worth noting from this county come from places where the wheat made such a rank growth that it lodged, or was blown down by storms, some weeks before harvest, in which condition it was struck with rust and the grain was shrunken in consequence. In a few localities, on heavy clay soils, the wheat was prematurely damaged by the excessive rains and backward weather of spring, and as a general thing late sown or badly cultivated fields in all situations turned out poorly; but these were exceptions and would not materially affect the general result. It is worthy of note that Clawson wheat is mentioned as being the most liable to rust, while the Scott variety is remarkably free from it. There was an almost entire freedom from smut and insect pests. Cutting became general throughout the whole district in the last week of July, and was pretty well through with before the storm of the 3rd of August, but only a small proportion of the crop was housed at that time. In one or two cases sprouting in the shock was reported, but the cool dry weather which followed the rain saved it from material loss. In these counties the breadth sown was 5,500 acres more than in 1884, but the average yield was two and a half bushels less.

WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The West Midland counties, extending from Middlesex to Dufferin, and embracing a wide area of different latitudes and altitudes, present rather varying accounts of the harvest. Middlesex reports, with a few exceptions, an abundant yield of excellent grain—a more than average crop; and certain sections of other counties make an equally good return. Some large deductions, however, have to be made on account of a variety of influences which were at work, some in one locality and some in another. In April and May frost nipped the growing shoots, mainly in exposed spots, or in wet, heavy soil, and only a partial recovery was made, the effect being to leave the fields streaked and spotted, and to cause them to ripen unevenly. Hail, wind and rain storms in June beat down a number of fields in several counties, causing the grain to become lodged and tangled, and increasing the difficulty of reaping. Insect pests appear to have been comparatively innocuous. Midge slightly impaired the crop in the more westerly counties of the group, the Egyptian variety being the chief sufferer; the others, such as the Democrat, the Clawson and the Scott, escaped unharmed. It is true, a South Dumfries (Brant) correspondent reports "more midge than we have had for years," but this is a very exceptional case; the ravages of the pest have been infinitesimal in the aggregate. The most serious evil of the year has been rust, which affected the wheat fields more or less in all the counties. The universal report was, however, that the damage from this cause was almost wholly confined to low, undrained soils, or to late sown fields. As a rule, careful tilling and draining of the land, and seasonable sowing of the seed, have been rewarded with large and healthy crops. The August report of a Fullarton (Perth) correspondent may be truthfully applied to many cases: "Early sown extra good; late sown somewhat thin, spotted and rusted; but the sample, where properly sown, will generally be very good." Another correspondent in the same county, in Downie township, says: "The crop is good where care has been taken in putting in." Others attribute the rust to too rapid growth after the wheat was weakened by spring frosts; and a North Dumfries (Waterloo) correspondent makes this remark: "Considerable injury done by heavy rains and high winds, causing the wheat when heavy to lodge, hence a late ripening, and a consequence of this has been a good deal of rust." Taking the district as a whole, while the crop is inferior to the magnificent crop of the previous year, and to that extent a little disappointing to the farmers, it is but slightly under the average for the Province. It is fully double of the United States average for a series of years; and, with the few exceptions noted, in which the grain was slightly shrunken by the rust or midge, the bulk of it is a first-rate sample. The average yield was .9 of a bushel less than in 1874, and this together with an area in crop reduced by 4,325 acres lowered the aggregate product by 333,056 bushels. The date of cutting was a few days later than usual, owing to the general backwardness of the season. The farmers of the more southerly and westerly sections were first in the field, though rarely before the 20th of July; in most cases the reaper was not at work until between the 25th of July and the 1st of August. At the latter date the work was scarcely more than half done, very little of the grain was housed, and the rainy weather which followed interposed a sudden check.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.

In the Lake Ontario district the extensive or successful growth of fall wheat is confined largely to the counties bordering on the western end of the lake; from the county of Ontario eastward it is so uncertain a cereal, and so liable to winter-killing, that except on a few specially favoured farms it occupies only a secondary place. More or less over the whole group the severity of the winter was rather trying to the crop. On light sandy soil in the immediate vicinity of the lake, where there was only a slight snowfall, considerable quantities of the wheat succumbed to frost, the fields being left thin and patchy. Throughout the greater part of the fall wheat producing counties of the group—as Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel and York—the correspondents concur in describing the yield as a high average of bright, hard, healthy grain—not quite so plump as the extraordinarily fine product of 1884, yet an excellent sample. A Nelson township (Halton) correspondent thus accounts for the shrinkage: "The hot weather ripened the wheat too rapidly at last, and it is not so plump and bright as it was last year." A correspondent from Esquesing township, in the same county, reports: "A heavy crop on land either naturally or artificially drained; on low lands it is light and the grain poor." There were some traces of rust, but it appeared too late to seriously affect the great bulk the crop ; its chief attacks were made upon the later ripening fields, or upon the few which the wheat was left weakened by the ravages of frost and failed to recover. Of sect pests of any kind there was scarcely a single mention in the reports. In this dis ict, as in other parts of the Province, the season was some eight or ten days later an usual, harvesting generally beginning about the 25th of July—in a few instances ly as early as the 20th. The work was rendered difficult in several instances by rain d wind storms (especially in Halton and Wentworth) beating down the rank growing ain and causing it to lodge, and operations were interfered with by the heavy rain of e 3rd and 4th of August. It is to be noted that the average yield per acre in these unties for the last two harvests is higher than in any other district of the Province. 1884 it was 27.6 bushels per acre, and no doubt this good result induced farmers to crease the area in crop last year. That increase was 14,793 acres, or nearly ten per nt., and with an average yield of 26.7 bushels per acre the crop was 4,505,462 bushels, nearly one-fifth of the entire crop of the Province.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.

There is very little fall wheat sown throughout the St. Lawrence and Ottawa unties—scarcely two per cent. in area and not one and a half per cent. in product of e whole crop—and even that little was considerably reduced last year by winter-killing d unfavourable spring weather, which necessitated ploughing up a great many fields d re-sowing them with spring grain. Wherever the crop was uninjured by the winter turned out well, and in many cases where, owing to the land having been seeded to ass along with the wheat, the crop was left to take its course, it recovered wonderfully d presented a fair appearance at harvest. Contrary to the experience in the western rts of the Province with partially killed wheat fields, there was practically no rust in e east, and the grain ripened plump and bright. What there was of wheat to harvest this district, therefore, was of good quality, though the acreage was small and the yield enerally light. The best crops were obtained in the western part of this group, in the unties of Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Leeds, and it was there that the rgest acreage was sown and harvested. In some localities in these counties there was onsiderable loss from the wheat attaining too rank a growth, and being blown down and ermanently injured by summer storms some time before the harvest. The heavy storm f wind and rain of August 3rd came just as cutting was fairly started, and occasioned urther damage. Towards the east and north, along the Ottawa river, the acreage was o small as to be hardly appreciable, the experience of farmers in these districts being for any years past that fall wheat has been too precarious a crop to warrant its general ultivation, owing to the severity of the winter frosts and the greater exposure of the lants during winter as the country has become cleared of the forest. No insect enemies re reported.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.

In a few localities, and principally in Hastings and Victoria, there was injury from winter frost and heavy snows, which left the fields slightly thin in places ; but this was not followed by rust or blight of any sort, so that even the lightest crops were with few exceptions of good quality and ripened to perfection. In the few cases where, on low or heavy lands, the wheat was struck with rust, it was not so severe as to cause any material damage. In Haliburton, the most northerly portion of this group, not much fall wheat was grown, yet what there was promised well. But the majority of the reports from all parts of the district indicate that the crop was quite up to, and in many cases above the average. A Hastings correspondent says, "It is the best crop we have had in a number of years." The general tenor of the reports was, perhaps, best expressed by a correspondent from Peterborough in these words : "A good crop ; not remarkably heavy, but of good quality ; somewhat thinned out by winter frost, but not injured in any other way." Reaping had generally begun through this district at the beginning of August, but little grain was housed before the rain storm, which caused considerable damage and retarded harvesting operations. The statistics show that the breadth sown was 2,000 acres more than in 1884, but the average yield was the same for both years.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

What little fall wheat is cultivated in the northern districts of the Province appears to have done fairly well last year. A Monck township (Muskoka) correspondent reports thirty bushels to the acre on heavy clay soil. In these high latitudes, however, it is a hazardous crop. A Morrison township correspondent says: "Fall wheat has often been tried, but generally fails. I had myself one crop out of three times trying, and gave it up." A McLean correspondent reports: "Two parties last fall sowed each five acres; in one case the wheat was damaged by last spring's frost; in the other it looks well."

FROM THE MAY REPORT. (MAY 15.)

George Leak, Rochester, Essex: The wheat is good, but not so good as it promised when the snow went off. It is very good on heavy clay soils, but considerable of the land in this township is of a mucky nature, and on such soil the April frosts did a good deal of harm.

T F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: I see very few good fields of wheat, and they are on heavy land which was well manured, or on clover soil. On light loamy soil there will not be more than half a crop.

John Warnock, West Tilbury, Essex: Looks fair after the winter, but damaged a little by spring frosts. Good on heavy clay, but damaged by worms and frost on light ground.

N. A. Coste, Malden, Essex: The general condition of fall wheat is good; it does not seem to have been injured by snow, ice or rain. The late frosts have done a little harm in high places, where it seems to be dried up. Warm rains are much needed to bring it out.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Wheat wintered well, the best that it has for some years; it is best on the clay and gravelly soils. Frost on the 3rd of May injured it badly, but I think if we have favourable weather it will recover.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: Very good on clay and gravel; not so good on sand. The frost of 15th of April did a good deal of damage on light soils. No damage by worms or insects, and none ploughed up.

William McCormick, Pelee Island, Essex: Wheat is generally good in this township; some slightly damaged by frost.

W. C. Fletcher, Tilbury East, Kent: Wheat above an average; best on clay or loamy soil; slightly injured by frost after a thaw in winter.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: Very good, but best on clay soils. Slightly injured in a few localities not sheltered by wind-breaks of bush.

Thomas Bateman, Chatham, Kent: Wheat is in fair condition, but very backward. It came through the winter in good condition, but has not improved much since, until the last few days.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Very fair and promising equal to last year; best on clay soil.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: The general condition of wheat is good, but on low heavy soils it has been somewhat injured by ice and the cold backward spring.

Thomas Scane, Howard, Kent: Very fair, but light on heavy clay soil; injured in spots by ice. The wire worm did some injury last fall.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: good on gravel and on drained lands, but poor on stubble and undrained lands.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin: On light land wheat has been affected since about the 10th ult. to the extent of ten per cent. by the frost. I never saw wheat look better when the snow disappeared.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Essex: Wheat looks promising, but best on clay loam.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Fall wheat is improving; looks best on heavy clay soil, but not so good on loam and sand. It was injured last fall somewhat by wire worms.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: The wheat is very good, but not near so good as when the snow left. Then, I suppose it looked the best ever seen at that season, but the long, cold spring, with so much north-west winds, has reduced it at least fifteen per cent.

Charles Chute, Bayham, Elgin: The wheat looked fine when snow left the last of March, but the cold raw winds and freezing at night have told on the late sown and poorly put in; as a whole it is looking well, and best on loamy and gravelly soils.

W. McCredie, South Dorchester, Elgin: Wheat is looking excellent, especially on our clay loam.

W. Watts, Bayham, Elgin: Fall wheat looks favourable on sandy or light soils, but not so well on heavy or clayey soil.

Robert Garnham, Houghton, Norfolk: On sandy loam the wheat is very promising at present, but on low and flat land it is badly killed.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk: On soils that are not too wet the wheat seldom looked better at this season, but on wet places the plant is quite weak, although generally alive.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: Fall wheat is good on all soils; slight injury by winter or other causes.

L. N. Collver, Townsend, Norfolk: On all our different soils wheat is excellent. Some sown too early was hurt by insects, but very little.

James McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: Very fine prospect for wheat at present; not much difference as to soils, except on cold lands.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Wheat is making very slow growth, and from present appearance it cannot be a full crop. Some fields are looking well, while others on low, mucky soil have been severely injured, and a few have been ploughed up.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand: Wheat is fair on sheltered fields; wherever exposed it is badly killed by frost.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Wheat is not so good as was anticipated six weeks ago; a good deal of injury has been done by ice and spring frost.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Wheat is generally good; it is best on dry clay uplands.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Wheat is very poor; best on clay soil.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: Condition of fall wheat, fair. It was injured by frost after the snow went off.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: Wheat has the appearance of being an average crop; high lands have been somewhat damaged by frost, high winds and drought.

John Misener, Wainfleet, Welland: Wheat is in a fair condition on all soils. The best worked fallows that were finely pulverized suffered a good deal from snow in March, but the damage is not great.

E. W. Fares, Humberstone, Welland: The general condition of wheat is good; a slight injury has been caused by spring frost, but none has been ploughed up.

J. J. Sherk, Bertie, Welland: Wheat in this locality is not very good, having been considerably damaged by snow and ice; that which had a heavy top last fall seems to be injured the nost. The weather through the month of April was unfavourable, but it is now improving.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: The condition of wheat generally in this locality is such that unless a favourable change takes place the yield will not be up to the average. The damage has been done during the last three weeks from frost.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Wheat is very good on sandy land, but not so good on loam or clay, where it is slightly damaged by frost.

John McIntyre, Crowland, Welland: Wheat is pretty good; but it does not look as well as when spring opened; injured some by cold rain and frost.

H. M. Beam, Willoughby, Welland: The general condition of wheat is only ordinary. It was injured on high lands by cold dry winds in the latter part of April.

Wm. Parker, Stamford, Welland: Some fields are a good deal spotted, being injured by ice and frost where water stood on it. It is better on clay than sandy soil, owing to the clay land being better drained.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton: Wheat looked well when the snow went off; but the dry cold weather of the latter half of April and first week in May has prevented any actual growth. The late rains and warm weather will recover it.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Wheat looks well on clay land, but poor on light soil.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Some fields look well while others are very patchy. On rich well drained land wheat stood the winter well, while on new wet land it is badly injured; none ploughed up.

Wm. Mowbray, Moore, Lambton: Wheat is in excellent condition on every kind of soil.

Robert Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: Wheat is in good condition generally; it is best on clay loam. A slight injury was caused by spring frosts, but there are better prospects of a good crop than for many years.

Arch. McIntyre, Brooke, Lambton: Scarcely up to the average on wet soils or stubble land; but on well prepared and properly drained summer fallows the prospects are good.

J. R. Smith, Plympton, Lambton: Wheat is generally good, but best on gravel soils. Should the present warm weather continue we may expect an abundant crop.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Wheat is in very fair condition on the various soils, and there are prospects of a good crop.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Wheat is in fair condition, but is rather best on light soils.

D. S. Stuart, Hay, Huron: The condition of wheat in this locality is generally good on all kinds of soil. It has not been damaged in any way, and the crop prospect is good.

N. Robson, Hullet, Huron: Fall wheat is good on all kinds of soil.

James Armstrong, Stanley, Huron: Wheat looks well on clay land, but towards Lake Huron, where the land is lighter, it is not quite so good.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The fall wheat never came through the winter in better condition, but the cold and frost of the latter part of April and beginning of May have caused the young plant on soils that are not well drained or manured to look feeble and sickly. The fine warm weather of the past week has however caused a vast improvement, and should the present favourable weather continue we may look for a fine crop.

Hugh Robb, Tuckersmith, Huron: The condition is very good generally: rather best on loamy soil.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Wheat wintered well, and where it has been sown on good land it looks well. In some places it was smothered along the fences, but the damage is very slight.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron: Fall wheat is pretty good on all soils; it was slightly injured along the fences by heavy snow drifts, but the damage is very little.

William Young, Colborne, Huron: Fall wheat is very good, but best on light soils; no damage from any cause.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron: Wheat is very good on all kinds of soil this year.

George Hood, Morris, Huron: Wheat is good; it looks best on light soils, but has been a little killed along the fences where the snow lay heavy and late.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: Where wheat was sown early on light, well drained land it looks well: some killed out along the fences, where the snow laid on it heavy and late.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: Wheat is poor on hilly farms. The snow laid until late in April, and the weather has been cold and wet until this week.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron: Fall wheat looks very fair; it is best on rich soil with an open bottom; no winter killing except under heavy snow drifts.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: The general condition of wheat is good; on well drained lands it is extra good.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: On high and well cultivated land, early sown fall wheat looks very well: on low land, undrained, and late sowing, it is poor, winter-killed and sickly looking.

Thomas Walsh, Huron, Bruce: The fields are very bare for this time of the year; some of the best fields have been absolutely frozen to death in the exposed parts. In passing over the country I see the crop does not appear to hold the important position either in quantity or quality it did in previous years.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The fall wheat here will be about three-fourths of a full crop. Where the snow did not lay in drifts and the ground was dry, the wheat is good; on low, wet land, and where deep drifts laid, wheat is smothered or rotted.

A. S. Campbell. Kincardine, Bruce: Wheat has stood the winter well. On level, loamy soils, well drained, it has a strong, healthy appearance, but on high, stiff clay knolls or hills it is badly killed.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce: Fall wheat came through the winter remarkably well, hardly any being killed except where snow drifts laid heavily on it by the fences. The continued cold weather, however, has given it a great set back, which it may recover when more genial weather comes, but it is very doubtful.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The fall wheat generally has come well through the winter. Although the winter has been remarkably severe, the cold was steady and the fields were well covered; when the thaw did come there were no alterations of warm days and frosty nights to cause injury.

Robert B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce: In general it is badly smothered out by the heavy snow drifts around the fences, hollows, and sheltered places, and there is a good deal killed out where the ground was bare during the severe frost. Take it all over we cannot at present look for more than half a crop.

Wm. Woodman, Amabel, Bruce: Not much grown in this section since the failure of two years ago; what I have seen is very spotted, being smothered in the low places and where the heavy snow drifts laid. I believe this applies to all soils alike.

M. J. Norris, Eastnor, Bruce: The fall wheat in this locality is good and does not seem to be injured by the snows or frosts, or infected by any worms or insects.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: There is here and there a moderately good field of fall wheat to be seen, but the general appearance is very patchy. Where the snow laid deep it is scalded out, and where blown bare it was frozen or perished when spring opened.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: There is not much fall wheat sown in this township, but the best is on light loamy land. It has the appearance of being over an average crop.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Where not winter killed it is vigorous and looking well, but many fields are very patchy, as the heavy snow drifts crusted towards the end of March and through April, consequently much of it was smothered out. What remains is picking up well with the present warm weather. The lands most exposed to the western winds are best, as the snow was almost off them before the crust formed.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fall wheat has come through the winter in good condition. There seems to be no difference on the various soils. It is slightly injured around fences and spots where snow laid long.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Wheat bids fair for an average crop, but growth is backward. On all kinds of soils it is good except where the snow drifted on in the winter and laid long in the spring.

Wm. Milne, Osprey, Grey: There is very little fall wheat in this township; what there is appears to be uninjured by snow or frost. The season seems to suit it remarkably well.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey: The condition of wheat is good, especially on light or gravelly soil; on heavy clay it is not so good, a great deal of it being heaved out of the ground.

George Clark, Euphrasia, Grey: The fall wheat has passed through the winter very nicely, but the cold and wet weather of April and May has done considerable damage; how much, it is just now hard to say.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey: Not a great deal sown, but it has come through the winter well on all soils; in places near the fences it has been injured by heavy snow, which wire fences would prevent.

Alex. Garvin, Derby, Grey: Most of the fall wheat is good; a few fields have been injured by the snow.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: The appearance of fall wheat in this locality is promising, but best on loamy soils; on black, mucky and new land it was somewhat heaved by frosts in April, while on high and well drained land it is in good condition.

Wm. H. Free, St. Vincent, Grey: Fall wheat is in very good condition, although it has not made much growth this spring yet.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Wheat has generally wintered well, but some was smothered owing to snow eing too deep; heavy clay seems to have done best.

Robert Lawrence, West Gwillimbury, Simcoe: Wheat appears first-class; I think it shows better than ny other season in my remembrance.

Thomas G. Smith, Tossorontio, Simcoe: Fall wheat looks remarkably well on all kinds of land.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Fall wheat never came out in the spring better than this season; it oked very well. The month of May has been hard on some land where the wheat was late and the land pringy; a few fields look bad, but as a general thing it has the best appearance for years.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Fall wheat looks very poorly on account of the late, backward pring, hard frosts and too much rain.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: On light soils fall wheat looks the best; on clay it looks poorer; is hurt a little by the late frosts and much rain.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Wheat never came out better in this township than it has this spring, eing good on all soils.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: The condition of fall wheat is healthy on heavy soils, but not so on light oils, as the snow has injured the wheat by being too warm.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: Fall wheat is looking very well, and is not winter-killed except some pieces ear fences where the snow laid on it very late.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Fall wheat looks very well on all soils in this neighbourhood, and is ot injured to any extent.

Archibald Thompson, Orillia, Simcoe: Fall wheat looks well, especially on light soils; it has been njured slightly on heavy soils.

Benjamin Watterworth, Mosa Middlesex: Wheat is about an average crop, but looks best where land s thoroughly drained. Cold weather in the latter part of April and first of May did considerable damage, but none will have to be ploughed up.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Wheat is very good and an average breadth sown. I have never een the plant come through the winter in finer trim; there has been very little damage by worms, and no fall wheat is likely to be ploughed up.

W. E. Sawyer, Caradoc, Middlesex: Wheat is good on sandy soil, but on low ground it has been injured to some extent.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Fall wheat is very good, but best on underdrained land; it was slightly hurt by cold weather, but there will be none ploughed up. Altogether the wheat crop is very promising.

C. Greenaway, Adelaide, Middlesex: The general condition of wheat is extra good.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: The wheat is excellent on sandy soil and underdrained land, but very poor on cold wet soil.

Peter Stewart, Williams West, Middlesex: Wheat is only in fair condition. The prospects were splendid when the snow left, but since then the frost and cold winds, with dry weather, have kept it back and killed a great deal of it.

N. McTaggart, Williams East, Middlesex: The condition of wheat is not as good as was expected when the snow went off. It stood the winter well, but the late cold spring has injured it to some extent.

James Fisher, London, Middlesex, Wheat is looking extra well in this locality.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Wheat is looking better this spring than I have seen it for over forty years.

E. Jarvis, Oxford North, Oxford: Wheat is hardly up to an average; there was some slight damage one by frost.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: The wheat in this locality is first-class, and so far it has been injured by nothing.

James Anderson, Zorra East, Oxford: Wheat is fair; the principal injury has been by frosts and wet eather since April 10th.

John Wright, Oakland, Brant: Fall wheat is in good condition in this section.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Wheat is fair; it has been winter-killed on any light soil, and fully twenty per cent. on sandy soil has been killed by the extreme frost.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant: Wheat is fair, but damaged slightly by snow and frost.

Robert Beatty, Blanshard, Perth: The general condition of fall wheat is good, the soil being uniform. n some places around the fences, where snow drifts were very deep, it is injured to some extent.

A. M. Druer, Blanshard, Perth: Wheat is good, but somewhat backward on badly drained lands. I do ot know of any wheat ploughed up this spring.

John Frame, Downie, Perth: The general condition of fall wheat is very good, but it has an unhealthy olour on very heavy wet land.

James Crerar, North Easthope, Perth: Wheat never looked better; the plants are healthy and thick on igh land.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Fall wheat looks remarkably well; some fields are a little backward in consequence of late sowing last fall. The crop is full and even, and I do not know of a single field hat has to be ploughed up.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: The fall wheat looked exceedingly well when the snow went away, but the cold wet weather has had an injurious effect on it. A good deal of the weak plants have died where the ground was wet, but where it is dry or under-drained, the crop is looking fine.

W. J. McLagan, Logan, Perth: Wheat is very good on land well manured and summer-fallowed, but the dry cold winds and frost in the beginning of May hurt it considerably. There is likely to be some ploughed up yet.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: Fall wheat in general is first-class on fallowed land. The soil throughout this township is chiefly heavy clay. Wheat sown on land on which pease were grown last year has suffered considerably from frosts and cold winds.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: On high and exposed places the wheat is considerably hurt, but where it is protected from the west and north winds it is very good.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: The general condition is good, but a little late on low, flat lands. On high and exposed lands it has been injured considerably by severe frosts.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Wheat is about the same on all soils. It was injured some by the frosts in April, and some complained of worms in the fall where wheat was sown on stubble land, but on the whole it has not looked better for some years.

John Black, Eramosa, Wellington: Wheat is very good, but rather the best on low land. Some was injured by frost, but only on high or exposed fields. A little has been ploughed up, but to no great extent.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Wheat is very fair considering the late season. On heavy clay soil it stood the winter well. It appears to me to have received more injury from the frost last fall than this spring.

Robert A. Reed, Erin, Wellington: Wheat is poor on low and wet soil, but where the land is well manured it is very good. It has not been injured to any extent by snow or frosts.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington: When the snow went away the wheat looked well, but the cold, wet spring has kept it back. I think it will be all right yet.

James Connell, Minto, Wellington: Wheat stood the winter well. On gravel bottom and drained land it is very good, but on clay bottom and wet land it is very poor.

R. Kennelson, Dumfries, Waterloo: Fall wheat looked well when the snow went away, but it soon appeared that the higher parts of wheat ground had suffered from the very severe frosts of early winter. A few fields in this locality have been almost entirely ploughed up.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Fall wheat is very good, but hurt a little by the frost.

S. B. Snider, Waterloo, Waterloo: Wheat is fair; injured some by the frost on high ground; portions have been ploughed up where the lands are very hilly.

George Bellinger, Wellesley and Easthope, Waterloo: The general condition is very good except on hilly land, but on well cultivated and drained land it looks extra good.

J. B. Snider, Woolwich, Waterloo: Wheat is very fair on all soils; if any difference it is best on low land.

Hugh McDougall, East Luther, Dufferin: Fall wheat is good. The soil does not seem to have effected it as much as usual. Snow smothered it where drifts were deep along fences, but to no great extent.

David Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin: Wheat is good on all kinds of soil here, and I cannot discover any injury whatever. All fields look well and healthy, but very late.

John Polley, Melancthon, Dufferin: Wheat is above the average. That which was late sown is injured the most, and a small quantity is likely to be ploughed up.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsborough, Lincoln: Fall wheat appears very good and even on the ground, not being injured to any extent by rain, snow or frost. I do not remember ever seeing the wheat look better at this time of the year, although it may have been larger.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Wheat looks well, with fine close top, and generally equal on all soils, as the clay is similar through here. On fields where the snow was blown off the frost killed the top; this will throw back such crops from an average.

James Oill, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Fall wheat is good in this locality, equally as good as last spring at this time; very slightly injured by the winter and spring frosts.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: The general condition is good, especially on clay soils, but considerably injured along the lake by the snow drifting off. In the rest of the township it is very good.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: The general condition of fall wheat is poor. The sandy soil is rather least affected by snow; where it has been well covered with snow it has come out all right.

Alex. Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: One month ago the wheat promised well, not appearing to be injured by the winter. At this date it is not looking so well; the frost at nights seems to affect it.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: When the snow disappeared the wheat looked remarkably well. The cold weather since seemed to put it back and I think it has killed some, but with a few exceptions that which I nave noticed is in good condition. This applies to clay and clay loam. It is generally better on the sandy soil than on the others.

W. G. Fletcher, Binbrook, Wentworth: Wheat is very good—better on black loam than on heavy clay. It has been injured some by snow, a little by ice, and in some parts a good deal by the cold, dry weather in the latter part of April and first of May.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Generally extra good; best on sandy soil; injured only by the frost on unsheltered places.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: I estimate it injured to the extent of twenty per cent., the principal cause being the cold, backward weather after the snow left the ground. On light soils it is most damaged, especially fields lying high or exposed to the north. No injury by snow, and very trifling by ice. None of the wheat plant has been heaved by frost so far as I have seen, whether upon high or low ground.

George Allison East Flamboro' Wentworth: Fall wheat never looked better.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Fall wheat is looking fairly well, but has been greatly damaged by April frosts.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: Fall wheat is looking very fine here—part in clay and part in sand and gravel. The clay part looks the best, as snow and ice sheets injured some in the low spots, but I think very little has been injured from any cause the past season.

William McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat on the whole is in a splendid condition—the only exception being high hills where the snow was blown off, leaving it exposed to the severe frosts of winter; and that may not be so bad as it looks, since the roots may be sound though the tops are withered.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Wheat has not looked better for the last six years in this township; it has a splendid appearance now—good top and healthy looking.

William Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Wheat came out in the spring in excellent condition, but has been kept back to some extent by the cold and wet weather—perhaps a week or ten days later than usual. It appears equally good on all soils.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: The wheat will prove to be an average crop if nothing intervenes to prevent it before harvesting. On gravelly soils it is very good; on low-lying lands it suffered somewhat with the late frosts and general want of vegetation.

Henry Duncan, York, York: There are some very good fields; others are considerably injured by the frosts on rolling or exposed parts where the snow disappeared first; also where the land is naturally wet and not drained.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Fall wheat is rather late, but good; it is mostly healthy looking.

John Beasley, King, York: It looks well, but some knolls have been killed by cold winds. I have never seen it look better on low lands than it does this year.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Fall wheat looks pretty well in general; some low fields have been injured by so much rain and cold weather sirce the snow went off.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: The most of the wheat that is killed appears to be on the highest land. That which is inclined to be gravelly appears to fare the worst. Some fields of this nature, which in other years came through the safest, are the most hurt this year. When the snow went away the wheat presented the finest appearance I have ever seen; but the warm weather coming so soon after the departure of the snow caused the wheat to start, which being followed by so much cold and frost caused a great deal of damage—probably 20 per cent.

James McBrien, West Whitby, Ontario: What is not killed out, looks fair. It appears to vary with the position of the land, the slope, etc.

William Smith, East Whitby, Ontario: Not a great deal sown here, but what there is appears good, with little difference on the various soils.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: It looks good wherever sheltered on all soils that are dry. The wheat is first-class, only on exposed places where the snow was blown off, and there it has been killed.

George Smith, sr., Thorah, Ontario: The condition of the fall wheat is excellent on all soils.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: Fall wheat looked very well when the snow went off, but we have had pretty heavy frosts since, and it is beginning to look a little delicate. It looks better on clay soils.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: The fall wheat is very much injured, and on low, undrained land it is completely killed, a good deal being ploughed up and sown to spring crop.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Very little wheat sown in this township. I only know of one field within a radius of five miles, and this is considerably winter-killed, probably by frost.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Very little sown, but what there is seems in a fair average condition. Perhaps about one-fourth was destroyed by the late frosts.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: Fall wheat is badly killed in this section. I think the thaw in January killed a great deal of it here, as where the snow did not go all off the wheat is not killed, and some spots covered with water this spring are all dead. None ploughed up, but some are sowing spring wheat on the killed spots.

G. F. Brisbin, Alnwick, Northumberland: Fall wheat looked well till the first of May, but it has been injured by the frosts and so much wet weather.

R. P. Hurlburt, Percy, Northumberland: a fair average; it looks the best on loamy soil and high ground. Some spots appear slightly injured by the depth of snow.

Andrew M. Hait, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The condition of fall wheat is good on all kinds of soils; it has been injured very little.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: The condition of fall wheat is only fair; there was very little sown, and that little was considerably injured, some fields being ploughed up.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Only a small acreage sown; but this appears excellent, the best for years; it is good on all soils, except low and wet land not well drained.

John Sharp, Ernestown, Lennox: Very little fall wheat is sown here, but what there is looks well. It was slightly damaged by snow and ice, but none has been ploughed up.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: Wheat is looking fairly well, but there is very little sown here.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden East, Lennox: Fall wheat is very good—best on high loamy soils, but slightly winter-killed on clay soils.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: The winter has been favourable for fall wheat, and it looks well; it is best on clay loam. .

John Elkington, Palmerston and North and South Canonto, Frontenac: Very little fall wheat is sown in these townships; what there is has wintered well, being protected by snow until the 24th of April.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: Wheat is very good; the soil is all clay here.

Andrew Gray, South Crosby, Leeds: About one-half of the fall wheat has been destroyed here by excessive wet weather.

Alex. Thomson, Yonge, Leeds; Fall wheat never looked better in this section; all we want now is warm weather.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: Wheat looks well on the various soils, but not much sown here; 102½ acres returned on assessment roll against 239½ last year.

Alex. Buchannan, South Gower, Grenville: Wheat looks very fair, but is best on heavy soils; slightly injured by frost, but none ploughed up.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Fall wheat is almost a total failure here owing to the deep snow.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: Wheat is very bad; best on clay loam; a great deal of it will be ploughed up in this section.

R Anderson, Cornwall, Stormont: The condition of wheat is not favourable. It was badly injured by frost in April and May.

Thomas McDonell, Charlottenburgh, Glengarry: About one-third of the fall wheat will be ploughed up.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Fall wheat may be about half a crop; it is badly winter-killed. None will be ploughed up, as fall wheat land here is all seeded for hay and allowed to remain.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The condition is fair, but there is very little fall wheat sown here.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Snow and water have killed about one-third of the wheat, but there was so little sown that it does not affect the general crop report.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Wheat looks fair; it is good on clay and gravelly soils, but was injured some by frost in January.

Thomas G. Somerville, Fitzroy, Carleton: Fall wheat is very poor; about one-half will be ploughed up.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Wheat has wintered well in this locality; better than for some years. There is not much sown.

A. Taylor, Bagot, Renfrew: Very little fall wheat is sown in this county; what there is was injured by frost in January.

A. Smallfield, Horton, Renfrew: Wheat is good on new land, but a failure on old land; some will be ploughed up.

John Gibson, Bathurst, Lanark: Wheat has wintered well on all kinds of soil. The cold late spring has damaged it to some extent on low undrained lands.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Wheat wintered well; low places are now suffering from water, but there will not be much ploughed up.

William Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: Fall wheat in general is looking very well. I have not heard of any being winter-killed or injured by snow.

W. Sullivan, Emily, Victoria: In very poor condition generally, but on flat, sheltered land, it is good; badly killed by frosts in exposed lots, supposed to be in January after a heavy thaw.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: Very good, and I noticed where sown on soil of second ploughing it is by far the best. In fact the fall wheat has not looked better for several years.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Fall wheat has come out in good condition, but was injured a trifle by ice, say about five per cent.

John Bailey, Laxton, Victoria: Fall wheat is good on all soils, not being injured any by snow or ice, but it has grown very little yet, the season being so backward.

William Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: The fall wheat generally is in fair condition. There are some fields that look bare, but the roots seem to be all right, and with such weather as we are having at present it will show well in a few days.

Dawson Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterboro': On the whole it is rather poor; on light, porous soils fair, but on clayey soil a failure. The want of snow in the early winter, and the cold, late spring, is the cause of injury to fall wheat. There is likely to be considerable wheat land resown this spring.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': When the snow went off the fall wheat was very good and entirely free from all injury, but for the last three weeks, owing to stormy, wet and cold weather, it has been going back every day, so that now many fields look brown and patchy; wet, heavy clay soils are the worst.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro': About one-half killed by freezing altogether; the snow being blown off exposed it to intense frosts. The low lands seem to be the best.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterboro': Fall wheat is in good condition when sown early; the late sown is not so good. It looks best on heavy soils, and is not much winter-killed.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Wheat has been almost completely killed by frost; the high lands facing north-west look best. The present prospects are that at least nine-tenths will be ploughed up

John Johnson, Thurlow, Hastings: There was not much fall wheat sown, but it looks well; on low lands is slightly injured.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: About half of it is winter-killed, and the rest is very backward. is best on dry, manured land. Ice and snow injured much around the fences and on flat lands.

J. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings: Fall wheat is generally good; a mixture of clay and loam land ows the best. Some fields are slightly injured by frost.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings: Fall wheat is sown here only to a very limited extent, and pears badly winter-killed. The present appearances give promise of half a crop, which many prefer to oughing it up.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: Fall wheat is good, but best on loamy land. The weather has not jured it.

Stephen Brundidge, Ryde, Muskoka: There is but little sown in this locality, but what there is never oked better.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: There is not much fall wheat sown here; but what there is pears in good condition. It is not very good in low-lying places, where the drainage is not properly tended to.

R. A. Lyon, Tehkummah, Algoma: Very little fall wheat sown, and it does not look well; it has been jured by the snow lying too long.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: There is very little fall wheat sown in this township; what has een is injured by late frosts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT (AUG. 5.)

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: There is about ten per cent. of the fall wheat out yet on account of ast week's rain. The weather being cool, I think it will not be hurt much.

Lawrence Tape, Orford, Kent: Fall wheat was hurt some by heavy rain and wind knocking it down efore being filled.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: The wheat crop is one of the best harvested for some years, and the berry s very plump and bright. The weather was very favourable to wheat filling, being very cool, but it had the ffect of making the harvest a week or ten days later than usual.

Samuel MacColl, Dunwich, Elgin: The quality of fall wheat was never better, I helped to thresh ome that yielded 48½ bushels per acre.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk: The fall wheat had fair play this year, and where it was properly put in last fall is an abundant crop, not being damaged by rain, hail, frost, rust, or insects to any great extent.

John A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: I have five acres of a new variety of fall wheat that appears to be very hardy, and one bushel of seed is plenty to sow on an acre. I have not threshed yet, but I think it will turn out at least forty bushels per acre. The Boyer in the same field, with the same culture, will not yield over twenty-five bushels per acre, and it had a heavy coat of salt that the Martin's Amber did not have.

George M. Everest, Plympton, Lambton: Fall wheat has not been better for many years, and will yield an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some expect to get as high as forty-five bushels to the acre.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Fall wheat is a good crop, considering the time most of it was got in st fall. Some that looked backward in early spring picked up wonderfully and is a good crop.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron: The rust affected the late-sown wheat badly, while it did not injure hat was sown early.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron: Owing to winter killing, which arises from lack of drainage, there are reen spots struck out with rust.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith: A month ago the promise of the fall wheat crop was excellent; in act, it looked as if the crop of '85 would be the largest for several years. The rust has, however, dashed side all the fair promise, and a reduction of one-fourth or one-third will have to be made in the estimate.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: The fall wheat is all cut down and shocked, but a very small portion f it is secured. The weather changed on Sunday night, and a good many of the shocks were tumbled own. Monday and Tuesday were two wet days. The wind changed to the north on Wednesday. If the mainder of the week keeps fine, the fall wheat will be secured.

Edwin Gaunt, West Wawanosh, Huron: Fall wheat is proving a very good crop, despite the unfavourble prospects earlier in the season. In many places it is a little patchy and has not ripened very regularly, wing to winter-killing. What is later is badly rusted.

Thomas Wilson, Huron, Bruce: Any patches injured by frost in winter and drowned by wet in spring, o that it did not come on, are a little rusted.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: In my time of twenty-one years living in Proton, fall wheat is the st this year of any. The snow was light last winter, which helped it.

N. Read, St. Vincent, Grey: Thinned in some places by wire worm; more midge than we generally ave.

D. C. Taylor, Holland, Grey: Some of the earliest sown will give forty bushels per acre.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: On sandy loam soil a good turn out; on dry soils frost and spring rains hurt it very much.

William Black, Westminster, Middlesex: The Democrat looks well, being free from both rust and weevil, and the berry large and plump.

James Gilmour, Dorchester, Middlesex: Eaten out last fall by insects, leaving about three acres in a field of fourteen.

James S. Grant, Biddulph, Middlesex: Early sown fields, especially on summer fallows, are heavy and escaped, but late fields and winter-killed spots are ruined by rust.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Some varieties are better than others. The newer kinds seem to be the best. The leading variety here, Walker's Reliable, is badly rusted; Democrat not nearly so bad.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Fall wheat was kept back by the late spring, then grew too fast where it was not winter-killed, and was struck with the rust about a month ago. Some fields very bad, hardly worth harvesting; others about half a crop, and a few pretty good. I do not remember as poor a crop of fall wheat on our lands since the midge was here over twenty years ago.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Fall wheat is a very fine crop where it was sheltered in winter. There is some of it killed out on exposed places, and in low places where the water lay in January. In some places it is badly lodged with the storms, and there is some rust on the late spots, but on the early spots there is none.

Frank Wyatt, Louth, Lincoln: The late rains have caused all wheat not properly shocked to sprout.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Winter wheat was somewhat winter-killed immediately along the lake. Throughout the rest of the township it is extra fine.

A. G. Muir, Grimsby, Lincoln: Not injured by weather except fields along the lake shore which were not covered by snow during the latter part of winter.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: On the mountain, and near the foot of the mountain where the snow lay all winter, wheat never looked better—no poor pieces at all; but nearer the lake in one-third of the township only about half a crop.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton, The hot weather ripened the wheat too rapidly at last, and it was not so plump and bright as it was last year.

William McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat is a heavy crop on land either naturally or artificially drained. In low land it is light and the grain poor. A little damage was done by hail about the 1st of July. Fields ripened unevenly in most cases.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: The spring frosts and wet season have caused fall wheat to ripen very nevenly.

D. James, Vaughan, York: Wind and rain have injured heavy crops of wheat so that it has not filled out as was expected.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Where wheat was partly killed out it has grown up with a great deal of chess.

H. Clendinning, Brock, Ontario: Fall wheat not very extensively grown. It was winter killed in exposed places. Where it was not killed by frosts it will yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Many fields were injured to a considerable degree by the frost, and on the return of hot weather the wheat withered and degenerated a good deal, and large green spots appear in many fields.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: But little fall wheat sown in this locality. In former years it used to be the principal crop, but now its cultivation generally involves loss. In some light soils and sheltered positions a little is still raised.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Fall wheat has done remarkably well for the condition in which it was left in the spring, having been badly killed and drowned by frost and wet. Wherever life was left at all it came on well as soon as warm weather set in. It ripened unevenly and late, but is a fair crop; on high land it is an extra crop.

Irvine Parker, Fredericksburg, Lennox: Scarcely any sown: it is not considered a sure crop on account of its liability to winter killing.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Fall wheat looked well in the spring when the snow left. The cold and wet affected it some, but it recovered wonderfully, and fields that in the middle of May seemed poor now show a fair crop, with splendid heads of grain.

Thomas McDowell, South Gower, Grenville: Where the land is high, warm and dry, this crop is very good, but otherwise miserably poor.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: It appeared to look well when the snow went off, but later in the season the spring frosts injured it.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: Only in exceptional years is there a good crop of this cereal in the eastern section of the Province, and a quarter or a half crop is all that will be realized this season. Those who continue its cultivation plant it in places which they manure and summer fallow, seeding it at the same time with timothy seed. Where this course has not been followed, the ground is ploughed up and spring wheat sowed. The cause of the failure is the killing of the young plants by the frost.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Fall wheat generally killed out last winter. A few fields in sheltered places did well.

Wm. Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark: Not as good as it promised when the snow left it; considerable killed by spring frost or snow in May.

J. G. Campbell, Bathurst, Lanark: Fall wheat free from rust and insects, but damaged by sparrows.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: What was not ploughed up in the spring never recovered from the low temperature and inclement spring. It will probably not be half a crop.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Fall wheat has ripened to perfection—no rust or blight. About half is housed and the rest would be but for the heavy rain storm on the 3rd August, and the grain is very wet as I write; but the air is cool and it may not sprout.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro': Fall wheat suffered in spring from frost, being deep, causing it to heave, and where exposed in winter it was killed out entirely. No injury by rust or insects.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterboro': A poor crop, generally badly damaged by the frosty, wet, cold and backward spring; well filled, but a great deal of chess and noxious weeds on account of the damaged state of the crop.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria: Fall wheat suffered from the late, cold spring, and on poor and badly tilled ground was considerably killed out; but the weather since the middle of May has been favourable, and the crop has continually improved. There has been some rust, but not to materially damage the yield.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: Good in most parts; the berry is large and plump; in some cases it is half chess, but free from rust.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: Five acres were sown by two parties last fall; the wheat of one of the parties was damaged by last spring's frost; the other's looks well.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: On heavy clay it is good—say thirty bushels to the acre.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of the spring wheat crop throughout the Province on the 5th of August, though somewhat inferior to that of fall wheat, afforded ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally a little later than usual, and growth was further retarded by a spell of cold, dry weather in May and early in June, which under ordinary conditions is a period of vigorous development. As a consequence, not only did the plant fail in many instances to stool out fully, but the season was thrown backward from a week to two weeks, according to locality; nearly all the correspondents stated the grain to be still green at the date of the August reports, but the fields were almost invariably reported as luxuriant and highly promising. Even at that date, however, many correspondents in southern sections, where ripening had begun, observed that it was failing to realize the expectations raised by its appearance a short time before. In July there was considerable hot, dry weather, which stimulated a too rapid maturity, and appeared to expose the wheat to its usual enemies—rust, midge and weevil. These evils, especially the two former, prevailed pretty extensively throughout the western peninsula formed by Lake Erie and Lake Huron, the rust attacking the fields just as they showed signs of changing colour. But in what is known as the spring wheat region of eastern Ontario the accounts were at that time more generally favourable. Indeed an unusually hopeful tone pervaded the reports from nearly all parts of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts. But in the last stages of growth and maturity the crop was overtaken with disaster. With rare exceptions the later reports from western and central Ontario varied only slightly even in their phraseology, in characterizing the quality of the grain. "Total failure," "badly shrunken," "very poor," "only fit for chicken feed," are expressions repeated by correspondents over and over again. There was almost equal agreement as to the causes of failure. "Rain and rust" were the twin evils which, with the occasional assistance of midge and fly, wrought the ruin. As usual, the "goose" wheat is frequently mentioned as escaping destruction by rust. In some portions of eastern Ontario the reports were not quite so generally unfavourable, more especially in the counties of Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Carleton, in which there appear to have been considerable areas of spring wheat sown early on high land which produced a good average sample. In these counties the average yield was about seventeen bushels per acre, but of course the quality was not nearly so good as in former years. In the other eastern and northern counties of the Province rain, rust and frost combined to give a poor yield and a very inferior sample. The following statement gives the acreage, produce and produce per acre for the last two years:

Districts.	1885 Acres.	1885 Bush.	1884 Acres.	1884 Bush.	Bush. per acre 1885.	Bush. per acre 1884.
Lake Erie	25,624	359,494	15,583	303,300	14.0	19.5
Lake Huron	78,986	815,512	54,971	1,118,341	10.3	20.3
Georgian Bay	95,944	870,417	88,875	1,721,372	9.1	19.4
West Midland	154,946	1,491,263	125,939	2,758,326	9.6	21.9
Lake Ontario	212,364	2,297,866	214,892	4,457,729	10.8	20.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	131,240	2,223,007	122,865	2,512,207	16.9	20.4
East Midland	91,478	935,464	89,265	1,579,841	10.2	17.7
Northern Districts	8,881	136,858	9,257	158,245	15.4	17.1
Totals	799,463	9,129,881	721,647	14,609,661	11.4	20.2

With an increased area in crop of 77,816 acres there is a shortage in the product of 5,479,780 bushels; but taking account of the inferior quality of the grain, the failure of last year's crop is more serious than the figures show.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Spring wheat is again being grown here. It had been abandoned for a number of years, but is now being tried with good success. The crop this year is very good.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron, (Aug. 18): When I made the returns on the 5th I put the average of spring wheat too high, as it is almost gone with rust. It will not be over five bushels to the acre.

R. Currie, East Wawanosh, Huron: Since reporting for this township to you on 4th August, the spring wheat has all rusted, and instead of twenty bushels per acre I think (August 14th) there will not be more than five, though the crop has not given as good promise for years.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Very badly injured by rust and midge, but I find the Arnetka variety is free from both. A great deal, I believe, will not be worth cutting.

N. Robson, Hullett, Huron: Large acreage of spring wheat sown in this township, a great part of which is very much injured by rust, so as not to be worth cutting; some farmers are ploughing it down.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Spring wheat looked well some time ago, but a great deal of it was sown late, and I am afraid there will be serious loss from rust.

C. Cooke, jr., Tecumseh, Simcoe: Looks well; was ripening too fast on account of the drought and extremely hot weather in last of July, but recent rains will help it to fill.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: A fair crop of straw, but rusted dreadfully; some fields nearly black.

Henry Anderson, Willow Grove, Middlesex: Good crop of straw, but much hurt by rust, and laid down by storms.

James Anderson, East Zora, Oxford: Spring wheat was sown later than usual, and as a consequence it looks thin and poor, except where sown early and on good soil. It is badly infested with midge, and also shows signs of rust.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Spring wheat looked well until the last few days, but it is now rusted and hardly worth cutting.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth (Aug. 17): Since sending my report on Aug. 4th quite a change is seen in the spring wheat. The rust has committed fearful work. In some places it is not worth cutting, except for chicken feed, and take it all in all it will not exceed ten bushels to the acre.

Geo. Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: I wish to correct a statement in reference to spring wheat that I made in my report to you last Wednesday. I then said spring wheat would average ten bushels per acre; that estimate I find, as the wheat nears cutting, was too high. It will be almost a total failure in consequence of rust and midge. Farmers are beginning to reap now in a very green state, hoping it will make more than if allowed to dry up and ripen standing. I intend to reap my own to-day (Aug. 10th) and, if I can secure it in good order, put it through the straw cutter for feed. A great deal of it will hardly be worth threshing.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington (Aug. 14): We had the best prospect for a good crop of spring wheat in this neighbourhood we ever had since 1859. I was out in the neighbourhood to-day for a general observation, and I put the spring wheat down for a dead failure—rust and midge.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Spring wheat promised a good crop until the few hot days injured it fully one-fourth or one-third. It is shrunk and will not hold the weight.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: Down badly with storm of 3rd and 4th inst.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York (August 10): Nearly a failure from rust.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: A very promising crop until lately, when it became affected with rust, which coming on so early will seriously affect the crop, both in quality and quantity. I know fields that are now ruined by it; other fields not so bad.

John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Badly rusted, and some varieties almost destroyed by weevil, especially White Russian; Oregon, Fyfe and Goose are better.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: In the northern portion of our township we had a very meagre rainfall in June, only 80-100ths of an inch, hence the crop did not develop rapidly in its early stages. July has redeemed it a good deal, as we have had 1 inch and 95-100ths of rain, yet not enough to satisfy the demand; and now, when the wheat has developed, there are widespread accounts of weevil. We have found many fields, and early ones too, containing enough to lessen the yield one-third, and during the past week many fields whitened prematurely from its ravages. Rust is getting very injurious also.

R. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: The recent very hot weather has dried it up before filling, and the late storm of wind and rain has broken it down badly.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Rust on some fields, grasshoppers on others. Late seeding and drought have caused them.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: The early sown damaged by the Hessian fly—the crop thin on the ground; the late sown looks well at present and promises to be a large crop, but as much of it was not sown till after the middle of May it has the risk of rust and midge to run yet.

Wm. Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: Spring wheat fair on low and heavy lands, but light on high and dry lands; cause—injured by Hessian fly and dry weather.

James Lane, Denbigh, Addington: A considerable quantity sown in this region, and of excellent quality.

W. N. Mallory, Adolphustown, Lennox: Large crop of straw, but grain will not be over a quarter of a crop on account of midge.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: Appearance very good; no injury suffered from any cause; surface sown will yield a sufficient amount for local consumption.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: A fine promise of crop is now marred by the presence of rust and midge in many places; consequently farmers do not now expect more than half the crop they formerly did.

G. W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Spring wheat promises a remarkably good yield this year. The cold weather and drought in early summer made it very backward, but since June the weather has been very favourable and its progress has been simply wonderful.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Generally spring wheat is thin on the ground; some complaints on weevil.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Late, and rusted very badly on most farms, and a good deal is weevil eaten.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: Spring wheat doing remarkably well since the late rains; crops will not be cut till September.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: The straw is five feet long and upwards, but the value of the crop is reduced by the storm of the 3rd, which laid the heaviest crop as flat as a board.

BARLEY.

With the exception of a few localities, the barley crop of last year was generally heavy and well matured; but with the great bulk of it the colour of the grain—which so largely regulates its market value—was materially damaged by the storm of the 3rd of August. At that date barley cutting was not more than half through; and it was only in the earlier localities, and generally in the case of fields that had been sown and reaped quite early, that any portion of the crop was under cover. Probably not far from three-fourths of all the barley in the Province was out in that storm, either in the shock or standing ripe and ready to cut. In consequence of this misfortune the sample was more or less dark in colour, but for which cause the return would have been satisfactory in every way. The crop in nearly every district was exceptionally heavy and long in the straw, and the heads were large and plump. Not more than one or two complaints were made of straw—a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavourable reports of note come from portions of the counties of York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland, where a week or two of excessively hot and dry weather, occurring just at the time the grain was forming, caused it to ripen too quickly, and the berry was rather small and light in consequence. But the reported shrinkage applies to only a portion of that fine barley district, and does not seem to have been general. The reports from all parts of western Ontario are pretty uniform as to the damage inflicted by the rain, except that in

Lambton and Middlesex, where harvesting appears to have been more forward than elsewhere, probably one-half of the crop was housed before the storm came. The broken weather continued for some time, and, in addition to considerable delay in the harvesting, the crop in many cases was housed in an uncured condition. The early sown fields in some eastern counties appears, however, to have escaped the worst effects of the prevailing wet weather, and the grain proved to be a fairly good sample. In all districts barley on low and heavy soils suffered from the excess of rain; but in some instances it became lodged from too rank a growth, and in that condition it was struck with rust. The general estimate of correspondents was, that from two-thirds to four-fifths of the entire product of the harvest was discoloured by the rains; that, at the best, but little of it would grade higher than No. 2, and much of it lower; but that in conjunction with other coarse cereals, it was certain to furnish an abundance of valuable feeding grains for the winter. The statistics of this crop for the years 1884 and 1885 are as follows for the county groups:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bushels per acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie.............	30,410	861,857	39,021	1,079,938	28.3	27.7
Lake Huron...........	44,150	1,269,767	58,150	1,586,036	28.8	27.3
Georgian Bay.........	41,586	1,055,320	51,237	1,427,881	25.4	27.9
West Midland........	95,506	2,818,803	120,375	3,688,955	29.5	30.6
Lake Ontario..........	237,144	6,720,814	259,546	7,118,983	28.3	27.4
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	82,171	2,116,612	96,274	2,298,211	25.8	23.9
East Midland.........	64,801	1,640,036	73,917	1,871,321	25.3	25.3
Northern Districts....	2,105	50,378	1,952	47,716	23.9	24.4
Totals..........	597,873	16,533,587	700,472	19,119,041	27.7	27.3

The decrease in area is general over the Province and reaches a total of 102,999 acres, or about 14½ per cent. less than in 1884. The decrease in the yield is 2,585,454 bushels, or 13½ per cent. less than in 1884.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: I think it is below the average, and the rain came in time to catch most of the barley cut and in the field, consequently the colour will be bad.

Geo. Hope, Tilbury East, Kent: Not much grown here, but of what there is a great deal has been out under the rain, which will greatly spoil it.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Cannot be over two-thirds of a crop; badly injured by cut-worms.

Albert Gilbert, Woodhouse, Norfolk: A very good crop, but most of it will be badly coloured, scarcely any having been secured without rain.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: A good crop of straw, but the grain will be very light; too much dry weather.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Very little sown here on account of price rating so low; doesn't pay expenses.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Not much sown; looks only middling; injured only by wet weather on low heavy land, where such grain should never be sown with the slightest expectation of getting a crop.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: A fine crop; nearly all cut and saved in good order.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce: Never saw a better appearance; will yield largely if secured in good condition.

A. G. Hunter, Proton, Grey: Barley is a fine bright crop.

William Milne, Osprey, Grey: Was injured to some extent in places by grub or wire-worm.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Not much barley saved yet; the weather is not favourable for preserving colour.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Not as much grown as in previous years; promised well, but the recent very heavy rain will probably discolour much of it.

R. T. Banting, Essa, Simcoe: Barley promises to be a fair crop; scarcely, however, up to the average of former years.

Geo. Smeath, Vespra, Simcoe: Heavy crops of barley; later in ripening than usual.

J. M. Henderson, Adelaide, Middlesex: Barley is a good crop, but it will have to be fed to stock owing to the passing of the Scott Act in so many counties in Ontario.

James Fisher, London, Middlesex: A very good crop, but affected some by rust.

Geo. Douglas, London, Middlesex: A good crop, and mostly harvested.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: A very good crop; say thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Some of the fields are the heaviest I ever saw; will be above the average, but somewhat coloured.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: A good yield, but badly discoloured by late rains; not a great quantity saved.

R. E. Thompson, West Garafraxa, Wellington: Promises well, but a slightly decreased acreage.

Chas. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Less sown than usual; spring wheat taking its place.

Hugh McDougall, East Luther, Dufferin: Probably fifty per cent. more than usual sown, and promises an extra large yield.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Barley is a very good crop, quite up to the average; very little has been threshed yet.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Barley is an excellent crop; the rain during the present week will have the effect of injuring it in colour at least.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton: Ripened too rapidly at last, and will not be plump; well secured.

John Sinclair, Chinguacuosy, Peel: Berry not so plump as last year, and owing to the severe rains of last few days the greater part will be coloured.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Ripened rather too fast, and will be badly coloured by rains.

John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Barley ripened too fast, and did not fill very well on account of drought and hot weather.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario: Generally very good, though from want of rain will be rather light.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Barley generally an average crop, but will be small in grain.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Barley is generally a heavy crop, though some fields have ripened rather too fast. About a quarter or a third of the crop has been harvested in good condition, and will be extra bright; the remainder is out and the weather is rainy.

John Moore, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Many fields of barley are lying down with the rank growth and storms.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Barley is of very good quality, and is being harvested in fine condition; has not had a better appearance for many years, but not so much sown as usual.

John Edgar, Kitley, Leeds: Not much barley grown here, but it is generally good on high land.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Barley promises a good crop; not a large acreage.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Promises well; some complaints of rust, but the heavy rains of the past three days must damage the colour.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Barley promised to be a fair average crop, but the hot weather in July made it to ripen too fast, and the grain will not be large.

Thomas Butler, Croft, Parry Sound: Not up to the average; thinned out by drought; good on new land.

OATS.

The early part of the season was not very favourable for the growth of oats, but throughout the latter part of July the crop improved steadily, and cheering accounts were received at the beginning of August from all parts of the Province. The best reports, however, came from the eastern and northern districts, where it is largely grown to supply the markets of the lumber woods. In spite of the late seeding season and slow germination the straw made good growth, the heads were large and well loaded, and the prospect was full of promise everywhere. But the violent wind and rain storm of the 3rd and 4th of August led many correspondents at that time to fear that serious damage might be sustained, especially as many green fields were lodged, and traces of rust and smut began to appear, and later reports proved that these fears were too well grounded. Owing to unusually rank growth in its later stages, the general lateness of the season, and the August storm, the ripening period was delayed considerably past the ordinary time. It is under such conditions that rust is usually developed; and the weather and temperature being likewise conducive to it, a large proportion of the oat crop of the Province became speedily affected by this scourge. In western Ontario only the earliest sown fields, or those in high situations, escaped and ripened to perfection. In the eastern part of the Province, in the Lake Ontario group, the prospect was slightly more encouraging, but throughout north-eastern Ontario the crop was so late that many fields were touched with frost before the grain was fully ripe. In the Lake Erie district, oats were seriously damaged by grasshoppers during the growing season. The following table gives the statistics of the crop for the past two seasons:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bushels per acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	158,017	6,038,382	161,260	6,633,512	38.2	41.1
Lake Huron	163,309	6,148,832	161,711	6,143,688	37.7	38.0
Georgian Bay	134,615	4,438,871	130,164	4,512,399	33.0	34.7
West Midland	311,266	11,854,476	296,221	12,373,478	38.1	41.8
Lake Ontario	271,268	9,838,804	267,608	10,964,154	36.3	41.0
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	375,256	12,866,040	343,785	13,039,463	34.3	37.9
East Midland	113,260	3,550,311	105,250	3,506,965	31.3	33.3
Northern Districts	16,754	494,026	15,829	522,645	29.5	33.0
Totals	1,543,745	55,229,742	1,481,828	57,696,304	35.8	38.9

In all the districts excepting the Lake Erie counties there was a larger breadth sown last year than in 1884, being 61,917 acres more for the whole Province, or an increase of 4 per cent. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties alone the increase was 31,471 acres, which was fully one-half of the whole. But the average yield per acre all over was three bushels less than in 1884, and the aggregate yield was less by 2,466,562 bushels—a decrease that with so large a crop is only serious when the quality of the grain is poor.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

R. C. Taylor, West Tilbury, Essex: Early oats are good, and late ones have been saved by the showers we have just had.

George Little, Sandwich East, Essex: A splendid crop here—I think the best we have had for some years.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: An excellent crop, but the oats have been laid flat by the heavy rains.

G. R. Langford, Camden, Kent: The grasshoppers are stripping the oats off the straw pretty badly, near any woods, pasture fields, or fence sides.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: A fair crop, if the dry weather does not last too long. They seem to be ripening too fast; I don't think they will fill well.

William Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Very good on low land, but short in the straw on high land.

Andrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton: Oats, like corn and barley, were prevented from making a vigorous early growth owing to a late and cold spring, and too much cold weather during part of June. Still the crop is fair.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Late rains have rushed them forward beyond expectations. Yesterday's rain (Aug. 4) made sad havoc among heavy oats; east wind in the morning veered round to the west in the afternoon with heavy showers, making the same whirl among the oats.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: A fearful lot of smut; still the good heads seem large and appear to be filling up.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: Oats are short except on strong ground; probably the cause is that there was a week of very dry hot weather.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: The crop has been injured by the great heat and drought of the past two weeks, ripening it too fast.

Thomas Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Very heavy straw; most people say too much straw. If they fill out well, plenty of pieces will yield 60 bushels per acre.

Wm. Irwin, Bentinck, Grey: A magnificent crop; the late rains have done some damage by lodging.

Henry Atkey, Keppel, Grey: The oat crop of this season is beyond anything we have had for years.

Geo. McLean, Oro, Simcoe: Oats look well, but are badly beaten down by the storm of the 3rd.

Andrew Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex: Oats very good, but badly lodged, which will make the crop difficult to harvest.

David Webster, Mosa, Middlesex: Great damage has been done to the oat crop by the grasshoppers.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington (Aug. 14): I have been over fifty years farming, and the storm of the 3rd inst was the most destructive I ever saw among heavy grain. All the heavy oats are down, and how to cut them I do not know.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: The biggest crop all over I have ever seen.

William Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: One of the largest crops I have ever seen; the greater part was laid down quite flat on the 3rd; a great part of it will not rise, and this will injure the quality and make harvesting difficult.

James Wilson, Dumfries, Waterloo: Considerable injury is being done by grasshoppers; I am afraid by the time the crop is ripe there will be very few oats left on the stalks.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Like all spring cereals, oats promise to yield an abundant crop; the season has been very favourable for all crops.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Oats are a splendid crop, but they have been badly lodged and tangled by the rain and wind storm of the 3rd inst.; and as they are pretty well filled large patches of them will not rise, making them much more difficult to harvest.

R. M. Van Norman, North Gwillimbury, York: On the low lands oats are very heavy, but on the high lands about an average.

F. C. Sibbald, M.D., Georgina, York: In some places so rank that the storm of the 3rd inst. flattened them as if they had been run over by a roller. The gale from the opposite direction afterwards raised them a good deal.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Oats being late did not prosper in June owing to the drought. However, July has much improved the crop, and it promises fairly good, though not up to last year.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: A variable crop, some very heavy and some very light; cannot account for the difference unless it may be in the preparation of the soil.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Oats promise a fair crop. The late dry spell has injured them a good deal, but they will recover since timely rain has fallen.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac: Oats are all that can be desired; probably the best oat crop this township has seen for years.

John N. Poole, South Crosby, Leeds: Oats on high land a good crop, but much beaten down by the late storm.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: A fine crop, though lodged pretty badly in places; they are to a considerable extent taking the place of barley.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: A large quantity over that required for home consumption is yearly grown here.

W. R. Petrie, Russell, Russell: A good crop; oats and hay are our principal crops here.

A. Shultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Oats promise to be a good crop, but as they were mostly sown very late it is hard to say what may happen yet.

J. G. Campbell, Bathurst, Lanark: Will be an immense crop, but damaged considerably by lodging.

F. B. Prior, Sidney, Hastings: Capital prospects of an abundant crop if weather continues prosperous.

Geo. W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Not very good owing principally, I think, to very late sowing—altogether too late. A good many did not get them in till June.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: The dry, hot weather turned some of the straw yellowish before the grain formed. The recent rain has benefitted them a good deal, and the crop may be fairly estimated as an average.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: Oats are not very heavy. Only those that were put in early are likely to be an average crop. Those that were put in late have been affected by the dry weather, but if we get some rain they may improve.

John Bailey, Laxton, Victoria: Oats are very short. The last two weeks of hot and dry weather brought them to maturity too quickly; but the rains of the 3rd of August will cause them to fill well.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Oats are a nice even crop, but the straw in general will be short owing to dry weather. The yield and quality of grain are expected to be good.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: Straw short except on new land.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Very short straw; tillered badly; best crops are on dry land; showed signs of premature ripeness before rain.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Look well, but are fully two weeks later than usual; think they will be struck by frost before fully ripe, and that the grain will be light in consequence.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Beautiful crop; stands high; covered the stumps before shooting; no injury from any cause I know of.

Thomas Butler, Croft, Parry Sound: Oats have the appearance of being the leading crop this year—very good indeed.

RYE.

Rye appears to be steadily diminishing in favour with the great majority of the farmers of Ontario. As a rule they find it to be less profitable than almost any other crop they raise, hence it is becoming gradually crowded off the better lands by other cereals which are in more general demand. As, however, rye will thrive on poor, light or stony lands, which will sustain little else of value, it affords a means of utilizing these to some advantage. Throughout western Ontario the great mass of the farmers do not grow it at all. In the few exceptional cases where it is found, the cattle are generally turned into it for pasturage, or it is cut while green for fodder; and this appears to be its most economic use, especially when fed to milch cows or to ewes. The grain product of the crop comes almost wholly from the easterly and north-easterly sections of the Province—from Northumberland eastward and northward. During the past year it largely shared the fortunes of wheat, though apparently it was much less afflicted by the prevailing pests. The reports vary all the way from "very poor" to "very good." On the occasional patches where grown throughout the west it was pronounced an excellent crop. In the east it suffered considerably from winter-killing and from frosts and cold rains in May and June. These influences left the straw rather thin and short, but the heads were long and well filled and the grain was in a healthy state. Reaping began about the same time as that of fall wheat, or a little earlier, and was performed under usually favourable auspices. The area and yield by county groups were as follows for 1884 and 1885:

DISTRICTS.	1885		1884		Bush. per acre	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	10,980	185,425	11,452	183,105	16.9	16.4
Lake Huron	454	8,099	537	8,722	17.8	16.2
Georgian Bay.............	1,479	30,360	2,445	40,293	20.5	16.4
West Midland	3,435	51,907	4,026	72,762	15.1	18.1
Lake Ontario	21,065	319,779	29,989	439,319	15.2	14.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	25,520	446,629	39,433	667,652	17.5	16.9
East Midland	14,778	219,677	14,381	211,730	14.9	14.7
Northern Districts	582	9,630	1,153	24,676	16.2	21.4
Totals	78,293	1,271,506	103,416	1,648,259	16.2	15.9

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Warnock, West Tilbury, Essex: Good rye grows well on light soil, and stands the winter better than wheat.

George Russell, Mersea, Essex: A little rye is grown on Point Pelee; the condition is fair.

W. Y. Emery, Bayham, Elgin: Rye looks well.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Considerable rye is grown here and is looking very well.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: A considerable quantity of rye has been sown, and invariably looks well.

Thomas Brown, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Winter rye is looking well here; not much sown.

Chas. Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: Some winter rye sown here and it looks very well.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: A little rye grown in this township for feeding purposes only. It looks very well.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A little is grown for soiling and straw to bind corn shocks, and seed for next year, by two or three farmers in this township. Very healthy but not very forward.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Some rye is grown in the southern part of township; it is looking well at this season of the year.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln: But very little rye is grown in this township. That which I have noticed is not doing very well; it seems very thin on the ground.

Alexander Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: Very little grown, but the condition is good; it is chiefly grown for pasture.

James Brock, Caven, Durham: Some rye is grown, but not so much as formerly. It seems to be all living, but very late.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Quite a little rye is grown on light and gravelly land, and it is in pretty good condition.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A large acreage of rye is sown, and it bids fair for a good crop.

Jacob H. Roblin, Adolphustown, Lennox: Not much winter rye is grown here, but what there is looks splendid.

William Thompson, Portland, Frontenac: Considerable rye is sown here, and it looks excellent.

John Elkington, Palmerston, Frontenac: Rye is a favourite crop to seed down for cattle feed, and it looks very well indeed. It was sown early, brairded well and promises well.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: Not so much rye was sown as last year, owing to prices being low. It is a very fair crop, the same conditions usually governing it as fall wheat.

John McLellan, Clarence, Russell: A good deal of rye has been sown of late years; but it does not pay, and the farmers are giving it up.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: Winter rye is grown to some extent, but less than a few years ago; its condition is good.

Thos. Wasmund, Radcliffe and Raglan, Renfrew; A large quantity of rye is grown, and its condition is good.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: A good deal of rye is sown here, but it is about one-third winter-killed.

Isaac McKenzie, Drummond, Lanark: Very little rye grown as compared with some years ago; its condition is good.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Winter rye, like the fall wheat, was winter-killed on hilly land. Vegetable life could not stand the extreme frost we had this winter. What is left looks fresh and healthy.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterboro': Considerable rye is grown; it looks well and is in good condition.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Anson and Hindon, Haliburton: The winter rye crop is very limited here, being confined to a few German settlers and on a small scale; it seems to do fairly well.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: It has stood the winter well, but cold weather retards growth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Winter rye appears better than fall wheat.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings: Winter rye is the chief fall crop, and it gives promise of an average yield.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: One of my neighbours planted a corn field with rye last fall and ploughed it under in the beginning of June, and has now as fine a field of beans as there is in the township.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: There is no rye grown in this section, or so little that it is not worthy of notice. The ground and seasons are favourable to the crop, and some large crops have been grown in this county, but there seemed to be no market or demand for it.

Charles James Fox, Delaware, Middlesex: None sown, except for pasture or to plough under.

Rolph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: None grown in this section except for pasture on summer fallow.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: A fine crop both of straw and grain; sown mostly on poor, light soils.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Not so much grown as usual; the less grown the better for our farmers. I consider it the hardest crop with least profit we can raise.

James Lane, Denbigh, Addington: Rye very good, but thinned out somewhat by the winter.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: In the neighbouring township of Roxborough, on lands which have been exhausted by repeated cropping, a change in the crop has been introduced, rye being rather extensively sown.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Never recovered from the cold rains and ice of the spring; it is a very light crop.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall rye, large area and excellent crop, now ready to harvest; spring rye promises well.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Rye crop good; grown principally by the German settlers.

PEASE.

Farmers are fast returning to the cultivation of this crop, now that the ravages of the bug have almost altogether ceased. At the time the August reports were sent in to the Bureau, the crop generally wanted from a week to ten days to be ready for cutting, but the general appearance of the crop then indicated that it would be large and of good quality. So far as could be ascertained at that time there were few bugs to be seen, and the later accounts show that little harm was done by these pests of former years. The crop, however, suffered somewhat in the counties of Norfolk and Haldimand, as well as in several of the counties bordering on Lake Ontario, where dry weather set in before the plants had attained sufficient height to shade the ground, and the pod matured too rapidly in consequence. On the other hand, mildew appeared in some places where there was excess of moisture, and it developed and extended during the rainy season which followed, especially on low, rich and heavy lands. A large proportion of the crop was harvested in good condition, but much of it ripened unevenly and was reaped and housed under difficulties. On the whole it may be said that, though the yield was a fair one as to quantity, the quality was extremely variable. The average sown, produce of the crop, and average yield per acre are presented in the following table for two years:

DISTRICTS.	1885		1884		Bush. per acre	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie.............	60,287	1,228,813	41,337	961,956	20.4	23.2
Lake Huron....	76,470	1,892,638	64,047	1,541,273	24.8	24.1
Georgian Bay	74,826	1,629,321	74,504	1,832,321	21.8	24.6
West Midland.........	131,300	3,124,527	103,791	2,684,556	23.8	25.9
Lake Ontario	143,516	3,044,397	126,784	3,083,994	21.2	24.3
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	101,723	1,947,918	104,749	2,373,579	19.1	22.7
East Midland.........	50,507	974,961	48,855	1,045,548	19.3	21.4
Northern Districts	7,452	163,617	6,861	168,380	22.0	24.5
Totals............	646,081	14,006,192	570,928	13,691,607	21.7	24.0

The increase in breadth sown has been chiefly in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups of counties. This no doubt is due to the fact that the ravages of the pea-bug in past years have been confined almost wholly to those sections of the Province; in the northern and north-eastern districts the bug has been comparatively unknown, and hence its disappearance there is not marked by any change in the breadth sown.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Ed. T. Watts, Zone, Kent: Pease promise to be a good crop; no damage by weather, and very free from insects.

Matthew Martin, East Tilbury, Kent: A very good crop, and about twice as many sown as in former years.

George A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Badly injured by cut worms; two-thirds of a crop is the best we will have.

J. D. Clement, Windham, Norfolk: They have been very much injured by the dry weather.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Generally good, but more bugs than last year.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Not many sown; a fair crop; not damaged by insects as has been the case in former years.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Not many sown here, the farmers preferring corn as a crop. What we have look well, and they will make about an average crop. There are some bugs in them as usual.

Wm. McArthur, Ashfield, Huron: Pease extra good; not injured by the bug.

George Hess, Hay, Huron: There are more bugs than last year, but they are not so bad as in former years. There will be a heavy crop.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce: A1 everywhere; the best crop for years.

John McCallum, Bentinck, Grey: One of the best crops ever harvested in this part.

Archibald Brown, Keppel, Grey: Pease look remarkably well, and should the weather continue favourable until harvested will be the largest crop for years.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: A good crop; more straw than last year, but the dry weather ripened them rather fast; many will be small in pod.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: A good crop on rolling and dry land, but sickly on level damp soils.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Better than for some years past. The vines are well loaded, and a good old-fashioned crop is expected.

John Henderson, East Nissouri, Oxford: A very good crop; better than we have had for eight or ten years, and no bugs.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: A fine crop; bugs have apparently done little damage.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: A good crop, excepting on undrained and very heavy soils, where they were scalded out.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Mostly sown late and made a fine start, but have been hurried forward so that the present prospect is very poor.

David Bell, Beverley, Wentworth: Peas are much better than in former years.

M. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: Peas a very fine crop, except on low and badly drained land.

Edward Dalton, Nelson, Halton: A good crop, but the blossom has been injured by the recent heat.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pease promise an excellent crop; a large area sown; no sign of pea bug as yet.

D. James, Vaughan, York: Hot weather ripened the crop rather too quickly; some fields will be ready to cut in a week.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Appear to have been injured by excessive heat; promise poorly.

John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Early sown pease are good; those sown later will be injured by drought and hot weather; no bugs.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Generally a good crop, but have suffered some from the drought.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Some fields that were just commencing to blossom will be very much injured by the drought.

John A Sprague, Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward: Pease are looking well, and many fields are now so far advanced that they are certain of yielding an extra crop, but there is a large amount of late sowing and it is hard to tell at this date how that part of the crop will be.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough: Pease promise to be abundant; pods plentiful and filling well.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Extra good, except on low land, where some have turned yellow.

Wm. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: Will be ripe in two weeks; the prospect now is for the bes crop in twenty years.

Dr. McDiarmid, Kenyon, Glengarry: A large amount of straw with a good supply of pods; n injury from insects or weather; crop yet green.

James Surch, South Plantagenet, Prescott: Not so many sown as usual; a few fields are good, but many fields on clay are yellow from too much rain and won't be more than half a crop.

John Stuart, McNab, Renfrew: A remarkably fine crop, and some early fields are ready for cutting.

Charles P. Ferguson, Carnarvon, Algoma: Pease looking well; not injured by bugs or affected much by drought.

BEANS.

Beans are a small and exceptional crop in Ontario. Kent is the only county where they are now largely cultivated as a field crop. In a few other localities, in the vicinity of lumber districts, the demands of the shanties make them a profitable product; but with these exceptions beans are an insignificant crop, farmers usually contenting themselves with raising in their gardens only enough for domestic or local consumption. Like all other field crops of last year, they were considerably affected by the general backwardness, coldness and humidity of the season. They were planted late, they grew and ripened slowly, and they were not in many cases pulled until late in October. In the Lake Erie counties they were somewhat rusted and discoloured by the excessive rains, but were only slightly affected by frost. In the more northerly and easterly districts of the Province, frost was more injurious. Unless where some local or exceptional circumstance, however, makes field beans a paying crop, the disposition of farmers appears to be to devote less attention to their cultivation. The statistics of the crop for the two years are as follows:

	1885.		1884.		Bushels per acre.	
DISTRICTS.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	17,466	332,617	14,672	337,284	19.0	23.0
Lake Huron	677	14,923	645	15,905	22.0	24.7
Georgian Bay	236	4,045	222	4,026	17.1	18.1
West Midland	976	18,623	2,139	46,900	19.1	21.9
Lake Ontario	1,637	35,570	2,848	80,402	21.7	28.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	3,006	78,561	3,751	95,192	26.1	25.4
East Midland	593	10,550	533	10,486	17.8	19.7
Northern Districts	60	1,675	68	1,849	27.9	27.2
Totals	24,651	496,564	24,878	592,044	20.1	23.8

Although the breadth planted in the Lake Erie counties was increased by nearly 3,000 acres, the yield was scarcely equal to that of the previous year, and with a difference of only 227 acres in the whole Province the yield was 95,480 bushels less.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Mathew Martin, Tilbury East, Kent: Beans promise to be an abundant crop, and a great many acres have been planted on account of the failure of corn.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Beans promised extra well at one time, but the excessive rains of late have scalded them and injured the prospects of the crop one-third. The late beans will be the best crop; large acreage planted.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Beans were in fine condition up to the night of August 2nd, but the heavy rains of the 3rd will have the effect of drowning them out on low land; yet I think the crop will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin: Beans, although not extensively raised in the township, are looking well. In fact so far beans are looking better than I ever remember seeing them.

James McCullough, Uxbridge, Ontario: Beans are not cultivated to any extent, though the land in this township is adapted to them.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Not nearly so much planted as last year, probably on account of want of demand and low price of the article.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew: Very good prospects and considerable sown—white beans for use in shanties for pork and beans.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: Very few raised here; they are considered a risky crop.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: Beans have promise of an abundant crop, and are exceptionally well oaded.

Charles P. Ferguson, Carnarvon, Algoma: Very few grown; too much frost, excepting in high localities.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: The bean crop promised well at one time, but rust and wet weather caused serious damage. The crop has all to be hand-picked.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Beans are badly rusted in most places, except the large kind which ripened later, and were mostly harvested in dry weather.

D. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: In many instances, owing to the lateness of the season, beans were not planted as early as usual, and consequently did not ripen before the first frosts came.

E. W. Fares, Humberstone, Welland: Beans are a light crop, and are somewhat injured by rainy weather at the present time.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Did not ripen well on account of cool weather and frost.

INDIAN CORN.

The conditions of climate appear to have been pretty generally the same throughout the whole corn-growing belt of the Province; complaints of the same adversities come from all sections about equally. At the beginning of the season the crop got a very poor start. The spring was late and cold, which discouraged planting, and nearly all fields after being planted were seriously shortened by deleterious influences. Large quantities of seed failed to germinate, and rotted in the ground—a circumstance which correspondents variously attribute to the use of bad seed, to the operations of worms and grubs, and to the prevalence of cold and wet weather in May and June. A good many fields made such a poor showing that they were ploughed up and replanted with buckwheat or some other grain, or allowed to remain in fallow. The growth of the corn fields was afterwards retarded somewhat by drought, and the cold, rainy weather of August did not tend to brighten the prospects. As a result, not only has the corn area been materially shortened and the fields thinned, but large quantities of grain did not become ripe enough for harvesting when the early frosts came, so that it had to be gathered in a soft or frosted condition, and used for fodder. Low and undrained, or heavy clay lands suffered the most. Where the soil was light and dry, either naturally or from drainage, the crop weathered the rains and frosts more successfully, and was in a position to profit by the period of bright, warm weather which came in September and extended into the early days of October. In the main, therefore, the crop has turned out a good deal better than condition earlier in the season indicated; most of the counties of the corn belt along e shore of Lake Erie, although reporting many cases of failure, show a fair product for e year—perhaps only slightly below the average, but considerably below the harvest of 84. Outside of this district the effects of the wet weather and early frosts have been ore fatal, and have reduced the bulk of the crop to comparatively insignificant proportions. e figures are as follows:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bushels per acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	91,694	6,378,006	93,883	7,586,720	69.6	80.8
Lake Huron	8,131	550,362	9,653	639,835	67.7	66.3
Georgian Bay..........	895	47,220	723	44,760	52.8	61.9
West Midland	21,983	1,483,309	24,351	1,762,160	67.5	72.4
Lake Ontario	23,875	1,264,923	24,533	1,673,794	53.0	68.2
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	15,692	796,831	15,131	898,543	50.8	59.4
East Midland..........	5,281	209,710	5,901	313,000	39.7	53.0
Northern Districts	280	11,030	385	17,077	39.4	44.4
Totals	167,831	10,741,391	174,560	12,935,889	64.0	74.1

The product is reckoned as corn in the ear, one bushel of which is estimated as equal half a bushel of shelled corn.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Except a slight injury to late corn, the weather did no injury.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Corn did not ripen properly, I think owing to the cool weather August and the dry weather of the latter part of September. Late corn was much damaged by ost. The heavy rains of June 5-12 did much damage, causing the seed to rot, and also left the ground a bad state for after cultivation.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: Corn was considerably broken down by high winds and rain in ugust.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: Corn suffered from a slight frost when a good share of it was the milk; as a result, it did not feed nor fill. There is lots of soft corn.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Much of the corn had to be replanted on account of bad seed and rub.

Daniel McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: Owing to inferior seed, much of the corn had to be planted second time, and some even a third time. All such is injured from thirty to forty per cent. First anting all O.K.

John A. Squance, Yarmouth, Elgin: Corn was damaged by a heavy storm about harvest, which oke a good deal of it down, and made it difficult to cut. Late corn was hurt by frost.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Corn is in good condition. The frost came late, and gave enty of time for ripening.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Corn has eared well and ripened well, but the acreage is very all. On account ot the cold, wet spring much of the seed rotted, and the land was ploughed up for her crops, etc.

V. Hunsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand: Corn was injured by cold, wet weather in spring.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Corn is a decided failure; three-fourths of all that was planted tied at seeding time, and the other one-fourth is full of weeds, and there will only be one-half or one-third a crop.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: I believe corn has been most generally ripened by the prolonged fine eather in October.

D. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland: Corn in the early part of the season was considered a failure, the eather being cold and wet; August and September being favorable, it is a very good crop.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Corn has a very poor stand, but has all ripened.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Some very good on light soil, but very poor on clay lands lying w and undrained.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Corn has come on much better than was expected. The fall has been ery favourable for it.

Andrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton: Corn in most instances succeeded better than was expected in the rly part of the season, but only in a few cases was a fair crop obtained.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The corn crop turned out much better than early indications ve promise of. There being no fall frost to injure it, the crop was cut in fine condition.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Very little corn grown, and on account of the cold, late season it did t ripen, and was very much rusted.

John Scott, Howick, Huron: Scarcely any grown except for green corn. Had it been planted as a crop it would have done well.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: On account of the cold, wet season, corn did not fill well, and was very late in coming in—a full month later than other years.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex: The fine weather in the latter part of September helped the corn greatly.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Corn had a serious drawback early in the season by cold weather, grubs and bad seeds.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The spring was too cold and wet for corn, but in July and August it came on remarkably well, and where planted on light, rich soil, and properly cleaned and cultivated, will reach as high as one hundred bushels per acre in the ear. But like everything else, "no manure, no crops." With bad tillage, and on low, wet, sour land, it is short and not much good.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Corn is a fair crop, from a fodder standpoint, but did not ripen properly. The season was too short for it.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Corn will be good on dry, warm soils, but where the land was clay and wet it will not be of much account.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford: Corn was injured to the extent of fifty per cent. by cold, rainy weather in the early part of the season.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Corn was kept back by rain and cold all summer, and a good deal was cut before it was fully ripe in order to save it from frost.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: Several fields were ploughed up, not having come up well on account of poor seed and cold, wet rains. Where good seed was planted a very good crop has been harvested, this fall having been very favourable.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: A much better crop than was expected two months ago.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Corn is very poor. The fall was favourable for the late crop; there was no frost until the 15th of October.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: A great quantity of corn did not get ripe.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Owing to the hot weather of the last half of September corn ripened well, but very little is husked yet.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Hardly ripe when cut; too cool and wet.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The corn was all cut before the frost came. The first frost was on October 24th. The crop is very fair—what was left; much was ploughed up in the spring.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Not worth husking, but good fodder.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Hardly any ripened well except where early planted. It formed for a large crop, but the weather was not favourable to ripening. The severe storm in August laid the corn, and the frost damaged it a good deal.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: A poor crop. It was mostly cut before frost came, but some late stalks were hurt.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: Corn was sparsely grown in consequence of the wet, cold spring, as well as being a partial failure for the past two seasons in not ripening before the frost took it. There are many fine fields this year, and they ripened well.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Grenville: The cold summer, wet and frost have left the corn not worth husking; we are feeding it without.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Grenville: Corn will be better than was expected some time since. It was not injured by frost, but a large percentage (say fifty per cent.) is too late to ripen.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Very little corn planted here, but largely sown for green fodder; it is a comparative failure this season in consequence of the wet spring.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Corn has been seriously injured by cold and wet weather; half the seed failed to grow.

E. R. Macphee, Radcliff and Raglan, Renfrew: Very little corn is grown here. Farmers seem afraid to risk it as a crop, though the writer's experience has been that if planted in time and duly cultivated it is quite safe.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Very little planted except in garden patches, and most of that did not ripen on account of wet, cold summer, and early frost.

BUCKWHEAT.

Although like other grain crops buckwheat has been subject to the adversities of the season, it appears to have survived them quite successfully. There are reports from various localities of injuries by rain and frost, and in one or two instances by storms beating down the straw, but the sum of these mischiefs is slight. The injury from frost has been confined almost wholly to fields which were sown late. The quality of the grain is unexceptionable, and, as the following table shows, the yield was more satisfactory than in the previous year.

DISTRICTS.	1885		1884		Bush. per acre	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	10,136	228,284	10,615	224,066	22.5	21.1
Lake Huron	1,021	21,678	895	22,593	21.2	25.2
Georgian Bay	598	11,960	584	9,800	20.0	16.8
West Midland	2,336	49,325	2,673	62,338	21.1	23.3
Lake Ontario	13,981	343,057	14,291	326,209	24.5	22.8
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	28,015	746,782	31,414	722,462	26.7	23.0
East Midland	5,131	117,804	4,679	98,068	23.0	21.0
Northern Districts	558	11,785	685	19,034	21.1	27.8
Totals	61,776	1,530,675	65,836	1,484,570	24.8	22.5

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Buckwheat is but little grown. What I saw seemed light, but well ripened.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Buckwheat an extra crop and harvested without damage.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Buckwheat good, but little grown in this locality, as it is considered only a crop for poor land.

John H. Hauser, Canborough, Haldimand: Buckwheat badly damaged by rain; it was beaten down and we could hardly gather it.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: Never saw better buckwheat.

Joseph Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Injured by early frosts; some never cut or havested.

Alexander Bryce, Brantford, Brant: A splendid crop; dry when taken in.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The bulk of the crop is in the field and badly damaged by rain.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: More than an average acreage and yield.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: An unusually good crop and harvested in good condition.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: Well loaded but straw short.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Somewhat damaged by frost, but a fair sample.

William Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Buckwheat was hurt some by the frost, which caused a great deal of loss in harvesting, for it shelled out in the handling.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria: Completely destroyed by frosts.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: The little buckwheat that was raised here was all frozen.

Edward Bray, Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: Hardly worth cutting owing to frost.

SORGHUM.

It is only in western Ontario that any serious attempt has been made to cultivate this plant, and even there the experiment cannot be said to be proving very successful. In Essex and Kent sorghum is pretty extensively grown, but in most other counties where it has been tried the farmers are giving it up. The reports for last year are on the whole favourable, although the cane ripened late and in a few instances it was touched by frost.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: Sorghum is grown quite extensively.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Sorghum is not very good. I have a mill, and made up to last evening 1075 imperial gallons. I manufactured last year 1685 gallons. The seed has not ripened this season.

C. A. O'Malley, Aldborough and Mosa, Elgin and Middlesex: Sorghum grew very slowly, did not mature seed, and was slightly nipped by frost.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Very little sorghum raised in this locality of late years.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Sorghum has not been so much sown this year as formerly. What was sown will be of little use, being too late.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Played out.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Sorghum appears to be a failure. There has been one good crop out of four. This year was too cold and wet; it did not contain enough of saccharine matter. Our factory only worked two or three days. It is a great loss to those who fit up machinery to make molasses out of sorghum.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: There was some sorghum sown here, but it did not come to perfection. We are rather too far north for its cultivation.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The hay crop was on the whole a fair one in point of yield per acre, and in the quality of the product, as harvested and secured, it was above the average. On old meadows, and especially on low and heavy soils, there was considerable damage from winter and spring frosts, which heaved out the plants and left the fields thin and uneven. Newly seeded fields escaped comparatively well from this casualty, and under the influence of frequent showers and warm sunshine they presented a good appearance when the time of hay harvest arrived. Timothy was a good crop, though unusually late in getting its growth and coming to maturity; indeed the backwardness of the season at the opening put haying operations from one to two weeks behind the usual date. The weather during the main part of the haying season was exceptionally favourable. A few of the earlier cut fields were injured by the rain of July 12th and 13th, but cutting did not become general till after the time, and there were no latter storms worth speaking of till the hay crop in all except the extreme northern districts was safely housed. The statistics of the crop for 1884 and 1885 are presented in the following table:

	1885.		1884.		Tons per acre.	
DISTRICTS.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	280,932	440,979	271,690	436,517	1.57	1.61
Lake Huron	227,501	334,176	220,239	294,902	1.47	1.34
Georgian Bay	190,593	216,109	181,877	240,119	1.13	1.32
West Midland	412,287	656,882	395,809	629,716	1.59	1.59
Lake Ontario	417,086	618,958	412,689	603,359	1.48	1.46
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	542,888	749,969	521,766	614,509	1.38	1.18
East Midland	156,080	189,908	151,379	180,642	1.22	1.19
Northern Districts	40,724	45,174	37,920	45,148	1.11	1.19
Totals	2,268,091	3,252,155	2,193,369	3,044,912	1.43	1.39

As will be seen under the head of values, this was the most valuable crop of the year.

CLOVER SEED.

The midge wrought sad havoc with the seed clover. The first brood of the insect, which developes in June, was very destructive in the early fields, and the August report of the Bureau expressed a general fear that "nothing will save the seed crop from serious damage, if not complete destruction, by the second brood of this pest, which usually comes out in August." The event shows this alarm to have been fully justified. In the eastern and northern sections of the province scarcely any attempt is made to grow clover for seed; but throughout south-western and central Ontario, which is the habitat of this crop, widespread and sometimes total failure from the ravages of the midge forms the tenor of the reports. The lateness of the haying season, followed by a period of dry weather, rendered the second crop of clover all the more open to the attacks of its enemy. Many correspondents also report that the extreme moisture of the latter part of the summer stimulated too rank a growth, which was against successful blossoming and the healthy maturing of seed. Occasionally, however, a quite favourable report relieves the darkness of the picture. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony from experienced farmers that a yield of clover seed can no longer be depended upon with any degree of certainty where two crops are cut in the season. Almost ever instance of failure has been in the case of the second crop. Wherever the clover fields were pastured until the beginning or middle of June, and then left to grow for seed, fairly successful results have been obtained. The crop becomes so well advanced by the time the August brood of the midge appears as to be pretty secure from its attacks. This fact, which has been referred to in previous reports of the Bureau, cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it affords a good reason why farmers need not abandon wholly the attempt to raise clover seed, as many of them are doing. It is to this practice, so far as it has been attended to, that we are indebted for even the small yield of seed we had last year. Alsike, wherever grown, is reported to have been in every way successful, unaffected either by the midge or any other adverse influence. In some of the Lake Erie counties the grasshopers joined their forces to those of the midge, and did considerable damage, but there has been, happily, an almost entire absence of injurious frosts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Hay was a good crop and was well secured.

W. Y. Emery, Bayham, Elgin: There was a fair average crop of hay; say, one and a half tons per acre. Haying weather was fine, and the crop was secured in first-class condition.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand: Clover on old meadows was frozen to death in winter.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Hay crop good, uninjured by drought or frost, and saved in first-class order. Alsike clover is well filled.

John A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: The hay crop was good in this locality. The clover that was pastured in the beginning of the season, and afterwards allowed to grow for seed, looks well.

John McFarlane, Sarnia, Lambton: Hay crop very good; no frost or drought to hurt it, and there was good weather for haying.

George Dewar, Plympton, Lambton: Hay and clover were both good crops, and were secured in good condition.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Hay and clover a pretty fair crop, and secured in good condition.

Samuel Platt, Colborne, Huron: Hay crop excellent and saved without injury; prospect of seed not very good on account of the very dry weather.

John Douglas, Arran, Grey: Hay crop was damaged considerably by frost in spring and drought afterwards. Weather during haying was fine, and crop secured in first-class order.

C. Julyan, Sarawak, Grey: Drought and frost early in the season hurt the crop somewhat, but copious showers in the latter part of June revived it very much, making the yield a full average one.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: On an average hay was perhaps somewhat lighter than usual, though there were some very good meadows. Cold, wet weather early in spring and frosts in June injured it to some extent. The haying season was rather late, commencing about the middle of July. Weather was favourable, and the crop has been secured in splendid condition.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Hay has been an extra light crop here, on account of the hard frost and too much rain in the spring; haying weather pretty good.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Yield of clover and timothy somewhat diminished by late spring frosts, which checked the growth. The weather for haymaking has been very favourable, and the crop is secured in good condition.

Thomas Beckton, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Timothy hay will average two tons per acre.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: The quality of the hay crop was very good, and it was secured in good order.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Meadows in their first year were very good, yielding from two to three tons per acre; other cuttings light; most of the hay secured in good condition.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Hay good and mostly well housed; timothy seed likely to be plentiful and of good quality.

Joseph Watts, Grimsby, Lincoln: Bulk of hay secured in fine order: large quantity of Alsike clover left for seed, and it is well loaded.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Hay crop good; early cuttings impaired by rain, but later the weather was fine and a great deal was secured in prime condition.

Archibald McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Spring frosts killed the clover, but there was a good crop of timothy.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: Quality of hay crop from fair to good; frost and cold spring weather damaged the timothy very seriously, but new meadows were good. Early cut hay was damaged by rainy weather; that which was later cut was secured in first-class order. Alsike clover will produce a fair crop of seed.

John Moore, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Old meadows were much hurt by the winter and spring frosts.

Fred. Membery, Adolphustown, Lennox: Hay crop very large, but more than half spoiled in harvesting by heavy rains.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: Hay and clover crops are good; no injury done during winter.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Meadows are winter-killed in spots, but the weather was favourable during the whole of the growing season. It has been so wet during haying season that fields are soft in low places, and operations have been delayed and the hay injured.

P. Gareau, Plantagenet, Prescott: Hay about two-thirds of a crop; injured by cold and drought at beginning of the season; clover killed by winter frost.

W. O. Riddle, March, Carleton: We have no clover at all; the frost in spring and drought in June killed it.

Amos Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria: A medium hay crop; rather badly hurt by spring frosts; secured in splendid condition. For seed, Alsike will give the best yield for years.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': Hay a fair crop, and the bulk of it was secured in good condition. Clover that was pastured and turned off from the 15th to the 20th of June made a good growth, and the heads are well filled with plump seed, but the weevil is hard at work in it, and there will be nothing 'on what was mowed even as early as the 20th of June.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: Hay crop very light; both grass and clover roots badly killed out by the extra severe weather in winter and early spring. Clover has been so badly killed out that there will be little if any seed raised here.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: The grass was damaged and killed in the spring in low lying places; weather splendid and hay secured in good condition; very little clover seed is raised here; there has been a large quantity of Hungarian grass grown on account of shortage in hay crop.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

The following extracts refer exclusively to the crop of clover for seed:

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The clover crop is in a most pitiable condition, the great majority of the fields being almost a total failure. The grasshoppers did the greatest damage by far.

W. G. Moore, Mersea, Essex: Clover for seed has ripened very unevenly. Much was not more than half ripe when frost came.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Grasshoppers and insects nearly cleaned out the seed crop. Many farmers never had any.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Not very good, as the hay was taken off so late the seed had not time to mature: but where it was pastured it is good.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: I had less than a bushel per acre. Neither frost nor midge seem to blame. Clover threshing machines are standing idle.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: It is scarcely worth harvesting. The midge was its greatest enemy.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Much better than anticipated—seed an excellent sample. Some small patches of late growth were caught with frost; no midge.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury East, Kent: The crop of clover for seed grew rapidly at first, but in some instances was laid flat by heavy rains. Then a second crop came up, which of course did not mature, being checked by frost. Owing to showery weather, much of it is still lying in the fields.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: There will be no seed, except in fields that were pastured till the middle of June. The midge eats out all the clover that is cut for hay and left for seed.

John L. Sherk, South Dorchester, Elgin: Clover is good where it was pastured till about the middle of June; but where it was cut for hay the second crop is a complete failure on account of the midge.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: The clover midge of late years is so sure to take our clover seed that we do not try to raise it, but pasture the second growth and buy our seed from other parts. Some farmers mow or pasture till the tenth of June, and get a crop of seed between the two regular attacks of the midge.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Very little clover was saved for seed, but what was saved yielded a good crop and a good sample.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: The second crop of clover is a failure, caused by a dry spell just after cutting the first crop, and the yield may not be over one-fourth of what usually was considered a fair crop.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Varies very much. Where pastured with sheep up to June very good, preventing the appearance of the second brood of midge. This neglected, it is not worth threshing, and is better fed to cattle.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The harvest rains brought forward such a vigorous growth of clover that very little of it matured for seed.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: The clover crop for seed is almost a total failure here. Large fields failed to blossom. The midge does not appear to be the cause of the failure.

Robert Currie, East Wawanosh, Huron: We have not had any seed for three years in this part of the country; damaged by midge.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: The farmers in this section have given up raising seed on account of the midge.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: The only clover seed we can get is to pasture till the middle of June, and cut for seed in the beginning of September. We cannot get seed after a crop of hay, as the midge eats it all.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex: Fields that were mown for hay in July were worthless for seed, the midge having destroyed it all. Fields that were pastured until from the 12th to the 20th of June will have some seed, probably from two to three bushels per acre.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Clover, as in the past three years, does not promise a yield of over half a crop—from what cause I cannot say. I don't think the failure is altogether caused by the midge.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Where it was pastured till the first week or two in June, and then has taken its chances, with a good rich bed to feed from, it is above what it has been for years—nothing has affected it in any way; but clover late cut or on poor land is affected by midge, and nearly all eaten up.

E. H. Brown, East Nissouri, Oxford: The season was so backward that the second growth was too late for use for seed.

M. W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: Owing to frequent rains it did not mature, and was therefore cut for hay.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth: The grass was heavy, but seed poor.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The midge was so bad in the spring crop that everybody pastured the second crop.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: We have had to give up raising clover seed on account of the midge.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: A great deal of the red clover crop never bloomed on account of the midge. Farmers should examine their clover seed very closely. Through sowing some foul seed, though apparently clean, I have had twelve acres seeded badly with wild flax.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: The midge ruined all fields except those pastured till the 10th of June.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Alsike clover for seed was an exceptionally good crop. No red clover for seed was grown in the vicinity, that I am aware of.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Where pastured till the middle of June or cut at that time, a fair crop; of no account elsewhere, being damaged by the midge.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario: The damage caused by the midge for the last two or three years has made the farmers turn their attention to pasturing their clover fields, instead of trying to grow seed after taking off a crop of hay.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: The midge has ruined the business of raising clover seed.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: We do not raise clover for seed for the want of a thresher, although so far it is free from insect enemies and comes to perfection.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: I have only seen a sample of clover seed exhibited at our agricultural show, which was very good. There is but .ery little grown here, although it turns out very well whenever tried.

ROOTS.

Though a few localities complained of drought and hot weather, the August reports generally referred to the potato crop as being unusually promising in appearance. In some places, and particularly in the Lake Erie district, the earlier plantings were set back by the dry weather which prevailed in the beginning of the season; but the main part of the crop was more fortunate in having the benefit of frequent showers during the summer. The old enemy of the potato—the Colorado beetle—appeared as numerously as ever; indeed some correspondents say they never saw this pest in such numbers before; but the prompt application of Paris green was found sufficient to prevent any serious injury. Many potato growers, however, neglected to give timely attention to this matter, and the voracious beetle made havoc in their fields. But a worse enemy than the beetle was awaiting the crop, and one that has caused widespread destruction. The frequent heavy rainfalls that prevailed during the latter portion of the summer, while promoting a remarkably abundant growth of tubers, also developed the dreaded "potato rot" to a very fatal degree.* Throughout the whole southern belt of the Province, extending from the

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* A valuable paper on the Cause and Remedy of the Potato Rot, by J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., Professor of Natural History at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been furnished by the Department of Agriculture for publication in the newspapers of the Province. The most important portion of that paper is reproduced here.

Cause.—This disease has received a great deal of attention from botanists since the days when it bceame a scourge in Ireland and other parts of the British Isles, and is now conceded to be the result of a minute

Detroit river on the west to the Ottawa on the east, and including the greater part of the West Midland and East Midland districts, scarcely a farm escaped the visitation. In many cases from one-half to three-fourths of the crop was destroyed, and in not a few fields the proportion of sound potatoes was so insignificant that the farmers did not take the trouble to gather them. Nor did the rot confine its ravages to the fields: in the pits and cellars its deadly work went on, many correspondents say worse than before. In the belt described it is only where the soil is particularly light, dry, and sandy, or where the potatoes were planted very early in the season and had become pretty mature before the excessive rains of August came, that even a small yield has been obtained. It is reassuring, however, to find that the northern latitudes of the province, both east and west, have been comparatively free from the disease. Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Haliburton, Renfrew, and many of the contiguous townships to the south, as well as Parry Sound, Muskoka and Algoma, report enormous crops of generally large, sound, healthy potatoes; indeed in many of these northern localities the rot was not even heard of. From the districts named the potato supply of the Province, both for consumption and this year's seed, must be almost wholly drawn—especially as the disease has also extended over the

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fungus called *Phytophthora infestans.* This attacks all parts of the plant—leaf, stem and tubers. By those ignorant of the life history of this tiny parasitic plant little attention is paid to its appearance on the tops, and no alarm is experienced until the potatoes are affected. But being very contagious, its presence on the leaves should become a serious matter, especially when we remember that it spreads with great rapidity. It is usually indicated by the tops presenting a blotched, brownish, spotted, dead appearance. A close examination of the potatoes showing this will discover innumerable slender stems growing up out of the surface of the leaves and stems of the affected plants. These branch and swell out at the ends into pear-shaped minute bodies (spores), which are produced by millions. When ripe they separate from the stem and being exceedingly light pass into the atmosphere, where they are wafted about, many of them finally reaching the ground or settling upon plants. Under favourable conditions of moisture and heat the contents of a microscopic spore may push out a long minute tube, which can penetrate into any part of the potato plant and give rise to the fungus; or may separate into several distinct portions (swarm spores) which burst through the spore-wall and become the source of the parasitic plant. The mature plant which lives in the tops and tubers is very minute, and can be seen only by the aid of the microscope. It consists of many colourless, branching, thread-like structures. These penetrate the tissues of the potato and feed upon the juices, so that it soon weakens and begins to waste away. From the thread-like structures tiny stalks arise, assuming beautiful plant-like forms and bearing upon their branches the spores already referred to. They live but a short time, but the thread-like structure is perennial and hardy, and from fragments of it new fungi may arise. It is said by some that another kind of spore is produced which can winter, and thus give rise to the organism in another season. These are the so-called resting spores, apparently for the purpose of keeping the species over certain periods, while the spores already considered are produced rapidly so as to hasten the spread of the fungus under favourable conditions. This minute microscopic plant is certainly a low form of vegetable life, incapable of manufacturing food from the mineral kingdom, but fastening upon other plants and feeding upon their juices. A wet season supplies conditions well adapted for its development, and hence we find the "rot" associated with such weather. There is no doubt that many spores are always more or less present, but they are prevented from being a source of trouble because the weather is not suited for their growth.

Remedies.—The "rot" usually appears about the first two weeks in August, and if the weather is favourable its spread is very rapid, for as soon as the thread-like structure which arises from the spore is developed it immediately becomes spore-bearing. Hence the importance of examining the plants for the appearance of the brownish spots that indicate the presence of the fungus.

1. As soon as discovered, dig the potatoes. Delay will allow it to spread to the stems, and thence to the tubers. If it reaches these and damp weather comes, "rot" will certainly appear.

2. After digging, the potatoes should be put in a cool place, thus surrounding them with conditions unfavourable for the growth of the fungus, if any happens to be upon them.

3. Growing early varieties is worthy of consideration, so that they may mature before the season arrives when this parasite is likely to affect the crop.

4. All potato stalks in affected lands should be gathered and burned, so as to destroy the millions of spores which may be upon them.

5. Use none but good seed. If at all affected, reject them; and plant in well-drained land. If the potatoes to be used for seed have been taken from cellars where affected ones were kept, they are likely to have the microscopic spores on them and escape notice. It would be best to get seed from unaffected districts.

6. It is scarcely necessary to remark that it would be injudicious to plant potatoes in the same field the following year after a visitation of the "rot," inasmuch as the ground may retain the germs of the disease.

7. Avoid planting upon heavy clay soil, but prefer a light and dry soil. This presents the fewest conditions suitable for the growth of the fungus.

The nature of our climate is not so favourable for the development of this injurious fungus as that of Britain; yet as we are sometimes visited by it, and although scarcely viewed as a scourge, it is well that we should remember its nature and habits and always be ready to guard against failure if it appears. As last summer was favourable for its propagation, great care should be exercised in the selection of seed this spring.

Northern States from Maine to Minnesota. The statistics of the crop are presented in the following table:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884,		Bush. per acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	17,346	1,539,992	20,385	3,097,476	88.8	151.9
Lake Huron	13,491	2,168,126	13,839	1,785,709	160.7	129.0
Georgian Bay	14,350	2.687,939	14,401	2,086,426	187.3	144.9
West Midland	28,263	3,127,374	29,529	4,938,117	110.7	167.2
Lake Ontario	31,016	3,405,194	34,225	5,764,329	109.8	168.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	40,736	6,107,611	40,805	7,361,402	149.9	180.4
East Midland	11,821	1,651,143	12,665	2,024,062	139.7	159.8
Northern Districts	2,718	403,765	2,908	488,740	148.6	168.1
Total	159,741	21,091,144	168,757	27,546,261	132.0	163.2

The first reports of the turnip crop were not very promising, taking the Province as a whole. The fly seems to have been exceptionally persistent in its attacks, and there was not sufficient rain immediately after sowing to give the young plants a proper start. Even the plan generally adopted of resowing at a later period in the hope of ultimately escaping the fly did not generally succeed, and the result was that many fields set apart for turnips had to be devoted to fallow for wheat in the fall. A gratifying exception to this discouraging condition of things, however, was found in portions of the great turnip growing counties of Wellington and Waterloo, where the fly was less troublesome, and there was less moisture. The reports from the corresponding root-growing area of the eastern part of the Province—the county of Ontario—showed that there the crop suffered much from the ravages of the fly. But in spite of these drawbacks in the early stages of growth the crop turned out on the whole to be a very satisfactory one, though not equal to the crop of the former year. The root was rather small in size, but the fine open weather of the fall favoured its maturity and added something to its growth. Following are the figures of area and produce for the years 1884-1885:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bush. per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	1,664	668,325	2,377	831,498	401.6	349.8
Lake Huron	12,739	5,933,288	14,434	4,897,740	465.7	339.3
Georgian Bay	12,154	5,503,918	12,646	5,479,443	452.8	433.3
West Midland	35,131	13,210,389	35,824	16,269,334	376.0	454.1
Lake Ontario	28,525	11,973,449	27,997	12,980,874	419.8	463.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,832	1,371,476	4,230	1,486,136	357.9	351.3
East Midland	5,775	1,791,547	4,042	1,578,325	310.2	390.5
Northern Districts	2,483	685,343	2,649	883,013	276.0	333.3
Totals	102,303	41,137,735	104,199	44,406,363	402.1	426.2

Mangel-wurzels are not extensively grown, though one or two correspondents say they are superseding turnips in their particular localities. The reports were uniformly favourable; and although, as will be seen from the following table, the area in crop was not so large last year as in 1884, the average yield was very nearly as good:

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1884.		Bush. per Acre.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	1885.	1884.
Lake Erie	1,215	564,003	1,307	547,575	464.2	418.9
Lake Huron	1,827	896,933	2,365	1,024,583	490.9	433.2
Georgian Bay	973	448,248	1,010	510,644	460.7	505.6
West Midland	5,370	2,490,285	5,682	2,892,902	463.7	509.1
Lake Ontario	4,809	2,315,051	5,118	2,487,032	481.4	485.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,399	580,938	1,657	686,656	415.3	414.3
East Midland	781	347,648	1,143	483,809	445.1	423.3
Northern Districts	61	17,623	59	21,983	288.9	372.6
Totals	16,435	7,660,729	18,341	8,655,184	466.1	471.9

The cultivation of carrots is confined principally to market gardens, and occasional patches of the White Belgian variety for stock-feeding. These roots were attacked by grasshoppers in some localities early in the season, but the fall was favourable for recovery

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Mathew Martin, Tilbury East, Kent: Beans promise to be an abundant crop, and a great many acres have been planted on account of the failure of corn.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Beans promised extra well at one time, but the excessive rains of late have scalded them and injured the prospects of the crop one-third. The late beans will be the best crop; large acreage planted.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Beans were in fine condition up to the night of August 2nd, but the heavy rains of the 3rd will have the effect of drowning them out on low land; yet I think the crop will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin: Beans, although not extensively raised in the township, are looking well. In fact so far beans are looking better than I ever remember seeing them.

James McCullough, Uxbridge, Ontario: Beans are not cultivated to any extent, though the land in this township is adapted to them.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Not nearly so much planted as last year, probably on account of want of demand and low price of the article.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew: Very good prospects and considerable sown—white beans for use in shanties for pork and beans.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: Very few raised here; they are considered a risky crop.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: Beans have promise of an abundant crop, and are exceptionally well oaded.

Charles P. Ferguson, Carnarvon, Algoma: Very few grown; too much frost, excepting in high localities.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: The bean crop promised well at one time, but rust and wet weather caused serious damage. The crop has all to be hand-picked.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Beans are badly rusted in most places, except the large kind which ripened later, and were mostly harvested in dry weather.

D. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: In many instances, owing to the lateness of the season, beans were not planted as early as usual, and consequently did not ripen before the first frosts came.

E. W. Fares, Humberstone, Welland: Beans are a light crop, and are somewhat injured by rainy weather at the present time.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Did not ripen well on account of cool weather and frost.

INDIAN CORN.

The conditions of climate appear to have been pretty generally the same throughout the whole corn-growing belt of the Province; complaints of the same adversities come from all sections about equally. At the beginning of the season the crop got a very poor start. The spring was late and cold, which discouraged planting, and nearly all fields after being planted were seriously shortened by deleterious influences. Large quantities of seed failed to germinate, and rotted in the ground—a circumstance which correspondents variously attribute to the use of bad seed, to the operations of worms and grubs, and to the prevalence of cold and wet weather in May and June. A good many fields made such a poor showing that they were ploughed up and replanted with buckwheat or some other grain, or allowed to remain in fallow. The growth of the corn fields was afterwards retarded somewhat by drought, and the cold, rainy weather of August did not tend to brighten the prospects. As a result, not only has the corn area been materially shortened and the fields thinned, but large quantities of grain did not become ripe enough for harvesting when the early frosts came, so that it had to be gathered in a soft or frosted condition, and used for fodder. Low and undrained, or heavy clay lands suffered the most. Where the soil was light and dry, either naturally or from drainage, the crop weathered the rains and frosts more successfully, and was in a position to profit by the period of bright, warm weather which came in September and extended into the early days of October. In the main, therefore, the crop has turned out a good deal better than

Geo. Smith, Vespra, Simcoe: The frequent rains we have been favoured with during the summer have been the making of the root crop, turnips excepted. Potatoes in particular promise to be a heavy crop. The bug has been far less troublesome than usual. Mangels and carrots are doing well and promise to yield heavily. The fly has destroyed the turnip crop; a good many farmers, after two or three sowings, have given them up in disgust.

Chas. J. Fox, Delaware, Middlesex: Potato crop fine where protected from the ravages of beetles, which are more numerous than ever. There are hardly any turnips sown; mangels are largely taking their place and are looking well. Carrots not largely grown.

John Henderson, East Nissouri, Oxford: Potatoes will be a splendid crop where the bugs were kept off. I never saw the bugs so numerous as this year. Turnips are a complete failure, the fly having eaten off both those that were sown early and those that were sown late.

Fred. Axon, Onondaga, Brant: Grasshoppers are eating the carrots very badly, never heard of the like before: potatoes, turnips and mangels very good.

R. Ballantyne, Downie, Perth: The fly has been worse on turnips this year than I have ever seen it before.

Prof. Brown, Guelph: Mangels and turnips look well; turnips were considerably damaged by fly. Much moisture is favouring roots.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Root crops look well now: potatoes, turnips and mangels promise good crops, and carrots also appear good. At present no insect except the potato bug appears to have injured them.

James Wilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Potatoes promise to be a good crop; turnips brairded very nicely, but since thinning they have not done so well; the fly was also numerous and injurious. Potato bugs have been, if anything, thicker than ever.

Richard Blair, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Prospects good for both turnips and mangels.

Isaac A. Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Potatoes bid fair to be a medium crop, though the bugs have been quite numerous. Turnips are doing very well; on light soils they have been injured to some extent by the fly.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Root crops in this section look well. Potatoes, generally, have a large top and promise an abundant yield. Bugs were as numerous as ever, but a dose of Paris Green settled them. Turnips were considerably injured by the fly, but with favourable weather may be an average crop. Scarcely any mangels or carrots grown.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: Potatoes promise a good crop and turnips are looking well, though the fly has been pretty severe on them; the recent showers, however, have put them out of danger.

R. C. Van Norman, North Gwillimbury, York: Turnips poor; nearly all destroyed by the fly.

E. Hodges, West Whitby, Ontario: Potatoes are a good crop. Turnips are not looking well, but with a few showers we might have a fair crop; mangels and carrots good. The turnip fly did the crop a deal of harm, and potato bugs were very savage this season.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Potatoes doing well; the beetle is worse this year than usual, but it is checked by the use of Paris Green. Turnips, the largest root crop grown here, look well.

Paul C. Van Horn, Hillier, Prince Edward: Potatoes very much injured by the bug; what few turnips are sown here have been destroyed by the fly.

Fred. N. Foye, Draper, Muskoka: Potatoes and turnips promise well; mangels and carrots not grown to any extent; early planted potatoes badly affected by the beetles.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Potatoes very rotten, except the early ones.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury, East Kent: Early planted potatoes escaped the rot, or suffered but slightly.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: Potatoes almost an entire failure from rot.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: Potatoes have suffered much from rot, clay and heavy soils suffering most. It is pretty hard to determine the exact damage. Some farmers have lost all, others part, and some escaping. They are perhaps one-fourth of last year's crop.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: A large growth of potatoes, but from one-half to three-fourths rotten, and even more, as some are not digging theirs at all. Other roots are very good, but not much grown, especially turnips, as they have rotted so of late years in the pits. The weather has been very favourable for securing root crops.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Potatoes are dry and mealy on high land, rather sad on low land, scabby and small; in some sections eaten by white grub. On clay loam very many will not be dug at all; on sand fully one-third are lost by rot.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: Potatoes are very good, what is left of them. The most of them in this locality have rotted. Some farmers are without a potato.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: The potato crop in the early part of the season promised well, but was struck by a blight that caused the potatoes to rot. Probably 75 per cent. is destroyed.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Some potato crops have not been taken up, they were so badly rotted.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Turnips, mangels and carrots are the best I ever saw, John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand: Potatoes were good before the heavy rains, and were a heavy crop; but late ones are more than half lost by rot; many fields are not dug.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: I am of opinion that seven-eighths of the potatoes will be destroyed before next spring.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Nearly all the potatoes rotted, except those dug before the heavy rains about the 8th of September. Carrots are rotting at the roots on lowlands.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Potatoes are rotten, or at least 95 per cent.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Of what potatoes escaped the rot the quality is very good.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The greater part of the potatoes have been lost by the rot. What few remain are very scabby and of poor quality. Seed will be very scarce in the spring.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton: About 90 per cent. of the potato crop is destroyed by the rot. Some very early planted escaped with little damage, but the tubers were very small.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton: Potatoes taken up rotted equally fast with those left in the ground.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Will not have enough for seed in this county.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton: Early potatoes were a good crop, nor were they eaten with bugs; but the late ones were swarming, and commenced to rot before they were ripe, and are rotting since digging time. Some people have none left; some have half their crop.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: Turnips are good but not an even crop. The fly was hard on them when they came up, and some farmers have none on this account; but there seems to be a total absence of the turnip insect this year. The tops were covered with them in 1884.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron: I do not know if the growth or yield of potatoes was ever better in this part of the country if they had not unfortunately rotted.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron: Potatoes were an excellent crop and of good quality, but the rot has done considerable damage in some fields, and, what is singular, in other fields scarcely a rotten potato was to be found.

John Scott, Howick, Huron: Turnips planted from the 1st to the 7th of June are very good; those planted after that time are very thin on the ground in consequence of the fly.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Potatoes were a remarkably fine crop, but the loss from rot after digging is fearful. Numbers of farmers who raised hundreds of bushels will, owing to the rot, have to buy for home use and seed.

Henry Doupe, Usborne and Blanchard, Huron and Perth: The Early Rose has not been injured by the rot as much as other species of potatoes.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Turnips are almost an entire failure, the plants being destroyed by the fly. Those that are left are very small yet.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: Potatoes are great in quantity and good in quality: some rot, but not much.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce: Potatoes were a good crop, but owing to the backward weather and late harvest they are not all up yet; not many rotten except on flat clay land.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: The potato crop is the best ever raised in this township. Considerable damage has been done by rot on some farms, especially on low ground. On some farms there is no appearance of rot. At present the extent of the loss is not much. Turnips are a lighter crop than for many years.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Potatoes were an excellent crop, and mostly got harvested in good weather; not much injured by rot except in low spots on undrained land.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Potatoes were an excellent crop, and of good quality. It is reported that they have commenced to rot in cellars.

William Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Potatoes were an enormous crop, in some cases as high as 400 bushels per acre. On clay lands they are badly rotted, from one-third to three-fourths of the crop. I think there will be about an average crop left sound.

George Clark, Collingwood, Grey: If potatoes have any fault it is their immense size; not many rotten.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: The potato crop is good, both in quantity and quality, but there are loud complaints about rot. Some have lost about half their crop, while others are very little affected.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey: A large crop of potatoes all over, but all grown on low ground had rot among them when taken out, and are gradually rotting in the pits. Any grown on high, sandy soil seem all right.

Henry Atkey, Keppel, Grey: For the first time to my knowledge large quantities of potatoes are being sent south from Wiarton on the G. T. Railway.

J. R. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe; Turnips have not done well this year; a good many had to plant two or three times.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The quality of the potatoes which are not affected with rot is excellent, but they have been injured very much by wet on heavy lands; fully one-half of the crop is destroyed. On light lands they are comparatively free from rot. Other roots as a general thing are still in the ground, and have made excellent growth during the last four weeks.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Potatoes are not as numerous or as large as they were last year, even with the best advantages. In some places all have rotted, in others half, and on some farms none. One farm here had large beauties, and not a rotten one among them. They were put in as follows: the ground was ploughed last fall, also early in the spring, then the drills were opened with a plough and 20 ads of straw manure inserted in the drills; the tubers were dropped on the manure and covered by the lough. While all others are seriously damaged by rot, this field is an oasis.

James A. Glenn, Westminster, Middlesex: Potatoes are a complete failure on some farms. On all low r level lands they are very badly rotted; on sand and rolling upland the crop is fair; on heavy clay it is oor.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Turnips are good where good seed was sown. It seems to be ext to impossible to get good clean fresh seed.

J. C. Ross, West Zorra, Oxford: Potatoes would have been an extra crop had not the rot struck them, y which three-fourths have disappeared.

William Richmond, South Dumfries, Brant: Mangels are not much grown here; sugar beets are taking heir place; they are a good crop.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The rot has struck this section, and struck it hard. Two-thirds of the potatoes are at present rotten in the hill, and the balance are badly rotting after being housed, whether in the cellar or in the pits in the field. The only exception to this is on very dry sandy ground, and also on new ground. Turnips will probably be largely substituted for potatoes the coming winter.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: A person who had about 300 bushels of potatoes informs me that he has about ten bushels just now fit for use. Some are a little better off. Where the crop was heavy the rot is also heavy. Potatoes that were dry or partly dry on the 11th of August are good. Fields that were green at that date were not worth digging.

William Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Turnips are small in consequence of being late, because in most cases they had to be re-sown in spring, having been eaten by the fly.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: All varieties of potatoes are affected by the rot. My crop is principally White Elephants, and I am certain they are much less affected than Early Rose, Late Rose, Dakota Red, Early Mayflower, Weld's Morning Star, and Pride of Canada, all of which are very bad. My soil is principally a black muck, and where dry from drainage the potatoes are not much affected.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Turnips are much smaller than they have been for a number of years.

J. W. Gilmour, Peel, Wellington: About two-thirds of the potatoes are rotten, and in many cases they are rotting in the cellars after being taken in. Turnips are generally poor, and in many cases the farmers are turning the cattle in and pasturing them off.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Potatoes have been large and good, but very little of the crop will be saved—I can safely say not one-fourth. The rotting is something I have never seen the equal of in 43 years here.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Carrots and mangels are pretty good, but are injured by running to seed.

Wm. McKinley, Luther, Dufferin: The fly in spring destroyed nearly all the turnips here.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Potatoes were a very good crop until the rot set in about the middle of September. The early varieties that were not dug are nearly all rotten.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: My own crop of potatoes is very fine, and the yield excellent. Many weigh over 1 lb. each; some over 1½ lb. Very few are hurt by rot, but on low land the rot is very bad.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: I find that early planted fields maturing early have escaped the rot.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Many fields of turnips were nearly destroyed by the turnip fly in early growth. The quality of those left is good.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: There were two-thirds of an average crop of potatoes, but they are rotting by wholesale. Several large fields here will not be taken up, as there are not enough sound potatoes to pay for the work.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: The rot is bad in some varieties, while others are almost free in the same field. The Rural Blush appears to be almost free from disease.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Potatoes were a very large and promising crop until injured by rot fully one-half. They are not so much diseased on light sandy grounds as on clay grounds. Persons who dug early say they are rotting badly. Turnips are mostly very small and rotting at the roots.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: Turnips are almost a failure compared with last year. There is in most of them a small brown streak in the centre.

James McCullough, jr., Uxbridge, Ontario: This section of the county seems to be especially adapted for potatoes. Those who were fortunate enough to plant them in any considerable quantities are now reaping a harvest.

Wm. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Turnips are a great deal destroyed by grasshoppers.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: The Early Rose potato, planted early on high and loamy soil, was of good quality and yielded well; but late potatoes of all varieties are almost a total failure from the dry rot. Many farmers have not gathered their crop where they were planted on low land, they are so badly rotted.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Addington: All the potatoes in my neighborhood that were ripe in August have no sign of rot; but the later ones are nearly all rotten now.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburgh, Frontenac: Potatoes will be generally small, as the large ones seem to be more affected with rot than the small ones.

John R. Wilson, Front of Lansdowne, Leeds: Potatoes planted on high, light soil escaped the rot, but are small and below an average crop. There was a blight or slight frost that killed the tops before the potatoes had attained their full growth.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Potatoes are an abundant crop, but two-thirds rotted. The only variety that escaped entirely is the Garnet Chili.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: The potato rot has done serious damage to tubers in this locality, but the extent cannot be yet ascertained as the potatoes which are gathered sound decay afterwards in pits and cellars.

David Taylor, Bagot, Renfrew: Potatoes, quality good; no rot seen about here yet.

Thomas Roche, Hagarty, Renfrew: Splendid quality of potatoes; no injury from any source.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Potatoes generally are exceedingly good in this township. We seem to have escaped the rot altogether. In fact several report that they have not seen so little rot for years. Others are of an excellent quality.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Early potatoes, where planted early, are very good. Late potatoes, and all late planted, will not be half a crop, the August frost having killed them. I do not hear of any rot.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka, Potatoes yielded well. Those taken up early—in the end of September—seem to keep well. There is rot in most places, but in different degrees.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: The turnip crop is good, but in most places the turnips had to be re-sown two or three times, as the fly did away with them.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

A considerably increased average acreage under fall wheat appears the rule for the new crop throughout those portions of the Province where this cereal is the staple crop. In eastern Ontario, where its liability to winter-killing renders it less successful than spring wheat, there is no perceptible change in the small area devoted to its cultivation. The late harvest made ploughing and seeding rather backward, and operations were further delayed in the southerly districts of the Province by the excessive rains which succeeded in the early part of September. These being in turn followed by a somewhat extended period of dry weather, the ground in many places, particularly on stubble lands, became baked and lumpy, and sowing was consequently difficult. In the case of fallowed land the conditions were more generally favourable. However, although seeding was delayed, the young plant made a prompt and vigorous start and with a fine, mild, open fall, with a general absence of heavy frosts, and sufficient moisture to promote active growth, the new wheat fields presented a very thrifty and promising appearance at the setting in of winter. The wire worm was at work on the wheat roots in a good many localities in western Ontario, and a few yellow patches in the fields indicated the presence of the Hessian fly; but the injury done by these pests was on the whole insignificant. Some fields, too, which were sown very early were attacked by grasshoppers, but otherwise the crops have been unmolested.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The ground was in excellent condition for seeding till about the 15th, of September, and the wheat sown between the 1st and 15th makes a fine appearance at present. Later sown fields look spotted, the wheat on the drier parts of the field not germinating properly.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: We could have no better seed-bed than we had this fall. Early sown looks splendid; late sown looks healthy, but rather thin.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: All high or well-drained land was in good condition, but low-lying or heavy soils were wet in the fore part and baked in the latter part of seeding.

Daniel Black, Dunwich, Elgin: There is more wheat sown this year than there has been for a number of years, and it never looked better; there is not a poor field around here. The ground was in splendid condition at the time of sowing; it was easily worked, and there was plenty of moisture. There are some yellow spots in the fields, but I do not think they will do any harm, as the rains are making them look all right.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: I think the acreage of fall wheat sown is somewhat increased over last year, from the prevailing opinion that the price of wheat must come up next season on account of the deficient wheat crop all over the world this last harvest.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: The present appearance of fall wheat is all that could be desired.

ovell, Brooke, Lambton: Clay land had become greatly compacted by the heavy rains of the was not in very good state at seeding time, but the early sown has made a good growth and is well. A good deal of the late sown did not come up on account of the dry weather.

urns, Dawn, Lambton: The crops look splendid at present, there being no enemy so far to .

atson, Moore, Lambton: The wheat sown from the 1st to the 10th of September got a good ground was then moist. Drought set in, and from the 10th of September to the 1st of October ot hard in clay soils, with scarcely sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, but subsequent ought it up, and now it looks pretty well.

itchell, Howick, Huron: The condition of the ground at seeding time was the very best. requent showers and the seed sprung up at once, and the present appearance of the wheat is of any previous year.

n Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The fine, warm fall and genial rains have pushed the young ahead splendidly.

olton, Brant, Bruce: The present appearance of the crop is generally better than I have ever

ark, Culross, Bruce: The seed bed of what was sown in August was good. The heavy rains of weeks in September left the ground very wet and cold. Fall wheat looks very backward and s season of the year. The Hessian fly has made its appearance for the first time in this section

Callum, Bentinck, Grey: The condition of the early sown was good, the ground being in very The warm, genial showers that prevailed at the time caused the seed to start at once, and the ealthy appearance.

oth, Normanby, Grey: The acreage of fall wheat sown as compared with this year's crop is ird more, owing to the failure of spring wheat by rust.

lexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Wheat sown along side of grass fields is considerably eaten up oppers, but only the outside ridge.

ifton, North Oxford, Oxford: The ground was rather dry at time of seeding, but at present the ot look better. No insect has yet troubled it.

reeborn, Mornington, Perth: The ground at seeding time was rather wet, which was the cause ount of late sowing.

Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: There is one-third more fall wheat sown than there was last s been put in earlier, and in general the ground was in a good state of cultivation. The present f the wheat is very promising; the blade is of a dark green colour, and looks as if it would stand ell.

ilmour, Peel, Wellington: As the wheat in this section is nearly all sown after either pease or round being consequently baked and in many cases too wet to make a good bed, the crop does ell as the wheat did at this time last year.

Vilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Wheat sown after the 7th of September this year is not ground nearly so well as that sown during the first week of September. Heavy rain in the delayed sowing several days, besides making the ground cold, so that a good deal of the wheat ave a rather small top at the commencement of winter.

mith, Wilmot, Waterloo: A great breadth of fall wheat stubble is sown again without manure. ook weak and will heave with the frost. It is a waste of seed to re-sow upon exhausted land wheat. The majority of our farmers summer-fallow stubble, plough in the fall and three or four h the summer, to kill Canada thistles. They work the land to death. Winter wheat kills lows of this kind than on any other.

Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln: The crop in general presents a promising appearance.

Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: On account of the late and wet season, the ground was not in dition at seeding time, but it looks very well now.

nclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Owing to heavy rains early in September, fallows were so much th moisture that they could not be ridged up or sown until very late in the season, and then ot in a very tillable condition. Hence the crop is very backward, and many fields did not come

rummond, Otonabee, Peterborough: It is remarkable that this year fall wheat has made a good not the grass. Last fall it was just the reverse—the grass was good and wheat not so forward.

THRESHING, MARKETING AND FALL PLOUGHING.

the fine working weather that prevailed during the larger half of October, made good progress with their threshing. Throughout western Ontario the about finished by the end of that month, and it was well advanced everywhere some of the northern districts, where the fall season is so short that threshing left till after the snow falls. The movement of grain to market, however, was rather slow, the low range of prices for all agricultural products making farmers reluctant to sell. The only grains going forward with any degree of activity were fall wheat and barley. The latter where it is grown in marketable quantities, and where it was sound and bright, was generally sent in preference, the constant American demand for Canadian barley for malting purposes ensuring for it a ready sale at fairly remunerative rates. Among farmers whose necessities for money did not compel them to force sales, there was a strong disposition to hold back their wheat in hope of a rise in the winter. Many correspondents aver that barley has been their most profitable grain crop for market, while other coarse grains, as corn, pease and oats, or rusted spring wheat, of which there were such large quatities last year, were turned to the most economical use when retained for feeding to stock. But an enormous proportion of the barley crop was rendered unsaleable by discolouration, and would doubtless be utilized in the same way.

The lateness of the harvest retarded ploughing operations considerably in the fall. The weather, however, was generally favourable, late rains having left the ground mellow and easy to turn, and following the rain came a succession of fine, moderate days, just such as are required for good progress in ploughing. The only exceptions of moment to this report were found in a few localities in the extreme west end of the Province, where the ground had become baked, and in some of the St. Lawrence counties, where the rainfall was excessive.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Barley being earlier than corn, and a good growing food, we feed it to hogs to give them good frames previous to corn feeding for fattening.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Some think barley chopped or boiled a better feed for hogs than corn. Hogs are nearly fat before corn is harvested.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Barley is not likely to be much fed on the farm, as it is the only grain that brings a fair price.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: When barley is over 50 cents per bushel, farmers generally sell it.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: If low prices in beef and pork rule, the barley will go to market.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Most of the barley will be sold, owing to pease and oats being cheaper for feeding purposes, 48 lbs. of barley and 60 lbs of pease bringing the same amount of money.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: A large quantity of barley will be fed to stock. Farmers consider that it pays as well to put it in beef as in beer.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Barley is not so extensively grown as formerly. The price is too low to sell, and it pays much better to grow corn for feed. Pease also pay better for feed, if free of bugs as they are this year.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: A great many farmers think they can realize more for barley by feeding it to stock than by selling it.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: Not much of the barley will be fed if the farmers can get for it from 55 cents to 60 cents per bushel.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Threshing and marketing of grain at this season of the year is a great loss of time for fall ploughing, which, if left till late in the season, is hurriedly and slovenly done; or if it is left till spring, late sowing, with great injury to the crop, is the result. If farmers were generally to work the land until the frost sets in, it would not only regulate the work all the year round, but add greatly to the fertility of the soil.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: Farmers lose a great deal of valuable work on their farms by threshing and marketing in the fall of the year, and often lose the best barley market by not doing it.

R. Osborne, Clarke, Durham: Barley is the paying crop of the year. If it had not been for barley, many of our renting farmers would have gone to the wall. The crop and prices are both good.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Barley brings a better price relatively than any other grain.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: The shortage in spring wheat will result in farmers, as a rule, selling most of their barley.

David J. Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: There is a growing tendency among farmers to feed more while the price ranges so low.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: The price of oats is fixed by the lumbermen and others. If the farmers will not let the middlemen have all the percentage they want, or take truck, they send to the front for them.

Robert F. Ogle, Manitoulin Island, Algoma: Wheat is quoted at Manitowaning at 70 cents to 75 cents, barley at 50 cents, and oats at 30 cents to 32 cents.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

Though there was a gratifying increase in the amount of underdraining done in some parts of the Province last season, in others little progress has apparently been made, notwithstanding the unanimity with which correspondents speak of its great advantages wherever it has been tried. While a season like that of 1885 illustrates in the most practical way the importance of a proper drainage of the soil, it at the same time renders it difficult for the farmers to take immediate advantage of the lesson, and for several reasons. Many correspondents say that the harvest season was so wet that farming operations were much crowded, and consequently little time or attention could be devoted to drainage. Others aver that the land which stood most in need of underdrainage was too wet to allow of such work being performed at the proper season, while there are frequent complaints that the low prices and hard times generally do not leave the farmer's bank account in a condition to justify him in engaging in operations in which the returns—however certain they may be in the future—do not follow close on the heels of the expenditure. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, a decided increase in the area of well drained lands marks the past year as compared with previous years, more especially in the western peninsula of the Province, and it is equally certain that the value of underdraining as an investment is yearly becoming more apparent to the great mass of the farmers of Ontario. Though there is less complaint than there was the previous year of the difficulty of getting tile, still not a few correspondents mention that difficulty as one which has prevented this material being more generally used in the construction of drains. As a rule the supply of skilled labour is reported to be adequate; yet, as some correspondents put it, the labour is a good deal more abundant than the skill. Though tile is the material generally used for underdraining, yet in some sections of the country, partly from necessity and partly from choice, stone and wood are employed for that purpose,—stone chiefly in the eastern counties, and cedar, hemlock and pine in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties. Many correspondents, especially in the eastern counties, in reporting that nothing has been done in the way of underdraining, state that the nature of the land either does not require drainage at all or, if any, that open ditches are sufficient. Draining machines are gradually making their way into the best agricultural communities of the Province, and satisfaction is generally expressed with their work. Rennie's Elevator is the machine most generally in use, though others are occasionally referred to. A correspondent in Bruce mentions Carter's machine, and another in Lambton speaks of a machine manufactured by Ansley, of Watford, which cuts the sides of the drain, and "works well, and is a great help."

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

P. J. Freeman, Rochester, Essex: The land lies too low to admit at present of successful underdrainage. Several drains have been and are still being constructed under the Drainage Act.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: One or two experiments have been made, but the land is too level; all surface drains.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: The somewhat excessive rains have rather impeded draining on account of crowding other necessary work into less space of time. Tile-draining is, however, increasing, as the manufacturers tell me they can scarcely supply the demand.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: Not much underdraining done in this locality. Tile-yards have nearly all on hand that they made this year.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Considerable is being done, but if more tile-yards were distributed over the country more tiles would be used.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Farmers are beginning to see that thorough surface drainage is producing the best results.

S. W. Hornibrook, Dunn, Haldimand: Very little underdrainage is needed—not much flat swampy land. Still a little is used.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: No underdraining in this township. One reason is lack of capital; another is that we have no practical educators in that direction. I think it would be a good idea for some one to do some missionary work among farmers, showing them the advantages resulting from underdraining; some one from the Agricultural College, for instance.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton. There cannot be two often urged on farmers the necessity of more thorough draining, as all roots as well as all grain crops yield from one-third to one-half more when put in early, and this can only be done on dry land. I think it would be a good policy if our Government would loan money for draining a little cheaper, as it would proportionately increase the revenue.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: One man has a Rennie machine, but I think there is room for improvement in it.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: Our farmers are steadily underdraining. Our township has not yet availed itself of the Government aid for tile or other underdraining, as farmers are inclined to use their own means.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: A good many are underdraining their land. On my farm of 100 acres I put in over 500 rods last year, and am putting in about 700 this season. Plenty of tile can now be obtained all around us, but skilled labour is somewhat scarce. The only machine in use is one for cutting the sides of the drain; it works well and is a great help; manufactured by Wm. Ansley, Watford.

James Scott, Howick, Huron: Most of the drains in this section are made of wood. A box is nailed together made from 1½ inch hemlock lumber. Some use long poles laid side by side and covered by a third, which is said to answer the purpose well.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Draining with wood is a huge mistake. I have on my farm 50 acres drained with tile, 20 years laid, and it is still working well; whereas my wooden drains, put in about the same time, have been renewed twice.

N. J. Clark, Usborne, Huron: Farmers are just beginning to see the good results of underdraining. Plenty of tile is manufactured, but other styles of drains are much in vogue.

Wm. McArthur, West Wawanosh, Huron: There are no tiles made in this section; hemlock is used instead for the pipes.

J. B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: We do not require artificial underdraining in this part of the country. The land over a large area of this section is naturally underdrained with gravel, and we do not require to ridge up.

Wm Welsh, Huron, Bruce: It is evident that early sown grain is most free from rust. To accomplish early sowing, draining must be resorted to, which will leave the land fit for working on as soon as frost and snow have gone. As it is, when a wet spell sets in undrained land is usually from one to three weeks later of sowing, which makes a vast difference in the yield, so much so that I fully believe three years would (in the difference of crop) pay all the cost of draining. . . . There is plenty of tile of a very poor sort, so much so that many prefer hemlock boards. If we could get a good, hard and durable tile it would encourage draining very much.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce: If we had more skilled labour for draining, I believe there would be more effort put forth to have our farms put in better order.

R. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey: No underdraining needed here, as the soil is stony and never holds surface water.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: There has been some draining done in this locality this season. Some is done with stone leaders with an eye; the others are known as wedge drains—stones packed in bottom of drain on their edge and filled with small stone to 18 inches of surface. No draining machines are used; labour is plentiful, but a good drainer is hard to be got.

Peter Bertram, Orillia, Simcoe: Very little progress in underdraining; no tile to be had near here.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Not large, but more than I have ever noticed in any previous year. Tiles are not much manufactured here, and carriage makes them too expensive for general use.

Henry Anderson, Westminster, Middlesex: There is a great amount of drainage done; plenty of tile this year, as there are now five tile factories in this township. Skilled labour is scarce.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex: There is more or less of this kind of work done every year, but it is on the increase, for the farmer finds it pays.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: We have an abundant supply of excellent drain tile made by machines, but owing to the low price of stock and other produce very little draining has been done.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Not much progress, as it has been too wet. The supply of skilled labour is inadequate, but plenty of such as claim to be skilled.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: Farmers are underdraining largely this year—more so than in former years.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: There has been more tile-draining done this year than ever has been done in one season before in this township. Tile could not be had in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Hands were more numerous this year than they used to be a few years ago; there is so much more of it being done that it is becoming a profitable business to follow. This season has been the means of many a one commencing underdraining that never put in a tile before, and hence the great scarcity of that article this season. If we had a few more seasons like this we would begin to get our eyes opened to the great benefits to be derived from a complete system of underdraining.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Very little tile draining done this year, but last year's work shows good results. The supply of tile is plenty, but the quality is poor. Very little skilled labour, and no draining machines in use here.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant: This township requires but little underdraining; a large portion requires surface-draining, and it is being done on an extensive scale.

George Follis, Wallace, Perth: About fifty rods to every hundred acres in our township on an average.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth: A large quantity done and still progressing. Plenty of tile and labour.

Robert Forrest, Elma, Perth: Considerable underdraining done. We use mostly lumber, no tile being manufactured in our township.

Duncan Stewart, North Easthope, Perth: Good drainers command their own figures—none could be mployed.

Robert Simpson, Downie, Perth: A great deal of tile-draining done here this year—more than usual. Underdraining is the most important branch of agriculture in this township, for it nearly all has a cold clayey subsoil. In a season like this many a dearly taught lesson has been learned by our neighbours. They are busy draining amongst their fall wheat; nearly every farmer has commenced to drain now.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Not much progress in draining here and I don't know the reason, as the land needs draining the worst way; plenty of tile to be had.

John Booth, Maryboro', Wellington: Not much doing; tile very scarce.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: Not much underdraining on the whole; skilled labour plentiful enough.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Very little has been done in draining as yet, but farmers are beginning to recognize the importance of such work and are doing more year after year. The supply of tile of good quality is not adequate.

Samuel Brubacher, Woolwich, Waterloo: Lots of draining done this summer, and plenty of tile. There is a tile yard here where they turn out about 20,000 per day.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: There has not been so much underdraining done this summer as usual. Low prices for produce checks improvement. A large stock of tiles on hand, which will be hauled away in sleighing, ready for next spring. No draining machine in use now; we had three machines ten years ago, but they did not give satisfaction.

John Green, Mono, Dufferin; No underdraining done here, though it is very much needed in this section.

John Preston, E. Garafraxa, Dufferin: No tile made in this locality. I think if it could be got handy there would be a great many drains put down.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Not a great deal of underdraining done. Farmers are seeing its value, however, and are commencing. Much will be done in the next ten years. Cost is the chief hindrance. Splendid tile eight miles distant; $7.50 per thousand for two inch.

Wm. McDonald, Equesing, Halton: Underdraining is considerably needed in this section, but is very little attended to. The nearest tile-yard is about twelve miles away.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Considerable progress has been made this year—double that of any previous year, both as to quantity of tile put in and number of farms drained. There are two of Rennie's ditchers in use in this locality.

Wm. W. Finlay, Scarboro', York: More would be done if skilled labour was available.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: Underdraining has made considerable progress. Tile has to be hauled a long distance. Skilled labour on this industry is not very plentiful; no draining machines in this township.

Robert Moment, Clarke, Durham: Very little underdraining done or required in this township; mostly rolling land.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Not much progress, though some draining is done every year.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Not a mile, I guess, in the whole county. We cannot get tile here at all, but I think it would be largely used if it could be had reasonably.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: There is not a very large amount of land in this section laid with tile, though the farmers are now doing more than they formerly have done. The supply of tile is not sufficient.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: There has been more draining done this fall than usual on account of the extremely wet season.

Wm. J. Newman, Oxford-on-Rideau, Leeds and Grenville: Farmers have been neglecting their underdraining in this locality of late years. This being a wet season, they may take warning by their negligence.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburgh, Dundas: Very little underdraining done, but very much surface-draining under the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1883, which will reclaim much waste land. Underdraining would be of very considerable advantage in many sections. It is generally thought that frost would break tiles.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: There is a good deal of underdraining done with stone, timber and boards, but no tile yet as far as I know.

Paul Labrosse, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: Nothing known of tile-draining in this locality—but good underdraining made with stone.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: There is very little underdraining done here; it is chiefly surface-draining.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: There is no underdraining done in this township; the land here is all high and dry, and requires no artificial drainage.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: Not much underdraining this year as tiles are not made here, but have to be brought from thirty to forty miles.

W. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Little drainage is done to what should be. Tiles cannot be had; after a drive of twenty miles I had to return a week ago without one tile, and I have the drains dug for months. No tile-draining machines here.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: No underdraining done here yet, nor likely to be for some time, the land in this vicinity not requiring underdraining to the same extent as in many other parts of the Province.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: There has been some draining this year on low flat lands. The tile is not sufficient without hauling a long distance.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro': Many farmers would drain more if they could get men who would do the work at a reasonable price.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': None with tile—a few with stone and cedar poles.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: I have put down about 120 yards of rubble drain, and intended to have done more.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: The past season has established the absolute necessity of underdraining.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The acreage under orchard and garden in the several districts of the Province for the past three years, as given in the returns of the township assessors, was as follows:

Districts.	1885. Acres.	1884. Acres.	1883. Acres.
Lake Erie	39,844	39,952	40,084
Lake Huron	19,925	19,952	19,907
Georgian Bay	11,555	11,577	12,228
West Midland	40,593	41,628	42,800
Lake Ontario	56,796	55,112	57,358
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	13,145	14,320	14,760
East Midland	8,838	9,780	9,950
Northern Districts	570	516	363
Totals	191,266	192,837	197,450

It is necessary to point out, as has been done in previous reports, that these figures are merely approximations, and that the diminution they show in the fruit area from year to year is in all probability more apparent than real. The great weight of testimony, from the Bureau's correspondents and from other authoritative sources, indicates a steady growth in the fruit-growing industry in Ontario, and it is not likely that a larger production is obtained from a smaller acreage than in previous years. The anomaly may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that very few farmers make actual measurement of their fruit area, so that the variation of a fraction of an acre in the estimate in a multitude of individual cases, in one year as compared with another, makes an immense difference in the aggregate acreage of the whole Province.

The following table of the fruit exports of the Dominion for the past ten years will show the growth of the trade during that period:

Year.	Barrels.	Value.	Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1876	84,107	$170,005	1881	334,538	$645,658
1877	77,880	194,942	1882	212,526	540,464
1878	53,213	149,333	1883	158,018	499,185
1879	87,101	157,618	1884	51,019	173,048
1880	146,548	347,166	1885	238,936	635,240

The fruit produce of the year has been on the whole a good one. No section of the Province has been without a fair supply of fruit of one kind or another for the home wants of the inhabitants, and in most cases they have had a surplus to send abroad.

The history of the year, with regard to the condition of the orchards, has been one of alternate reverses and recoveries. Although the severity of the winter had destroyed considerable numbers of trees, most orchards looked fairly promising at the beginning of the season, and blossomed luxuriantly. Before the fruit set, however, hundreds of these trees gradually withered and died from no other apparent cause than impaired vitality induced by the rigors of the winter or the frosts of the unusually late and cold spring. In the northern and eastern sections of the Province all kinds of trees, old and young alike, succumbed; throughout western and southern Ontario the loss was confined chiefly to peach trees and young apple trees of the more tender varieties. And yet, in spite of these adversities, the orchards generally yielded a profitable return to fruit growers.

The apple crop, although considerably smaller than the previous year's, was exceptionally large for an "off year." In almost every one of the older-settled counties where apples are regularly cultivated, a surplus of generally excellent quality was reported. Fall and winter apples especially turned out much better than they were expected to do about midsummer. In some of the counties on the north shore of Lake Ontario wind storms blew a good many apples to the ground. Occasional mention was made also of the ravages of the codling worm; but the principal fruit districts of the Province were less affected by this pest than in other years, and the apples were as a rule sound and firm in flesh, and clean in skin. The exportations of apples to England and the North-west, especially from western Ontario, were great. Some farmers, however, say that a sluggish demand and low prices induced them to keep their apples to feed to their cattle and hogs.

In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland districts, in the Niagara peninsula, and in the counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward, pears were moderately plentiful, with a fair surplus above local needs, and the crop was sound and healthy. In every other part of the Province the supply was extremely limited. This fruit is only very slightly and very tentatively cultivated in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts.

In peaches the general failure of 1884 was repeated. The reports were a unanimous lament of winter-killing and barrenness. Many of what were a few years ago fine peach-growing localities now contain hundreds of peach trees standing dead. Only a few sheltered localities on the Niagara peninsula afforded even a small yield. Young trees, however, were planted, have thus far made a successful growth of wood.

Black knot on cherry trees, and black knot and curculio on plums, have made sad havoc of these fruits during the last few years. In many parts of western Ontario, where they were both successfully cultivated formerly, they have been almost wholly abandoned in despair. The result has been that the yield of cherries and plums throughout the whole of the western peninsula was last year nearly *nil*. From the Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the East Midland districts, in spite of the combined assaults of black knot, curculio and frosts, a good crop of plums, and a moderote crop of cherries—the common red variety almost exclusively—were reported. The ravages of both the curculio and black knot have been less extensive in these districts than they have been farther west.

It is somewhat remarkable that the winter which was so destructive of fruit trees appeared to have passed harmlessly over the grape vines; and, as the season was quite favourable to growth, the vineyards of the Province everywhere flourished and yielded enormously.

All small fruits were equally, or if possible, more plentiful—strawberries and raspberries especially so. Several correspondents stated that the supply of these berries was so great that they were a drug on the market. In the sparsely settled districts of northern Ontario wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and huckleberries, grew in profuse abundance, but, as is the case every year, they went to waste for want of gatherers.

Orchards were, on the whole, remarkably free from insect pests. The apple tree borer wrought considerable damage. The summer being cool and moist, and the autumn fine and moderate, promised a rapid recovery from the previous losses, and before the winter had closed in fruit trees showed a rigorous growth of young wood for the next season.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Apple and cherry trees are all right, but peaches and grapes are badly winter-killed.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Apple trees are loaded with blossom-buds. Peach trees are dead in many places, and there will be no fruit on them. Pears, plums and cherries are in good condition, and came through the winter in fine order.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Buds are very slow in opening; they appear rather dry to give a healthy blossom. That is back from lake front; along the lake shore there will be plenty of blossom, but late in opening.

Charles Chute, Bayham, Elgin: Apple and cherry trees look well, and there is plenty of fruit-buds. Peach trees were badly killed by the winter, and the fruit-buds appear to be all killed.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand: Pears are full of blossom buds, and old plum trees are full of black knot. Young Lombards are doing well; small fruits are looking well. No peaches.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Peach trees have been injured very much by the winter. Other trees appear all right.

R. T. Marshall, Moore, Lambton: Apple and cherry trees look well; peaches are winter-killed, and also most of the plums.

George Hess, Hay, Huron: Peach trees are nearly all destroyed by the unusually severe winter. Apple, plum and cherry trees seem to have stood the winter well, as the blossoms are coming out fine.

George Hood, Morris, Huron: My plum trees that have borne fruit, are dead; those that never bore fruit are alive. The frost seems to have injured many of the young branches on the apple trees.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees do not seem to have been injured by the winter. The few plum trees that were left are completely covered with black knot.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Apple, peach, plum, cherry, and other fruit trees look bad, the winter having affected them very much.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Apple trees are good; one-half the plum trees have died; cherry trees have stood the winter well; other small fruit look healthy. Any tender varieties are badly injured, while hardier varieties appear healthy.

Wm. Sutherland, Ekfrid, Middlesex: An average of fifteen years when the wild plum blossomed here gives May 10th; it blossomed yesterday (17th), making the season seven days later than the average.

Chas. Jas. Fox, Deleware, Middlesex: Apple, plum, and cherry trees bid fair to be full of blossom. Peaches are all winter-killed.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Plum trees are nearly all destroyed by black knot. I don't think the winter has injured trees to any great extent.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich South, Oxford: All fruit trees seem to be healthy except the peach, which has been nipped on the tender boughs of last year's growth.

B. Dewitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Plums and cherries are failing in this section of country.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsborough, Lincoln: Apple, plum and cherry trees are looking well; peach trees along the lake show some blossoms, but on the mountain none. I think it was too cold for the peach.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Fruit trees appear extra good except peaches; upon these winter has had a bad effect, killing about one-half of the blossom-buds.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fruit trees are affected very little, except the peaches, which have about two-thirds of blossoms killed.

John Willis, West Whitby, Ontario: Apple trees are all right; a large number of peach and pear trees were killed. Plums and cherries are sadly affected by black knot.

William Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Trees generally have stood the winter well; cherry trees are being destroyed by the black knot.

William Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: Apple trees appear poor, while plums promise well. Cherry trees are nearly all destroyed by the black knot. Those who tried to raise peaches have had them nearly all killed by the late exceedingly long and cold winter.

Wm. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: Fruit trees look healthy and do not seem to be injured, except where limbs are broken off by a few days of frozen rain.

C. Chapman, Edwardsburg, South Grenville: Some fruit trees have been injured by field mice, but they seem to have stood the winter well.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Fruit trees seem to have stood the winter well.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Apple and plum trees appear to be safe, but late.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew: As far as we can judge, fruit trees have wintered safely.

Thomas Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: The apple and plum trees are loaded with blossom-buds.

Daniel Drummond, Ramsay, Lanark: What fruit trees there are seem all right.

George Green, Ramsay, Lanark: Fruit trees have all suffered from the hard winter; there is more dead wood than usual; many are killed and some are split from roots to branches.

Thomas Beall, Ops, Victoria: Apple and plum trees are looking unusually well, showing a large quantity of blossom-buds. Young pear trees are nearly all very much injured by the severe winter weather. Some of the young wood on older trees is frozen, but the fruit buds on healthy trees are looking well.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterborough: The winter has not affected trees in the least, but they are very backward.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Anson and Hindon, Haliburton; The past winter has been very hard on young orchards, which I may say is about all we have here. Planting fruit trees has not proved generally successful, although in some cases the Duchess of Oldenburg apple has attained perfection. Several varieties of crab apples do well.

John Johnston, Thurlow, Hastings: As the spring is very late, grass and forest vegetation is backward. Fruit trees are looking splendid, the winter not having affected them.

James Young, Morrison, Muskoka: There are not many orchards in this township, but what I have seen look strong and healthy.

n Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: The appearance of the fruit trees is good; they have wintered well, ave been peeled two feet high by mice.

Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Apple and plum trees seem all right after the winter.

'eake, Foley, Parry Sound: Apple trees suffered badly; I have lost fifty trees this winter; plum promising.

F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma; Apple trees do well when the right sort are put out on proper rained, fenced and good care taken of them; however, this is not the rule here, and apples are

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Manery, Mersea, Essex: The codling moth, I think, is the worst this season I ever saw it. It the worst on early apples.

Wagstaff, Gosfield, Essex: Almost all the red currant bushes have been eaten by the saw-fly.

ckenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: I have six baskets of the loveliest apples at the market to-day— t a spot or worm; I never saw better; they are Russian varieties, of which I have fifteen sorts t beautiful kinds.

nce Tape, Orford, Kent: Cherries are almost a total failure. The trees came out in good bloom' ws soon went off. I think the trees were hurt with the severe frost in winter.

Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: R. Wilkie, Lake Shore, has not had any plums for some years. This inged the trees with Paris Green, and is going to have a large crop. The curculio does not seem

I. Everest, Plympton, Lambton: Trees are looking well; black knot appears to be disappearing ocality.

Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The strawberry crop was good, but I notice for the first time this the plants are being attacked by some disease or insect. Some varieties escaped, while others t destroyed. The one most injured was Captain Jack, while the Sharpless and the Colonel owing alongside, were uninjured.

Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Plums are good where attended to, but where not attended to destroyed by the curculio and are a total loss. Black knot is getting worse every year.

McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron: Plums are the largest crop we have had for years, there being y trouble from curculio. * * * The tent caterpillar has appeared during the past three weeks, en overcome easily. Trees are looking healthy, and, besides perfecting a good crop, are likely to d position in ripened wood and perfect buds for the winter.

Doupe, Usborne, Huron: There is a scarcity of fruit in this neighbourhood. Apple blossoms got the frost about the last of May.

Russell, Greenock, Bruce: The most of the plum trees are dead, and since last report a great e trees have died, principally Baldwins and Greenings. The bark splits at the crotch and then es.

Clark, Culross, Bruce: A great number of young apple and plum trees wilted and died this

Douglas, Arran, Bruce: A great number of apple trees were killed by the extreme frost in the great many never leafed out, and many died after leafing. The loss in this section in that way more than in all other years put together.

Cameron, Holland, Grey: Plum trees did not get over the shock they got two years ago, the old all killed. However, young trees are coming on and bearing a few.

ald Brown, Keppel, Grey: The fruit trees in this section were severely injured last winter by the cially Baldwins and Rhode Island Greenings.

Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: The bark on apple trees loosens, and the tree withers and dies.

neath, Vespra, Simcoe: Quite a number of apple, plum and cherry trees have died this summer, sed through the effects of the hard winter.

Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: Bartlett pear trees almost killed. Flemish Beauties stood the winter

rvis, Brantford, Brant: Fruit trees and vines have stood the winter first rate; only the mice have damage by girdling many young trees, but that can be remedied by early attention in most

Douglass, Onondago, Brant: Our apple orchards are all doomed. Mine have been dying for two ars. In an orchard of 75 trees I shall not have eight barrels of apples.

yward, Arthur, Wellington: Black knot has ruined most of the plum and cherry trees.

Black, Eramosa, Wellington: Fruit of all kinds very scarce: trees dying in great numbers.

Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin: The high winds that prevailed when fruits were setting did a y to apples, pears, plum and cherries; and the blossoms were nearly all blown off, which will rcity of these fruits.

Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The canker worm was bad on apple trees, but was largely destroyed g with Paris Green. Foliage of pear trees injured somewhat by pear tree slug. Plums promise e crop, though the present drought is causing overladen trees to drop their fruit. The curculio is not numerous enough to greatly thin the fruit on Lombards and other heavy bearers. Grapes promise the heaviest crop on record: many pests and diseases are commencing, but they are not serious yet; some hundreds of acres planted in grapes in this township.

J. Murray, Esquesing, Halton: Many apple trees have died throughout this section: I have not been able to ascertain the cause.

D. Fotheringham, Whitchurch, York: young apple trees, of say five years growth, seem to have suffered from the severe winter, as many leafed out and then died.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: The fruit trees have suffered very much since the last report. At that time they did not show the amount of damage done by the winter, but nearly every orchard shows some dead trees, and more in a sickly condition.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario: Pear trees are almost all dead or dying—the cause I cannot explain; the leaves turned yellow and began to die last year.

A McLean, South Plantagenet, Prescott: Plums better than for many years.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: There is a great crop of wild fruit this season—strawberries and raspberries in abundance.

John Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings: Apples very scarce. A great many of the trees received a blight just when the fruit was setting, which killed the fruit and withered the young leaves; but the trees appear to be recovering. It was not an insect of any sort that I could find.

John H. Delamere, Minden and Anson, Haliburton: A large number of the apple trees have died this spring and summer, from the severe frosts of last winter and spring.

Chas, R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: There are so many wild raspberries in this district that it is to be regretted they are not systematically harvested and exported. Many tons weight might be exported. They can be obtained at 25 cents- the pail full.

A. R. Kid, Dummer, Peterboro': Caterpillars were in swarms here and stripped the leaves badly, where they were not destroyed.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Many apple trees set out several years have died this season—the supposed cause being the excessively cold weather of last winter.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Quite a number of apple trees died last spring, after they came out in leaf. The Ironclads and Russian varieties look healthy and are loaded with fruit. In fact they are the kinds to plant in this range of townships, or north of it.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: There are a great many trees dying this summer. I think it was caused by the few warm days we had in April causing the sap to start, and the weather then turning so cold that the sap was frozen between the bark and the wood.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: I have tried the Lombard plum, Early Richmond Cherry, and Champion and Brighton grape and succeeded with none. I am raising mulberry plants from seed. A great many fruit trees in this section were killed in the hard winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: With the exception of peaches, the fruit trees look well. There is no injury from storms, blight or frost, but the insects are doing considerable damage, especially to apples, much of the fruit falling off when half grown.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: A large quantity of winter apples is being shipped from this county to Winnipeg and Montreal.

George Russell, Yarmouth, Elgin: Apple trees were badly damaged by a hail storm in June.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin: Apples are in abundance; many are being fed to hogs, there being no market for them.

John A. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk: Fruit trees are recovering from the effects of the extreme cold of the past two years.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: The condition of fruit trees is better than it has been for years. The only pests are the borers.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand: Old trees are doing badly; many are dying. The younger ones are in prime condition.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton: The apple crop is excellent. There are about 8,000 barrels for export in this township.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Lots of curculio, but those who sprayed or syringed their trees had a good crop of plums. Large quantities of fall and winter apples are being shipped to the North-west and to England.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: The heaviest apple crop ever grown in this section. Frost and rains prevented the fruit from setting the past two years, and the codling moth was almost starved out, so that the crop escaped its ravages this season.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: In the history of this township and others as well, there never was such an abundant crop of apples.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Carpocapsi pomorella very bad, where hogs and sheep do not feed in the orchards.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Owing to the large number of young orchards coming into g and young trees planted out, the crop of 1885 will not fall more than 20 per cent. below that of 1884 sands of bushels of fall apples were fed to pigs and cows, made into cider, or left to rot in the orchard

ohn Beattie, McKillop, Huron: A large quantity of apples have been shipped from the county of ı, principally to Manitoba.

ohn Scott. Howick, Huron: Pear trees are dying from the blight of 1884.

. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron: The loss by insect pests has been very small, and mostly confined to ns or orchards which are neglected; fruit in cultivated, well drained and manured soils being of extra uality this year. Scarcely any damage has been done this year by blight, and none by frost. The torm damage has been in fallen fruit, but this is as often a benefit as otherwise, as the worm-eaten nens are generally more liable to fall than the clean, sound specimens. There has been a surplus of its—a large surplus of plums and apples, and the quality is extra fine.

ohn Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Last winter left every orchard with a number of dead and dying trees in t the survivors have done well. There is less loss from insects this year than for many years.

. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey: The following grapes have ripened here this season: Champion, Concord, e's Early, Rogers No. 3 and 15, and Worden.

Ienry Atkey, Keppel, Grey: I would suggest that much of the destruction of apple trees arises from ance of the proper varieties. Information on this point is much needed.

lexander Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Last winter killed thousands of trees in this neighbourhood, some rds being nearly all destroyed.

ohn Mackenzie, Sarawak, Grey: Along the shore trees are good, and the crop good. Back in the ry frost last winter damaged the trees.

ohn Cameron, Holland, Grey: A considerable number of trees have died from some pest or other; I e it was the borer. The trees turned black near the ground, and the bark peeled off.

asper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: The effects of last winter are still to be noticed in dead trees red through orchards. The tree borer is the worst pest. There is a very good crop of fall apples, but r apples are scarce. Winter fruit does not appear to do as well as early and fall apples in this part.

ames Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Some trees decaying owing to fire blight.

ames Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fruit trees suffered considerably from the severity of last winter, so than they have done for the last twenty years.

Vm. A. Caverhill, Lobo, Middlesex: More apples will be shipped from here than ever before in a single n.

oshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: Several thousand barrels of apples are being shipped from this ship, at $1 a barrel for winter and 75 cents for fall.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex: A large percentage of apple trees have been blighted—I about 75 per cent. One of my neighbours trimmed his orchard heavily as soon as he discovered the t, and I think with good success.

ames A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The apple trees have not done as well as formerly; the e frost of last winter killed a number and injured many more. The Golden Sweet suffered most and Spitzenburg next, while the Spies, Russets and Greenings are very thrifty. The snow apple, St. rence, Spitzenburg and Rambo are spotted and cracked. I do not think that insect pests were so erous as formerly.

Peter Stewart, West Williams, Middlesex: Those trees that survived the frosts of last winter seem all , but a great many trees were then killed, some orchards losing 14 or 15 trees.

M. W. Schell, West Oxford, Oxford: Apples were never freer from the codling moth.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brant: The curculio is not nearly so bad as formerly: perhaps it has been ed for want of plums, as there were none last year. We had a good dose of them this year.

William Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Some of the trees in some young orchards are dying: I do not v the cause.

John Booth, Maryborough, Wellington: A great many of the fruit trees appear to be blighted.

Walter Quennell, Minto, Wellington: A good many young fruit trees have died, supposed to be in equence of the severe winter of 1884-5.

James Wilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: A good many branches of apple, pear, cherry and plum still continue to die off, and the whole tree sometimes becomes so affected that it dies altogether. In own orchard there have been fewer insect pests this season than for a considerable time past. There are paratively few wormy apples.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Apple trees are in a bad condition, having been frozen in ng after the sap had risen. Blight has about left our section. The plum and cherry trees are nearly all .

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fruit trees are dying off every year more and more, and trees h are planted where old ones died will very seldom grow. I believe farmers should plant new orchards, oung trees will not grow in places where old trees have died.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Many apple trees are dying. The bark splits open from the ground o the limbs.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Young trees have made a great growth this season. Apples on clay mostly all destroyed by the moth worm.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: Many tons of grapes are still hanging on the vines for want of a market. It has become a vital question with many what to do with grapes, for quantities that were formerly made into wine are now thrown upon the market on account of the Scott Act.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The severity of last winter destroyed most of the pests.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The condition of trees and vines is first-class. They made an extra fine growth this year—the best I ever saw. Insect pests generally did not do as much damage as usual. Grapes suffered badly from mildew and rot. Large quantities of fruit have been exported, especially grapes, of which about eighty tons have been shipped from Winona station alone.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: The codling moth has not been so bad as it was a few years ago.

James A. Newlove, Albion, Peel: About one-half of the apples blown off by high winds.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Considerable codling moth in the apples, and wind storms have shaken off a great part of the fruit prematurely.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Fruit trees are in good condition, except pears, which are dying off considerably.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario: Fruit trees have suffered very much from last winter's frost. The full extent of the damage was not visible until the autumn. Large numbers of trees that looked healthy in the spring now show to be badly diseased about the base of the limbs, and are being attacked by the borers. The fruit is freer from the codling moth than it has been for years.

Robert Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: Quite a large surplus of apples has been shipped to the English market.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Fruit trees are in fair condition, except cherries and plums which are being destroyed by black knot. The fruit was blown to the ground more than usual by winds and storms.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Plums and common pears rotted by the bushel for want of a market.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburgh, Lennox: Fruit trees are in very good condition, particularly apples. They have not been hurt by insects so much as for several years past, but the fruit, particularly apples, was injured by frost while in blossom.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: A large surplus of apples, plumbs and berries of all kinds.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Grenville: Great supply of apples and plums—far beyond what is required for local consumption.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: Farmers have had great difficulty in disposing of their apples, and in some cases have fed large quantities to hogs.

G. F. Benson, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: Plums seem to have proved the most successful crop this year.

Alexander Thomson, Yonge, Leeds: We are feeding apples to cows and hogs.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: The fruit crop was the best we have had for years.

James Wylie, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: Some apple trees are dying; worms are found in the roots.

W. P. Taylor, Fitzroy, Carleton: Fruit trees from some (to me) unknown cause suffered much from last winter. We have never yet raised sufficient fruit for local consumption.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Many trees die off without apparent cause—possibly from blight.

P. E. Bucke, Nepean, Carleton: Frost destroyed a large quantity of grapes, which had not ripened owing to the cool August and September months. Large quantities of fruit are imported from the West and the United States for local consumption. Collections of fruits have been made here and preserved in salicylic acid for the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, in 1886. The samples were very fine.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice, Renfrew: A great many apple trees died last spring. Those that were healthy yielded well. The apple tree borer destroyed a great many trees.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew: The bark louse and borer are doing considerable injury to some orchards.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: We cannot get fruit trees to do well here. There is a small white grub that cuts the sap wood inside of the bark and kills the trees, and farmers have quit trying to grow them.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Fruit trees have a black appearance in the bark, which I think is the effect of hard frosts last spring. Some have died in almost every orchard; others appear as if they will soon succumb to the same cause.

John Fell, senior, Somerville, Victoria: Fruit trees were considerably killed last winter, it is supposed by frost, which was severe. Those surviving have borne heavy crops, and have been less infected by insects than usual.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough: The plum crop was nearly all destroyed by the curculio. The apple crop suffered considerably from the ravages of the codling worm.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Some of the plum trees have died in some sections. I attribute it to too much moisture.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Apple and pear trees were blighted in the spring just after blossoming. Many of them put out fresh blossoms in August, and set fruit until the frost in September cut them off.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: The severity of last winter killed a great many fruit trees. Those that escaped look well.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: Fruit trees were nearly all killed by the winter frosts. In the pring the trees looked well, but as soon as the growth started they split in the bark from the ground right o the branches, and the tree withered.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: More fruit trees were killed last winter than in ny previous one. It made no difference whether they were on light or heavy soil. At the fair held at Huntsville there were no apples exhibited this year except crab-apples. There were two exhibits of grapes. The borer killed some trees.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: A great many trees lost last winter have not been replaced. Some of our most prominent orchardists have become disheartened.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the General Remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

R. C. Taylor, West Tilbury, Essex: An old gentleman in this neighbourhood says there has not been so much intensely cold weather in one winter for forty-nine years. Then, the black squirrels' toes froze in March while they browsed in the elm tree tops.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: I know of only one farmer, whose lot is on the bank of the River Thames, who is doing any tile underdraining. We much need underdraining, but the municipal drainage which has cost us so much has hitherto failed to afford us suitable outlets.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: I have to complain as usual about the general neglect of farmers to improve their stock. I have seen since spring opened several scrub bulls and boars on the highways, which are no good to any person. There should be a law passed to have such animals confiscated and sold at public sale, and the funds placed to the credit of our township charities.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Since the Ontario People's Salt Works have been running at Kincardine, salt for agricultural purposes is within the reach of the farmers. No doubt the action taken by the Granges relative to salt will be appreciated by the farmers throughout the Province.

Robert Garnham, Houghton, Norfolk: It is a very pleasant sight to see the birds, but they are scarce, and we believe the cause to be found in so many cats. Go into many houses and you will find from six to twelve of them. Tax the cats where more than two are found in one house, and take the tax off where there is but one dog, and that a true Scotch sheep dog.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: The farmers of this township are turning their attention to the manufacture of cheese, and raising less grain.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: It would be well for your Bureau to impress upon the minds of farmers the perniciousness of the practice indulged in to so great an extent, of selling hay and straw off their farms. Ton after ton was shipped to Uncle Sam's domain from the county of Welland during last winter. In tones of thunder say to them that it is impoverishing their farms, and is condemned by all the best farmers in the Dominion.

James Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: As the forest is fast disappearing, it need not be wondered at that our winters are becoming more severe. Shade and ornamental tree planting is well enough as far as it goes, but more attention should be given to protecting the natives of the soil by fencing stock out of the reserves, and allowing the young trees to grow beyond their reach.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: The prices of grain have been so low that the people of this vicinity have erected a cheese factory and are going to keep more cows, believing it will pay better.

William Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The necessity of warmer stabling ought to be sufficiently impressed on all, after the very severe winter we have had; the greater comfort and saving of feed would soon pay for the extra expense. Underdraining ought also to be done everywhere on our clay soils, and it is not unlikely that three crops would pay for the labour.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: This township is best adapted for stock-raising, as grass, clover and all coarse grains grow well here, also roots. Our farmers are not particular enough about improving the stock. If some—and we have those that can afford it—would pay more attention to their stock and get some good thoroughbred bulls here, it would pay well.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: A good reliable spring wheat, suitable for heavy soil, as the old Fife was, is much needed here.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: This has been the longest and coldest winter and latest spring I have seen in the London district. There is a very marked increase in tile drainage. Cattle and wheat are our staple products, and I might mention dairy products, as a large number of our farmers are interested in cheese, and seem well satisfied with the returns from that source.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Many farmers in this neighbourhood have been trying to make beef and cheese keep company, but in almost every case they find that one is successful to the detriment of the other. Herds of cows have repeatedy given from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk in this locality. It only needs a little observation to see that a pound of cheese is almost as easily made as a pound of beef. Of course it is a disputed question which pays the best, but it is quite evident to those who try the two together that neither is eminently successful unless at the expense of the other.

J. Hodgins, Hibbert, Perth: This is the latest spring since 1857; a great deal of seeding to be done yet.

W. Tegsworth, Luther West, Wellington: This is the most backward season in many years, and, without exception, the most trying on account of the shortness of fodder and the long and severe winter, followed by a cold, wet spring.

J. Connell, Minto, Wellington: If tiles and ditchers could be got at a reasonable rate, there is much need for them in this locality.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: The season has been rather singular on the whole. Frost was in very deep, and no spring rains to break it; snow-storms occasionally up to the 10th May. Land sodden and sticky, consequently a late seeding; no growth of any account until after the middle of the month, and rain is needed before vegetation makes much headway.

R. Rennelson, Dumfries North, Waterloo: The disease amongst lambs, to which I referred, is, I suppose, called goitre. We see less or more of it every season on some farms, while on others it is unknown; and now and again it makes its appearance on a farm where they have long been healthy. No ascertained system of treatment seems to be proof against the trouble.

H. Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Flax seed has been sown to an extent of from 200 to 250 acres.

J. Reith, Luther East, Dufferin: The spring has been very backward. I sowed on the 29th of April and on 1st May, but had to stop until the 11th. The frost and cold weather of the last ten days have done more harm to winter wheat and clover than the winter did.

Albert Paÿ, Grantham, Lincoln: This district or township is largely planted with fruit, and more attention is given to that than to grain or stock.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: The past winter will long be remembered by bee-keepers if not by others. The cold began very early and kept on with unusual steadiness. Many lost all or nearly all the swarms they had: I lost one-half. Though so cold, it has been an easy winter on some things that usually suffer, such as wheat and clover.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Every one seems to think this is the most backward spring they ever remember; it is certainly the latest seeding. I think the cause was that the frost, being so deep in the ground, did not get thawed out until just lately, keeping the water from getting into the drains.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: the prospects of the farmer are not very cheering just now. Everything is in a very backward condition; winter fodder is almost exhausted, no pasture, and stock are in low condition. We never saw the land in such a bad state for receiving seed, and the advantages of well-drained land, natural or artificial, over undrained, were never so apparent as now.

Jacob H. Roblin, Adolphustown, Lennox: There was ice on the Bay of Quinte on the 1st of May. The oldest settlers say such a thing was never known before.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds: On April 28th about a foot of snow, and sleighing was good; on May 4th more snow, with rain.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: Six inches of snow fell on the 28th of April, and the weather continued cold and backward up till the 12th of May; but, for the last three days the weather has been delightful and the ground is drying rapidly.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: The cheese business is progressing here; two or three new factories have been started in this township, and farmers are turning their attention to cheese instead of butter.

D. McDiarmid, Kenyon, Glengarry: A greater quantity of snow fell than usual last winter; the cold weather kept on till about the middle of April, when we had the greatest snow storm known for forty years. Owing to the lateness of the season very little maple sugar or syrup has been made.

R. P. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Dairying is receiving more attention than usual, judging from the number of cheese factories that have been erected. Bridges and sluice-ways have suffered very much from spring floods.

John Gibson, Bathurst, Lanark: We have had the longest, coldest, and stormiest winter ever known here.

E. Chalmers, Montague, Lanark: The present is the latest spring since I came to Canada, 48 years ago. The water is higher in the Rideau River than I ever saw it before.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: The present spring has been one with the lowest temperature for many years. During the fifteen years I have lived here I never knew the month of April to range below freezing point, as it has done this year. The last Tuesday in the month there fell an average of nine inches of snow, and we have had showers of snow and sleet as late as May 9th. The tardy vegetation and scarcity of hay has had a very bad effect on stock.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Great improvement is noted among farmers here, especially in stock; also in their method of tilling the ground. As they had a virgin soil they have been very careless, but successive cropping has opened their eyes. The Reports of the Bureau of Industries have greatly stimulated them to fresh endeavours, arousing competition with other counties.

H. Reazin, Mariposa, Victoria: Frost was never known to enter so deeply. My tile drains on high land are frozen up. I have seen the frost four and a half feet deep and a three-inch tile drain at that depth on level land frozen solid. The frost will not be out till June. This occasions the water to remain and keep the land wet.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: I have been farming quite a number of years, but in all my recollection never was there such a scarcity of feed. Some farmers took their cattle to the woods and cut down trees for them to eat the buds. From $3 to $5 could be got for a load of straw and $16 and $17 for a ton of hay.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Last summer's crop of hay and straw was short, and although there was considerable left over from the previous season, the unusual demand created by railroad construction soon cleared all out that was held by farmers who were fortunate enough to have it to dispose of, and this spring hay has fetched a price never before known here, $25 a ton. Many of the farmers had not enough fodder for their stock, and at any price feed has been difficult to obtain. Many horned cattle and sheep have died, owing to want of food.

R. T. Lyon, Tekkumah, Algoma: A large trade has been done on this Island in cedar posts, ties and poles, which has kept the farmers employed during the winter. The spring has been very late, but the ground is now in excellent condition, and a large area has been seeded in a very short time.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: With the adjoining township this is the best section of the Island, containing more good land, unbroken with flat rock, than any other part of the Manitoulin. The farmers in general are of the poorer pioneer class; good men with an axe, but poor hands with a plough, and altogether behind the times. Therefore stock-raising and agricultural is not what it otherwise should be, considering the natural advantages of the soil and mild summer climate. For health our Island is second to no other place on the continent.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Our township is overrun with weeds. The plantain is becoming a great curse, covering the whole fields; in fact, if a change is not soon affected, weeds will completely destroy all crops of grain and hay.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Thistle cultivators (more aptly termed cultivators for destroying thistles) wanted very much. I see none advertised.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Flax is a good crop. We have a flax mill here and this year the proprietors have over 300 acres under culture amongst the farmers in the neighbourhood.

W. Milne, Osprey, Grey: It is highly important that farmers should understand the habits of the cut worm, as it frequently destroys large quantities of grain and root crops. All I can find about it in the Report of the Agricultural Commission, is that "it hides under rubbish in the daytime and comes out at night." It destroyed more than one-half of my turnips and of several of my neighbours', just as soon as they came up. I hand-picked two acres, digging them up from under the surface where they borrow through the day, finding on an average one to the rod. This saved the balance of my crop and I re-sowed where cut off. The field has now a large plant here and there with small ones between. Now, if I knew the habits of this insect I might be able to stay its ravages. For instance, if it lays its eggs on green leaves early in spring I would be careful to have my turnip land ploughed early in spring, and keep down all green leaves, so that it would not have the chance to live for want of plant food. The wire-worm is another destructive insect, of which little or almost nothing is given in the Report of the Agricultural Commission, or in the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Wm. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph, Wellington: The extraordinary rainfall on the 3rd and 4th of August has done immense damage to all grain crops, most to partially matured crops, such as oats and corn. In fact this rain has completely upset all calculations as to quantity and quality. Barley must be largely damaged in colour, though as with fall wheat, being matured, will bulk well. The wind with the rain as it fell twisted and laid the grain flat to the ground. If, therefore, breezes and sunshine do not follow immediately, the greater portion will never rise and harvesting will be very difficult.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The crops would be much better if farmers would do more summer fallowing to kill weeds, etc. I think I am safe in saying that fully one-quarter of this township is lost, being occupied by all kinds of noxious weeds, and this is getting worse from year to year.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: All sorts of implements except self-binders in use; but next year or so, when farmers have to buy new machines, they will invest in self-binders.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: The great length of time required last winter and spring to feed hay and straw to cattle, with the addition of a supply of both much below the average obtained from last year's growth, caused the whole to be consumed, so that there is no previous year's supply on hand to feed the increased number of cattle now kept on account of the great number of cheese factories erected throughout the country. The usual price of hay is from $8 to $10 per ton; this rose to between $14 and $16 towards spring. A slightly better hay crop and a promised large supply of straw have removed the anxiety felt as to the cattle food supply for the approaching winter.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: The mortality among trees last winter was fully ninety per cent. Some lost all they had, but they have been building up again. Spring was too cold for trees. Bee pasture is very good now, and the honey harvest is better by far than it was last year.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. R. Stobbs, Romney, Kent: Quite a number are selling their apples at $1 per barrel. Crops of all kinds have been up to the average in our township. There are very few self-binders used to take off the crop, although quite a number are talking of getting them.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: What about the advisability of making each one fence in his own animals, and thus do away with road and line fences, which are costly to put up and keep in repair, which harbour noxious weeds and keep a great deal of land out of cultivation?

John L. Sherk, South Dorchester, Elgin: As we cannot compete with the North-West in raising wheat, I think the farmers of Ontario would do well to turn their attention more to rasing good stock—both horses and cattle. People are breeding heavy horses lately, but they should be careful and not go too far. In a few years driving horses will be scarce and command high prices.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: I am sorry to say that the Canadian thistle and ragweed are not kept in check as they should be.

Wm. Parker, Stamford, Welland: I had 61 bushels of bright barley to the acre.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: On the whole, the year 1885 has been a very discouraging one to farmers,, crops being injured badly by the wet weather. With farm labour comparatively high, and extremely low prices for stock and produce, the outlook for farmers is very discouraging.

James Thomson, Warwick, Lambton: A good deal of wheat that is sowed this fall is put in in poor condition. Because the crop was good this year, it is put in in all kinds of ground with the expectation of a good crop another year. What fools some farmers are!

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: The season of 1885 will be remembered as producing, on the whole, the finest crops ever harvested in Lambton.

Silas Mills, Moore, Lambton: Never in the history of our township have so many apples of choice quality been shipped.

George Shirley, Brooke, Lambton: A large amount of money is being paid out here for apples alone. There will be shipped from Watford station at least 20,000 barrels.

Finlay Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: A great number of farms are offered for sale in this township. Owing to low prices for farm produce and cost of living, real estate is depreciating in value.

Robert Russell, Greenock, Bruce: Owing to the failure of the spring wheat, a great quantity of fall wheat has been sown.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: The continued low price of grain is a serious drawback to the farmer. Live stock is lower in price at the present time in this section than it has been for many years. How and when a change is to come it is hard to conjecture.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: For some cause which I do not undertake to explain, wheat, and especially spring wheat, no matter how well adapted to soil and climate, will only do well for a limited time. The Glasgow or Red Fife did well for a while, but it fails to yield an abundant crop. The Red Chaff yielded for a time, but has had its day. Then the White Russian was introduced and did well for a time, but it is now evident it cannot be much longer cultivated and reasonable yields realized. And, as we know of no other hardy varieties being introduced, what is to be done? Would it not be well for our leading men, who control the finances of the Province, to adopt some plan whereby new varieties of seed, suitable for the country, could be supplied to the farmers at a reasonable price?

Wm. Elliott, West Williams, Middlesex: Taking the township at large, I am of opinion that farm produce has been equal to, if not greater than, last year's yield; fruits, excepting apples, are less, and live stock more numerous and in better condition. Prosperity seems to advance.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The industry of the apiarian is like that of all other branches of farming: where wisdom, forethought, skill and plenteous labour are bestowed, there is a margin of profit always, although there do come years of adversity like the one just past.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A very good season on the whole; people busy improving their farms with tile-draining, and building brick houses.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: On the whole, the hardest year since the Bureau started: much more pleasant to report when crops are good. Fall wheat and hay are about the only crops we have.

W. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford: As this was an extra late spring, farmers to a certain extent were prepared for a bad year, and, as the farmers of this section practice mixed farming, what will be lost in one branch of the business will, I have no doubt, be made up in another. As wheat and cheese are the staple productions of this part of the country, a low price in both products will be a serious drawback. Wheat will be a fair price, but as regards cheese the farmers of this section this year will not make the interest on the money invested in cows.

Alex. Bryce, Brantford, Brant: People are going into mixed farming more than formerly, and it is paying better. I do not think the land is farmed as well in this vicinity as it should be; consequently the crops are not as good as the richness of the soil would warrant.

Horace Chisholm, Brantford, Brant: Prices for machinery are high when compared with the results of the crops. The amount of interest which the farmer receives for the capital invested will not bear the pressure; the proportion is too great.

Geo. Follis, Wallace Perth: On account of the fall wheat being good this year people have sown a good deal of land in a very poor state this fall.

Wm. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: A prominent feature of general farm management is, the non-speculative men feel comfortable, and are waiting what time will develop as to special lines.

Isaac Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Barley is mostly fed on the farm; so are pease, rye and oats, for the reason that farmers begin to realize unless land is fed it cannot produce.

David Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin: This will be a trying year on many, as what spring wheat people had is not saleable. If it had not been for fall wheat and barley, a great many people would be very hard up, for last year's crops being poor and prices low all who had stock on hand had to part with them, causing the supply on hand now to be very small.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: We have had rather a prosperous year. The crops have been good—grass short and winter wheat good; beeves bring a good price, and grain though low is rising in value, and I think we have no reason to complain.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The season has been a good one in general. The only crop that has suffered serious injury is potatoes, from rot.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: This has been a very unfavourable year for farmers; the weather has been unseasonable and the damage considerable; consequently our expenses have been greater, while at the same time the price of nearly everything we had to sell has been below cost.

Ramsay McNeil, Flamboro' West, Wentworth: Except for the potato rot, farmers are well satisfied.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Much has been done in the last few years in the way of cleaning e land and preparing it for crops. Very few farmers think of sowing grain on land ploughed in fall, unless ltivated or cross-ploughed in spring.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: What is the next new weed to be introduced? Only a few years ago e ragweed made its appearance on my place, and in spite of close watching it is spreading, stray plants ppearing here and there, the seed evidently having been dropped by birds. And now, worse still, the wild ax has got a foothold, with its myriad of small seeds that would pass in alsike clover seed without notice. have about ten bushels of timothy seed from the wheat crop this year, and will have to chop the wheat for ed, as I will neither sow nor sell it.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is a great scarcity of good ploughmen. The country is ooded with a class of men who can handle the fork, or dig, or beg; but when asked, "Can you plough?" he answer almost invariably is, "No." As I consider good ploughing to be the very basis of good farming, is important that farm servants should learn to be good ploughmen.

D. James, Markham, York: While the profits on the farm during the past two years have been small, rmers appear to have confidence in their occupation. as the price of land has depreciated very little. heir profits being small, farmers are more careful how they expend and invest their money. They are just ow receiving a good education, which will be of great advantage to them all through life.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: Farmers are greatly improving their places in regard to buildings, a reat many having gone up this year. There are great complaints of hard times, and I think they will be ad this winter.

James Mackie, Uxbridge, Ontario: The farmer who uses the most improved implements and stock has lways the best improved farm, which gives the best crops, and these fetch the best prices, and there is consequently no grumbling.

James McLean, Cavan, Durham: The prospects are not encouragiug. I am afraid this will be a hard inter for labouring men, unless the Government go on with some public works to help the poor.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: our township is getting very foul with weeds. I would advise every armer to summer-fallow one field every year well, and if necessary drain it well, so as to get the whole farm done every six years. We require a great deal of draining. Many fields are part wet and part dry, which prevents sowing crops until it is too late.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: More than three-fourths of the community seem hard up. Many improvements would be made if they could be afforded. Low prices for all produce cripple the rmer; then all must suffer.

A. J. Brooks, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Farming has been very backward work this year, and the rospect is very poor for another year. This old county does nothing much but raise barley. There is no terprise in the farmers. Good stock is not raised to any extent, unless it is a few good horses.

W. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: On the whole this is a poor season for the rmers of this district. The barley is of poor quality, and it is the grain they most depend upon. Cheese low in price, and potatoes a complete failure; large patches altogether rotten.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Unless some steps are taken by the Government, or otherwise, to troduce foreign labour, farming in this locality must cease to a certain extent, owing to the want of labour nd high wages. Portions of my crop have been lost on the field before they were housed for the want of lp, while others, after paying excessive wages to harvest the crop, find themselves either in debt or with thing left, as the present prices will not afford such high wages.

A. Abbott, Elizabethtown, Leeds: A good many farms have been sold this year at good prices—average bout $80 per acre. I sold fifty acres for $75.

G. F. Benson, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: The crops in this section have altogether been good this year, th the exception of the potato crop, which has been almost a total failure owing to the prevalence of rot. There seems to be a surplus of hay and grains of different kinds, while the lands are in good shape for next ason's crop.

Alex. Farlinger, Dundas county: Farm lands increasing in value, rents of same higher, farmers very uch more intelligent—read and think more actively. Very few sales of farms; farmers' sons anxious to y and settle down in this locality, saying they do not find anything abroad to equal lands and climate re, and that the maturity of stock here is not excelled. The valley between the St. Lawrence river and the Ottawa is part of the garden of Canada; people as well as stock have great powers of endurance.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: All grains promised an abundant yield, but farmers are disappointed en they thresh. They have less grain, and of a poorer sample than expected.

Thomas Roche, Hagerty, Renfrew: From actual experience here early sown crop is the most profitable, d to facilitate that object everything that possibly could should be done this fall, such as draining, ughing, manuring, etc.

J. G. Baird, M.D., Pakenham, Lanark: All agriculturists are well pleased with yield of farm produce s year excepting spring wheat.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: This has been and is likely to continue a hard year with farmers. ll they are not wholly discouraged. Farm lands sell and rent about as well as they have for the past few rs.

Dan Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Present outlook for the farmer is very gloomy; especially is so with cattle, for which there appears to be no market. Cattle of ten years old and upwards which a since were sold at a remunerative rate are not now in demand, and will probably remain in their owner's ds for another year. This is partly owing to the depressed state of the lumber trade, which largely trols the price in this vicinity.

George Wm. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: The one great fault here, as in backwood townships ge is "too many irons in the fire at once," and consequently the farm usually suffers. For instance, o here can't find time to draw all his manure, while he fully realizes the value and the need of it. The here is to attempt too much, and as the inevitable result, to do nothing.

Arthur W. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings: Farming is done here generally in the roughest way, as much of the land is new, but considering the treatment, with good success. But fall wheat i sure to winter-kill. Barley does well, but is not grown as there is no demand for it.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: We have a new township, therefore we don't plough s The less we plough the better for us. I only plough when the grass fails; it pays the best to sell t and mutton and spread the manure on the land in the shape of top-dressing. It doubles the crop.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: This vicinity suffered from want of seed grain in the consequently had to wait for supply until navigation opened. It was then too late to take advan early sowing. Next year this matter will be remedied by the majority of the farmers laying in their of seed required for next spring before navigation closes this fall.

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the severe strain of a long, cold winter, followed by a late and backward pring, in which pastures made rather a poor start upon the season's growth, live stock of ll kinds began the season in a condition far from promising. They had come through he winter on a barely sufficient supply of fodder, while in portions of Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound, and other northern districts, where a severe drought had attacked he pastures in the previous summer, such a state of scarcity prevailed that hay sold in March and April at $15 to $25 per ton. A large quantity of pressed hay was sent into hese districts over the railways, but the demand was only supplied in part, and many animals died of starvation. In the Lake Erie and most ef the West Midland counties, on the other hand, hay sold at $5 to $10 per ton, and all classes of live stock were well fed, more especially as coarse grains were plentiful and the market prices for them very low; while in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the surplus of hay in farmer's hands from 1883 enabled them with economy to save their stock in a healthy though reduced condition. But spring and summer favoured a speedy and good recovery. The abundant showers which fell at intervals over the greater portion of the Province more than compensated for preceding drawbacks, and generally speaking the result has been that "the year grew lush in juicy stalks," with correspondingly good effects upon live stock. There have been some exceptions, however. In some counties, or parts of counties, especially in western and northern Ontario, pastures were considerably thinned by the heat and drought of July. This was succeeded by copious and frequent rains, under which they revived rapidly. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Lake Ontario counties fall pastures were with few exceptions luxuriant; indeed a good many correspondents stated that the excessive rains, while stimulating a heavy growth, rendered the grass deficient in nutriment. In other sections, as in Bruce and the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, East Midland and Northern districts, pastures were much more susceptible to the dry weather of September and October, which, with a rather low temperature and some frosty nights, left them in most cases comparatively short and bare. The absence of clover and of mixed grasses as against pure timothy is occasionally alluded to as a cause of poor pasturage, and the depredations of grasshoppers are complained of in some localities.

The condition of live stock has corresponded generally with the condition of the pasturages. Where the latter was abundant all animals were reported as plump and thrifty, and *vice versa*. But even where they were thin in flesh they were remarkably healthy; the temperate summer, with no great extremes of heat or cold, and the open fall having been in every way favourable to them. At the close of the season horned cattle were reported to be absolutely free from disease of any kind.

Many horses succumbed to distemper in the spring in the western and south-western counties, but otherrwise they have had a favourable year. There was also a large mor- ty among young pigs, caused no doubt by the severity of the weather at the time they e dropped; in many cases whole litters were lost. Toward the end of summer, too, cholera prevailed pretty extensively in some western localities, but it gradually dis- ared with the approach of winter. The reports as to sheep are not entirely favour- In many cases not only did they suffer from the effects of an unusually trying ter, many lambs dying at birth, but the abundant moisture of the summer, which ed so advantageous to other live stock, was rather unfavourable to sheep, which prefer weather and less luxuriant pasturage.

In the matter of stall-feeding, the customs of the farmers of Ontario differ very much, being affected largely by the general character of their products and the local condition of the markets. Where there is plenty of good pasturage, as in the newer districts of the country, or where stock-raisers are content to supply the demands of the local trade only, animals are generally sold off the grass, and very little winter fattening is attempted. On the other hand, farmers who grow large quantities of coarse grains and roots are encouraged to stable their stock to meet the pretty constant demand of the export trade.

With regard to the prevailing breeds of cattle, the farmers of Ontario continue to pursue the policy of cultivating such strains as combine the highest beefing with the highest milking qualities. The Durham grade, that is, the product of pure sires and native females, predominates by far over every other breed; the weight of testimony favours it as the most profitable in a mixed system of husbandry. In several of the St. Lawrence counties, and in a few western localities, where the dairy industry has reached such proportions as to justify farmers in selecting cows for their milking qualities alone, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and grades of these with native stock or with Shorthorns, are frequently found. The Holstein, too, appears to be rapidly growing into favour among dairymen. The Devon and the Hereford, as well as the the much despised Canadian, have also their advocates for dairy purposes.

The market for live stock during the year was inactive, a comparative absence of demand and low prices being the rule. As a correspondent tersely expressed it: "The prospect of supplies for market is a great deal better than the prospect of a market for the supplies." There were a good many sales of cattle off the pastures for the British market, but at the close of the season buyers were scarce and large stocks had accumulated in the hands of farmers. The number of horses in the Province increased from 535,953 in 1884 to 558,809 in 1885, and the number of cattle from 1,925,670 in 1884 to 1,976,480 in 1885. The number of hogs was diminished from 916,158 in 1884 to 822,262 in 1885, owing chiefly to the large losses in last spring's litters. The statistics of sheep also show a great diminution, there having been 1,890,733 in 1884 against 1,755,605 in 1885. Correspondents attribute this, first of all, to absence of demand and low price for wool, which render it unprofitable to maintain sheep for that product alone; and, in the absence of that source of revenue sheep, simply as meat producers, do not pay so well as cattle and hogs. The poultry in the Province have increased from 6,237,606 in 1884 to 6,336,805 in 1885.

The following table, showing the average number and value of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land in the various districts and for the whole Province, affords material for interesting comparisons:

DISTRICTS.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Value.
Lake Erie	58.7	179.3	145.3	126.8	733.5	$9.771
Lake Huron	49.9	209.6	180.4	59.8	562.5	10.174
Georgian Bay	48.4	188.1	217.7	81.7	550.8	9.253
West Midland	51.2	201.7	157.7	71.6	590.3	10.454
Lake Ontario	54.7	141.7	124.5	73.4	553.0	9.212
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	47.9	186.5	180.3	61.5	580.4	7.753
East Midland	49.3	176.8	156.2	65.0	493.0	8.168
Northern Districts	36.8	258.5	184.1	82.1	551.6	9.691
The Province	51.5	182.1	161.7	75.7	583.7	9.275

The provincial averages for the four years, 1882-5, are: horses, 51.0; cattle, 172.2; sheep, 175.7; pigs, 82.7; poultry, 562.2; value, $9.091. Last year's average shows a increase in horses, cattle and poultry, and a decrease in sheep and pigs. The Lake Er counties stand first in the number of horses, pigs and poultry per 1,000 acres, t Georgian Bay continues first in sheep, the Northern districts first in cattle, and the W Midland counties first in value. The apparent supremacy of the Northern districts cattle is accounted for by the fact that the farmers of Muskoka and Parry Sound, w generally having small areas of cleared land, are accustomed to pasture their cattle on the rich, natural and beaver meadows of that part of the country.

Some idea of the extent of the contraction in wool production last year may be found from the following comparison of the product for 1885 with the average annual product for the four years 1882–5 :

	COARSE.		FINE.		
	Fleece.	Pounds.	Fleece.	Pounds.	Total Clip.
1885	925,314	5,161,975	180,056	924,891	6,086,866
1882–5	982,684	5,357,840	172,724	880,507	6,238,347

The following table gives a similar comparison, by county groups and for the province, of the average pounds weight of wool per fleece :

DISTRICTS.	1885.		1882-5.	
	Coarse.	Fine.	Coarse.	Fine.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lake Erie	5.77	4.91	5.60	4.91
Lake Huron	5.74	5.34	5.68	5.37
Georgian Bay	5.69	5.16	5.46	5.22
West Midland	5.78	5.24	5.70	5.28
Lake Ontario	6.12	5.43	5.95	5.35
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	4.90	4.93	4.74	4.84
East Midland	5.29	4.90	5.17	4.87
Northern Districts	5.62	5.10	5.65	5.19
The Province	5.58	5.14	5.45	5.10

The provincial average for both kinds of wool for last year exceeds the average for the four years. For all the years the Lake Ontario counties have maintained the first place. Their average product last year exceeded the provincial average by about 9 oz. per fleece for coarse, and about 5 oz. per fleece for fine wool.

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

The exports of horses, horned cattle and sheep from Canada, by numbers, value and price, during the past ten years, are shown by the Dominion trade returns to have been as follows :

YEAR.	HORSES.			HORNED CATTLE.			SHEEP.		
	No.	Value.	Price.	No.	Value.	Price.	No.	Value.	Price.
		$	$ c.		$	$ c.		$	$ c.
1876	4,299	442,338	102 90	25,357	601,148	23 71	141,187	507,538	3 59
1877	3,306	779,222	93 82	22,656	715,750	31 59	209,899	583,020	2 78
1878	14,179	1,273,728	89 83	29,925	1,152,334	38 50	242,989	699,337	2 88
1879	16,629	1,376,794	82 79	46,569	2,096,696	45 02	308,093	988,045	3 21
1880	21,393	1,880,379	87 90	54,944	2,764,437	50 31	398,726	1,422,830	3 57
1881	21,993	2,094,037	95 21	62,277	3,464,871	55 64	354,155	1,372,127	3 87
1882	20,920	2,326,637	111 21	62,106	3,256,330	52 43	311,669	1,228,957	3 94
1883	13,019	1,633,291	125 45	66,396	3,898,028	58 70	308,474	1,388,056	4 50
1884	11,595	1,617,829	139 52	89,263	5,681,082	63 64	304,403	1,544,605	5 07
1885	11,978	1,554,629	129 79	143,003	7,377,777	51 59	335,043	1,261,071	3 76

The exports of horses show a very rapid increase in the first six years, from 4,299 in 1876 to 21,993 in 1881, from which they have gradually fallen back to 11,978 in 1885; yet a high average price has been maintained. In the exports of horned cattle there has been a steady and remarkable advance every year of the period, indicating the great expansion of our foreign trade in fat stock. From 25,357 animals in 1876, the number has multiplied to no less than 143,003 in 1885, nearly six times as many, or an increase in in the ten years of 464 per cent. But this statement alone does not reveal the whole extent of the added profit to the country; for, along with this extraordinary development in the bulk of the trade, the average price obtained per head has more than doubled—the increase being from $23.71 in 1876 to $63.64 in 1884 and $51.59 in 1885. The total value in the first year was $601,148, and in the last year $7,377,777—over twelve times as much, or amounting in the ten years to the enormous increase of over 1127 per cent., as compared with the increase in number of 464 per cent. From this may be inferred the great improvement that has taken place in the character and quality of the cattle exported, and, by implication, of the general stock of the country. The export trade in sheep also shows a good development, though, as was of course to be expected, to nothing like the extent of the cattle trade. The number of sheep exported has increased from 141,187 in 1876 to 335,043 in 1885, more than double, though the highest point was reached in 1880, when 398,726 were exported. The aggregate value has increased correspondingly, and the average price advanced steadily from 1877 to 1884, when it reached $5.07, after which it dropped last year to $3.75 per head. Our chief market for sheep is found in the United States. In this connection, the exports of wool from Canada for the ten years may be tabulated:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per lb.
	lbs.	$	
1876	2,907,229	933,601	$0.32
1877	2,476,484	698,974	.28
1878	2,445,893	707,319	.29
1879	3,013,587	691,894	.23
1880	3,619,181	920,923	.25
1881	1,404,123	409,683	.29
1882	1,053,305	246,657	.23
1883	1,375,572	280,530	.20
1884	1,501,031	310,060	.21
1885	989,925	196,178	.20

In the first five years the exports showed a large increase in the quantity; yet so great a fall in the price occured that, in 1880, 3,619,181 lbs. of wool sold for $12,678 less than 2,907,229 lbs. sold for in 1876. In the last five years, notwithstanding some feeble attempts to recover, the general tendency both in quantities and values has been towards decline. Comparing the last year with the first year of the period, we find that the exports in 1885 amounted to but slightly over one-third in quantity, and not much more than one-fifth in value, of those of 1876, while the average price fell from 32 cents per lb. in 1876 to 20 cents in 1885, a drop of 38 per cent.

The production of eggs for export has grown to be an important and profitable industry of Canada. Its expansion during the past ten years is shown by the following tatistics of the quantities and values of the annual exports from the whole Dominion, and he average price :

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per dozen.
	Doz.		
1876	3,880,813	$508,425	$0.13
1877	5,025,953	534,891	.10
1878	5,262,920	646,574	.12
1879	5,440,823	574,093	.10
1880	6,452,580	740,665	.11
1881	9,090,135	1,103,812	.12
1882	10,499,082	1,643,709	.16
1883	13,451,410	2,256,586	.17
1884	11,490,855	1,960,197	.17
1885	11,542,703	1,830,632	.16

This is a very satisfactory exhibit, and all the more so as showing the double advantage to the country of an enhancing price simultaneously with an enlarging market. Thus, taking the first and the last year for comparison—although less favourable to a striking result than some others—1877 with 1883 or 1884, for example—we find that the quantity exported has nearly trebled, while the aggregate value has nearly quadrupled. This is the result of a rapidly growing demand in the United States.

The following table, covering the last six years, gives a comparison of (1) the total exports of eggs from Canada according to the Dominion trade returns, (2) the imports from Canada into the United States according to the American returns, and (3) the total imports from all countries into the United States, for each fiscal year ending June 30 :

YEAR.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM CANADA.		IMPORTS FROM CANADA INTO UNITED STATES.		TOTAL IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Dozen.		Dozen.		Dozen.	
1880	6,452,580	$740,665	7,662,068	$894,349	7,773,492	$901,932
1881	9,090,135	1,103,812	9,471,391	1,199,157	9,578,076	1,206,067
1882	10,499,082	1,643,709	11,728,518	1,793,167	11,929,355	1,808,585
1883	13,451,410	2,256,586	14,683,061	2,584,279	15,279,065	2,677,604
1884	11,490,855	1,960,197	14,688,338	2,356,313	16,487,204	2,677,360
1885	11,542,703	1,830,632	13,969,474	2,095,437	16,098,450	2,476,672
Totals	62,526,765	9,539,901	72,202,850	20,922,702	77,145,642	11,748,220

It will be observed that the United States buy nearly all of their imported eggs from Canada. On the other hand, the great bulk of our egg exports are sent to that country. The American returns, indeed, show larger imports from Canada than our total exports, according to our own returns, and the former are no doubt the more accurate, for this reason : although eggs go into the United States free of duty, all imports of them are entered at the custom houses, while many exports are doubtless made from Canada without being entered here, owing to the less rigorous watchfulness of exports than of imports. The following figures for the last three years, from our Trade tables, will show that of the total quantity of eggs exported to the United States from Canada, about 70 per cent. go from Ontario:

Year.	Total exports to U.S.		Exports to U.S. from Ontario.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	doz.	$	doz.	$
1883	13,413,744	2,251,304	8,939,250	1,612,043
1884	11,384,856	1,950,561	7,800,317	1,335,638
1885	11,512,279	1,726,729	7,953,065	1,234,714

In the United States tables the imports from Ontario and Quebec are not given separately, but it is fair to assume that those from Ontario are at least in the same relative proportion as our own tables show.

Although Great Britain imports annually an immense quantity of eggs, they do not show so great a volume of increase as its imports of some other agricultural commodities. In the ten years from 1875 to 1884 they increased from 61,768,630 dozen to 82,800,730 dozen, not a very remarkable advance, relatively speaking, in that length of time.

Dealers evidently find the exportation of eggs much more profitable than that of poultry, for the latter in value amounts to less than one-tenth of the former. The returns for the whole Dominion of the exports of "poultry and other animals," (excluding horses, cattle, swine, and sheep) for the last ten years, are as follows:

1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
$74,317	$48,303	$67,448	$90,880	$141,034	$133,963	$149,804	$161,229	$192,908	$175,475

During the ten years from 1875 to 1884 the total imports of poultry and game into Great Britain and Ireland increased from $1,596,590 in the former year to $3,263,854 in the latter. The following table, giving the total imports of horned cattle and sheep into the United Kingdom for the same ten years will indicate the growth of the market there for imported live stock during that period:

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1875	263,684	£4,885,462	985,652	£2,185,750
1876	271,576	4,860,440	1,041,329	2,226,952
1877	201,193	3,817,499	874,055	2,107,466
1878	253,462	5,080,702	892,125	2,171,904
1879	247,768	4,639,431	944,888	2,252,824
1880	389,724	7,793,960	941,121	2,266,436
1881	319,374	6,251,577	935,144	2,191,762
1882	343,699	6,655,590	1,124,391	2,558,827
1883	474,750	9,332,242	1,116,115	2,518,382
1884	425,507	8,271,020	945,042	2,149,704

While the trade in sheep has barely held its own, the mother country's imports of cattle have increased over 61 per cent. in the ten years. The following figures will show what proportion of our total exports of these animals went to Great Britain and Ireland in 1883 and 1884:

—	CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Canada exported	66,396	89,263	308,474	304,403
Great Britain and Ireland imported from Canada	53,176	61,083	94,285	61,367

The great national importance of the export trade which has been brought under review in the tables and other statements given here will be apparent from the following comparisons of the relations towards each other of (1) the total aggregate exports of all kinds, (2) the aggregate exports of animals and their produce, and (3) the aggregate exports of agricultural products for the two five-year periods, from 1876 to 1880, and from 1881 to 1885, respectively:

	1876-80		1881-85
Total aggregate exports of Dominion	$331,652,632	......	$408,630,496
Exports of animals and their produce	83,563,224	......	110,446,436
Exports of agricultural products	95,760,587	......	102,039,894

In the first five years the exports of agricultural products exceeded those of animals and their produce by $12,197,363, whereas in the second period the latter exceeded the former by $8,406,542. Of the total exports, animals and their produce formed 25 per cent. in the first five years and 27 per cent. in the second, and agricultural products 29 per cent. in the first and 25 per cent. in the second period.

IMPORTS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

The report of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa shows that during the year ending December 31, 1885, the imports of thorough-bred animals by Ontario farmers were as follows:

CATTLE.—At Quebec—109 Shorthorns, 15 Jerseys, 15 Herefords, 3 Galloways, 8 Sussex, 4 Holsteins, 30 Ayrshires—184. At Sarnia—3 Shorthorns, 71 Holsteins, 59 Jerseys, 2 Herefords,—135. Total cattle, 319. In 1884 the total number imported was 281, of which 201 were quarrantined at Quebec and 80 at Sarnia.

SHEEP.—At Quebec—18 Cotswolds, 89 Southdowns, 1 Hampshire, 29 Dorsets, 38 Shropshires. Total sheep, 175. The total number imported in 1884 was 272.

SWINE.—At Quebec—2 Suffolk, 2 Essex, 28 Berkshire—32. At Sarnia,—11 White Chesters, 8 Poland Chinas, 14 Red Jerseys, 19 Yorkshires, 17 Berkshires—69. Total swine, 101.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex: I think there is a greater supply of cattle than usual, which perhaps accounts for their poor condition. There was a plentiful supply of fodder throughout the winter.

N. A. Coste, Malden, Essex: The winter has been very severe for this part of the country—the most severe so far as known by any of the farmers of any winter on record. The cattle had to be fed much longer than usual, and sufficient fodder existed for all the requirements up to the end of April, but at present it is getting scarce. Grass, however, is at last coming up. Cattle are generally in fair condition, and no sickness prevails.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex: Store pigs look well, and there is a good supply of food. I never knew of a winter when so many sows lost their young; hogs will not be so plentiful as was expected.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Plenty of corn from last fall kept the live stock well.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: There has been a great loss of young pigs; many farmers lost both sows and pigs.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Fodder has been fairly plentiful and live stock looks well, with some few exceptions.

Thomas Bateman, Chatham, Kent: Live stock as a rule look better than after the long winter, especially cattle. Pigs are rather scarce, a few having died about a month ago from hog cholera.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Live stock look very well. Pigs are in good order, but around here a majority of sows pigged about the 17th of March, and the weather being excessively cold, the pigs were nearly all lost. Fodder has been abundant throughout the winter, but owing to the long cold winter and late spring it is getting pretty well cleaned out.

D. M. McCallum, Dunwich, Elgin: Cattle and horses are lookiug very well; sheep are very poor, the winter being so close and dry. Thore was plenty of feed and of a good quality, hay especially.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: Horses are fairly well now, but a great many have been affected with a kind of diphtheria or distemper; a number of bad cases, but not many deaths. Hogs are scarce, a great many having lost their spring litters.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk: The condition of live stock is good. The long, cold winter has pretty well exhausted the fodder supply, and as a consequence the animals in general are a little thin. Fodder was somewhet scarce, but there was always some to be obtained in our township.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: Very good generally. Horses have had a distemper, which in many cases proved fatal. A number of lambs and young pigs have died, owing to the cold season.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: A few young cattle have died of blackleg.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Live stock are generally in good condition; a great many young pigs have died during the cold weather this spring.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland: All in good condition. Plenty of fodder, and hay and oats have been very low in price all winter.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton: Cattle are in very good condition in this neighbourhood; quite a number have died of actual starvation. Wasteful feeding in the early part of the season made fodder scarce in the spring.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Horses are in good condition, but cattle are thin in flesh. The young pigs that were littered early have mostly perished from cold.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Live stock that have had proper attention are in good conditon; those that have wintered at the straw stack are very poor.

J. R. Smith, Plymouth, Lambton: Cattle are in average condition; horses have suffered from distemper and some have died; fodder very scarce.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Live stock are in fair condition. Great loss of lambs occurred owing to the cold spring. Sheep have suffered from a peculiar disease not understood by veterinary surgeons. The animal holds its head around to one side, falls off in condition rapidly, and dies in a short time in the majority of cases. I fancy it is an affection of the brain.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron: Horses in good condition except where there are a few cases of pinkeye; cattle are healthy, but rather poor; sufficient fodder, with oconomy in feeding.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: Stock are healthy, but low in flesh. A large quantity of pressed hay was brought in by rail, which sold at $15 to $20 per ton.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: Stock of all kinds are in poor condition on account of the great scarcity of feed. A large quantity of hay was imported and sold from $18 to $20 per ton.

William Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The necessity of warmer stabling ought to be sufficiently impressed on all, after the very severe winter we have had; the greater comfort and saving of feed would soon pay for the extra expense.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce: Stock wintered in fair condition, notwithstanding the long severe winter. A number of lambs were lost, more through carelessness than from any disease among the sheep.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Live stock generally had a hard winter; the continued severe weather caused a scarcity of feed. Horses are generally in good condition, but cattle are very thin, as also are sheep and pigs. Fodder was very scarce towards the end of March and through April.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Stock of all kinds are very poor; fodder having been exceptionally scarce, great quantities of hay were imported at high prices.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: This township is best adapted for stock-raising, as grass, clover and all coarse grains grow well here, also roots. Our farmers are not particular enough about improving the stock. If some—and we have those that can afford it—would pay more attention to their stock and get some good thoroughbred bulls here, it would pay well.

William Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Live stock in general are leaner this spring than for many years back. Fodder has not been so scarce for years as this winter, a large quantity of pressed hay being bought for cattle.

A. Elliott, Artemesia, Grey: The general condition of all kinds of live stock is good. There was a sufficiency of fodder to meet all demands; of course there were individual cases of scarcity, but there was a sufficiency on the market.

Joseph K. Irving, Sydenham, Grey: I believe it would be much more profitable if farmers kept one-third less cattle, in numbers, and if they fed the less number what they feed the large, they would have better returns than they now have.

J. R. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: Stock are generally good, but there has been some distemper among horses, with a few deaths. Fodder has not been so scarce for some years, but still there has been enough in this part.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: The condition of stock is not very good. The severe winter, together with a great scarcity of fodder towards spring, has caused considerable loss among sheep and lambs.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: Live stock are poor, cattle being the worst. Very many farmers were scarce of fodder, hay being $20 per ton all spring.

John Hutton, Metcalfe, Middlesex: Horses look well, but cattle and sheep, as a rule, are not in good condition; hogs are scarce. Fodder is scarce and all is used up.

John Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex: Stock look very fair. Distemper has been quite bad and some few horses have died of it.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford East, Oxford: Stock are fair—quite as well as can be expected considering the severe winter; a number of farmers have lost their young pigs.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Stock are in fair condition. There has been a great deal of distemper among horses this winter and spring, and numbers have died from it. Fodder was plentiful during the winter, but it is now scarce on account of the late spring.

James Slimmon, Maryborough, Wellington: A bad cough prevailing with horses; cattle a little thin; sheep not doing well and many lambs dying, but I do not know from what cause.

J. McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington: Stock are generally thin. Horses have been troubled with a disease in the nature of colic, accompanied by a severe cough; it has proved fatal in some cases. Hay was very sarce and dear.

John McNab, Luther West, Wellington: Cattle are in poor condition. Numbers of mares are losing their foals, and in many instances have died themselves. Fodder is very scarce.

R. Rennelson, Dumfries N., Waterloo: The condition of live stock generally good, notwithstanding considerable disease among lambs, and rather heavy loss of ewes in lambing. This disease is, I suppose, called goitre. We see less or more of it every season on some farms, while on others it is unknown; and now and again it makes its appearance on a farm, where they have long been healthy. No ascertained system of treatment seems to be proof against the trouble.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Cattle are very poor, but horses are fair. Some sheep died from grub in the nose. Fodder is very scarce.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Live stock are generally in good condition; about one-third of the lambs died.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln: The condition of stock may be considered fair; some horse distemper has prevailed. No disease among pigs to my knowledge, that is among grown hogs, but a great many sows have lost their pigs in early spring. Some think it is a disease, but I am of the opinion that it was caused by confining sows too closely and having them too fat. There has been generally a sufficiency of fodder.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Stock are in ordinary condition, but considerable distemper appeared among horses in this neighbourhood during the winter, some having a severe attack. There has been considerable fatality among young pigs, a great many being dead at birth; cannot account for it. The fodder supply has been sufficient, indeed abundant.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: Stock of all kinds are in good health. There was an unusual abundance of fodder to begin the winter with, and hay could scarcely be sold; but owing to the long, steady winter, feed has become very scarce and consequently high priced.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Stock has been well wintered and looks well; no disease of any kind except in hogs, and young pigs have done very badly. Hay has been plentiful, never having got over $12 a ton in our markets.

Archibald McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Cattle are in good condition; sheep are doing very well; pigs have not been successful; two-thirds of the sows lost their pigs in March.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: This has been a hard winter on stock by the long continued cold weather, but I have not heard of any disease. In general feed has been plentiful.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: Stock are in a healty condition, but thin in flesh. Cattle are generally stabled yet, 15th May. There has been a sufficiency of fodder.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: The condition of live stock is rather low, especially cattle; considerable losses in young pigs. There was a plentiful supply of fodder and large quantities of old hay, but owing to the length and severity of the winter it is becoming scarce.

John A. Sprague, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: The condition of live stock is poor, particularly cattle. There has been a great scarcity of fodder.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox: Stock generally wintered well, but owing to a scarcity of fodder towards spring, they have fallen off to some extent. Hay went up from $7 in winter to $15 in spring.

Thos. Lane, Denbigh, etc., Lennox and Addington: The condition of live stock is not very good. Cattle suffered from a spinal affection towards the end of winter, and partially lost the use of their limbs; cause, excessive cold. Fodder is scarce, hay selling at $20 to $25 per ton.

John Elkington, Palmerston, Frontenac: Cattle of all kinds are very poor. Hay was scarce at $20 per ton, and straw was short also. Many settlers were chopping down maple trees to browse their stock as early as March 1st. I must here express an opinion that no food appears to bring cattle through so strong and hearty as maple browse.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: With good stock men, live stock is all right; but alas! we have too manyi ll-bred and worse fed cattle, which is the fault of the men and not of the stock. No disease. Plenty of fodder in this township.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: Live stock are in good condition, but there have been a few cases of horse distemper. A large number of lambs this spring.

James P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas: The condition of live stock is generally good. A great many young pigs died when from one to four weeks old. There have been a few cases of blackleg among the cattle. Plenty of fodder.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Live stock is in very good condition. Distemper very prevalent among horses, aad some have died. Enough of fodder in this locality.

John McLennan, Clarence, Russell: Cattle are generally thin; horses are in good condition; most of the young pigs are dying. Fodder was plentiful till late in the spring, but it is scarce now.

James Rutherford, Osgoode, Carleton: The condition of live stock is generally good. This is a remarkable season for twin lambs. There has been a great scarcity of fodder, except with those who had some left over from the previous year.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Farmers in this vicinity are improving very fast. A great deal of imported stock is being brought in.

Peter Dalglish, Admaston, Renfrew: Live stock are poor. Fodder very scarce, and hay went up to $20 per ton.

Wm. Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark: Cattle are thin; horses in good condition; young pigs scarce, and a great many dying. Fodder very scarce.

Geo. Green, Ramsay, Lanark: The condition of live stock is only fair. There has been an unusual number of lambs this spring, but many have perished from cold. Fodder is fairly plentiful.

William Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Horses have come through all right, but cattle and sheep are generally very thin, owing to the scarcity of feed this spring. Pigs are in very good condition.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: I have been farming quite a number of years, but in all my recollection never was there such a scarcity of feed. Some farmers took their cattle to the woods and cut down trees for them to eat the buds. From $3 to $5 could be got for a load of straw and $16 and $17 for a ton of hay.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Live stock of all kinds are looking well. We had an abundance of hay in this township last season, and our cattle have come through in fine condition. There will be a surplus of hay for another season.

William Anderson, Belmont, Peterborough: Cattle are very thin and weak on account of scarcity of fodder; hay sold for $20 per ton.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Horses have not suffered as much as other stock; cattle have literally starved, a large number having died of sheer want of food, and of those living a large majority are in a frightful condition which nothing can, at least this summer, rectify. There has been such a scarcity of fodder that whole herds have been kept alive on the tops of trees chopped down for the purpose.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings: Live stock are in a very poor condition. The winter until January being unusually open many fed liberally, indeed, wasted it, and hay was sold to lumbermen at $15 per ton, but towards spring the same parties bought at $20 and many sold cattle to save buying fodder. Some cattle died of starvation.

James D. Smith, McLean and Ridout, Muskoka: Cattle are in a very poor condition; some have died. There has been a great mortality among calves, caused in some instances by bloat and in others through the intense cold and bad condition of the majority of stables. There has also been great mortality among sheep, many dying of grub in the head. Fodder has been very scarce; it reached the enormous price of $30 a ton.

John Young, Armour, Parry Sound: Live stock generally are very poor, especially cattle. Owing to the construction of the N. and P. Junction Railway, hay is very scarce, being worth $30 per ton, and very little to get.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderson, Essex: Hog cholera has been playing the mischief. Some farmers lost their whole stock.

D. McCall, Southwold, Elgin: Pastures have been good until about two weeks ago. Since then they have been very dry, and the grasshoppers have about destroyed everything green, except the corn.

Samuel MacColl, Dunwich, Elgin: Fat stock are kept up to a better than usual condition at this season of the year, they being shifted to the fresh second growth pastures which are yet ample. Not much attention given to dairy produce at present, as the market for it will not pay its manufacture.

Geo. Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk: Never in my life have I seen pasture fields looking so brown. You would think the grass completely dead in some places, and as a consequence the live stock have a hungry look. They are healthy, though. Not many fat animals.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Pasture is good, and good pasture makes fat horses, sheep and cattle. A good many have quit keeping sheep, or keep only a few. There does not seem to be much money made raising wool at 17 to 22 cents per pound. Farmers are going more into raising cattle for export.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Large quantities of grass fed cattle and sheep sent to England and other markets. Prices have been fair, but not equal to last year by half a cent.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron : There having been frequent rains this summer, the pastures have been very good. Stock are not so good as they might be ; the hard winter told severely on them. Horses, by their general appearance, fared better than cattle. Fat stock few.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Pastures at present poor on account of drought and want of more sowing of mixed grasses.

Thos. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant : Sheep good, but numbers decreasing owing to the very low price of wool.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Live stock are doing well. Farmers are taking more interest in stock than formerly and take better care of them, and as a consequence the live stock of the township are improving year by year.

James Graham, Scugog, Ontario : The grasshoppers are so plentiful that they have destroyed all the old pastures.

John Riddell, South Monaghan, Northumberland : Seventy-five per cent. of the old clover having been killed last spring the pastures were left thin, and the late drought has made them poor for the season of the year. Live stock generally have suffered thereby to some extent.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Pastures never so good within my recollection. There has been no lack of rain since vegetation commenced, and rather too much for low land. Stock of all descriptions in good condition, and increased in number as compared with last year. As to prices : horses, high ; milch cows, medium ; two and three year olds, fair ; sheep, low. Fat grazing stock for sale not abundant, but increasing yearly. Present price for three year olds, $23 to $25.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : There will be an increased amount of beef cattle on account of good grass and the low price of cheese and butter. Many farmers will reduce their cow stock ; all old and poor ones will be weeded out, which in the end will be an improvement.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville : Not many fat stock, but a great quantity of store stock that are in very good butcher's condition, owing to the excellence of the pastures. More beef cattle raising than for many years.

John J. Watson, Brudenell, Renfrew : In some places the grasshoppers have completely destroyed the pastures. They are as thick as hail on the ground after a storm, and devour everything—leaves, flowers, grain and vegetable tops.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton : Pastures have been excellent up to the latter part of July, when they became somewhat dried up, but they are looking better now. Horses, cattle and sheep are generally in first-class condition. Pigs somewhat scarce here this year. There will be quite a large number of young cattle fit for beef (grass fed) to dispose of here. No stall feeding done. No cheese being made here now, but butter is plentiful and good, as up to the end of July pastures (which were very late starting) have been particularly good, having had tolerably showery weather in May and June.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex : The competition of foreign wool is killing our wool growing industry. The Michigan farmer gets 10 cents per lb. more for his wool than we do.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex : There is a great surplus of general purpose horses. Cattle and sheep are picked up as fast as they are ready for market. Hogs in some parts of the country died off immensely, but this township was spared. There are many very fine hogs in Gosfield.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : More enterprise is shown yearly in the quality of stock. There is plenty of corn and a big supply of hogs, but prices are likely to be low.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : The young and thrifty cattle have been picked up by Americans and shipped west.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : Sheep are not so plentiful as usual ; wool is too low in price.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : Cattle are very low, and there is no sale for them. Hogs have been mostly bought up live weight and shipped off.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland : We have a good many fat cattle and any quantity of sheep, with a very poor market for both. Hogs are healthy and in good supply, and cheap. There is any amount of stuff for market, but no market.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : Our cattle look fine, as we have had a fine summer for pasture. I find that stock pays better than raising grain. Markets are very dull and low.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : Many farmers are turning their attention to stock raising and fattening cattle. Prices are not high, but compare favourably with the prices realized for other farm produce. There is no disease of any kind that I have heard of amongst any animals in Moore.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton : The pastures have been extra good all the season, and all stock are in a very thriving condition.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron : A great many young cattle that ought to have been fed here have been bought up and shipped away.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron : The tendency at present in this locality is to raise beef for the English market, and in order to be successful none but pure-bred male animals should be used. Both breeders and feeders, as well as those who buy and ship, lose money on rough animals, as even in dull times a first-class compost animal always commands a good price in the old country markets when rough animals can hardly be sold at any price.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: Cattle did not seem to put on flesh this summer, although there was lots of grass; but it was so wet that there was not so much nutriment in it to put on flesh as there is in a middling dry season.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce: There is not much beef made here; but the farmers are turning their minds more to stock than they were.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Live stock are in good condition, and will have at least one month's advantage in the stall over last year. I notice a very great improvement in both quantity and quality of live stock exhibits at our township shows this fall, more especially in cattle and horses of the Durham and heavy draught classes. It is certainly a noticeable fact that *scrubs must go*.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: There should be a law to fine any farmer who lets a scrub bull run at large.

John Booth. Normandy, Grey: Scrub cattle and scrub bulls in particular are still the plague of the settlement.

Wm. H. Free, St. Vincent, Grey: There has been a great improvement within the last two years in the young horse stock of this section. The introduction of first-class stallions is beginning to tell greatly. The companies formed—viz., the Sydenham and St. Vincent Stock Importing Co., and the Meaford Importing Co.—have been a great benefit, and this idea is well worthy the consideration of other sections.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Fall pastures are really good, owing to copious rains and warm weather, and consequently live stock are in extra good condition.

W. S. Porter, Keppel, Grey: At the fair on the 15th of this month cows that two years ago sold for $45 were sold for $24.

Alex. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The fattening of cattle is not up to that of former years at this period. Sheep and hogs are in better condition. The supply at present seems to be greater than the demand, and prices are considerably lower than they have been in former years.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: The prospect of supplies for market is a great deal better than the prospect of a market for the supplies.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: Pastures are good and stock in very fair condition, but cheaper than for some years. A good stocker can be bought for three and a half cents per lb. Considerable stock is likely to be held over till next year.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Most of the heavy stock that is fit for shipping has been bought up. The lighter stock will be kept over for early beef next spring. Sheep are not paying, and farmers are going out of them.

S. C. Smith, East Oxford, Oxford: Very little interest has been taken in sheep for the last two or three years by the farmers of this township.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant: Flocks of sheep are greatly diminshed owing to the low price of wool.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The supply of hogs for market will probably be small owing to the presence of the so-called hog cholera in some sections.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: There will be considerable stall-feeding done. A great many are going out of sheep altogether.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Fattening of stock will be less gone into on account of scarcity of roots.

Alex. Butchart, West Luther, Wellington: There is plenty of fodder for stock this winter. If people in this part would get good houses for their stock, it would pay them double over.

R. Rennelson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: There has been in some instances much loss of sheep. I have lost eleven this summer out of fifty-five, chiefly by derangement of the digestive organs, sometimes induced by continued drenching rains. Long-woolled sheep are at a great discount in the country at present. The Southdown, with his compact form and unrivalled quality, is thought small for crossing; hence a demand for the larger Downs; amongst these I think the Hampshire entitled to the first place because of his great bone, early maturity, and nearest approach to the Southdown in quality.

Thomas Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: Sheep are just about holding their own. More short wools are coming in.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Farmers in this fruit section should carry more stock; fruit growing and stock raising go hand in hand. Fruit requires much labour and much manure. Keeping an extra heavy stock, even at a small direct profit, enables us to get a large quantity of good manure, and gives employment to part, at least, of the summer hands for the year. There are very few flocks of sheep. Ten years ago there were ten flocks to one now.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: I do not think as many beef cattle are fed in this locality as there were a few years ago.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Sheep are scarce; fewer of them are kept each year.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Cattle are not looking as well as might be expected in some places, for the condition of pastures. I think on account of so much rain the grass has been soft and lacking in substance.

Philip McRae, Mars, Ontario: I do not think farmers will go into fattening stock very extensively this fall, on account of the lowness of prices.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Prices are so low that people feel discouraged and are not putting their cattle up.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Sheep are becoming scarce. Farmers find that cattle pay better than sheep, with the low price for wool.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: There has been a vast improvement both in the stock and in the way of keeping them. All kinds look well.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: There is a heavy supply. Prices rule low.

G. F. Deane, Lansdowne, Leeds: Stock are thin, owing to excessive moisture and cool weather.

John B. Wilson, Lansdowne, Leeds: Fall pasture has been fairly good, but not the best, as the weather has been too cold for good growth. Live stock of all kinds seem to be in fair condition. Hogs are being well fatted owing to the low price of grain.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Grenville: Cattle sold well, and a good many have been sold.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Large quantities of sheep and lambs were sold for the Boston market.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: There are plenty of cattle and hogs for sale, but the demand is not good.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott; Pastures were never known to be so bad as they have been this season all through.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: From what I saw at the fall fairs, cattle are in poor condition, and very poor prices were realized.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Pastures are not very good, the weather on the whole having been cold and dry. Stock are in fair condition.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: The supplies are here all right, but we don't see the market.

F. Train, Somerville, Victoria: This part of the country is more adapted for raising stock—sheep and cattle—than for grain, as it cannot be beat for oats, hay and roots; and a great number of the farmers are turning their attention to stock raising and importing good Durham and Polled Angus males and good breeds of sheep. Cattle this year are very cheap and farmers are letting them all go, being afraid of running short of feed, as they did last year; but I believe it will be better to have them cleaned out, as they are of an inferior breed, and better stock, if fewer of them, will take their place.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: Live stock are not in as good a condition as usual. They were very thin in the spring, and this retarded their improvement.

Hamilton Spence, Dummer, Peterborough: Pastures are very short and cattle are very thin, but sheep are in good condition; pigs are fair, but very few are raised for market.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: There is not much preparation for stall-feeding, as the prospects of remunerative prices are very gloomy. Farmers are selling their hogs off the stubble for what they will bring.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterborough: There is plenty of stock of all kinds, but I think many animals will be slaughtered in a half-fed condition, as there is no expectation of paying prices.

A. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Pastures are very bare, having been eaten by grasshoppers.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: There has been but light growth in the pastures owing to frost.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: There is a good supply of all sorts of live stock, but hardly any market. It is hard to sell anything this fall.

CHEESE.

The results of the past year's operations in cheese making have been rather unsatisfactory. Of late years the profitableness of this industry has stimulated a largely increasing production. Factories have been springing up in all parts of the country, and, by affording farmers an easy and remunerative means of disposing of their milk, have tended to displace the old system of home dairying. This expansion, promoted as it has been during the past year by generally good pasturage, and accompanied by a weakened demand both at home and abroad, has resulted in a considerable drop in prices, so that at the close of the season there were large stocks of cheese in the country waiting for a market. The prevailing feeling among dairymen, however, is that this inactivity is only temporary, and that the Canadian cheese industry, which has attained such enormous proportions, must soon revive with a return of an active foreign demand; therefore there is no diminution in the number of factories in operation. The following table shows the total number of factories in the Province, and estimated quantities of milk used, quan ties and values of the product, etc., for 1883, 1884 and 1885, together with the vario averages for the three years :

——	1885.	1884.	1883.	Averages. 1883-5.
No. of factories in operation	752	751	635	713
Pounds of milk used	733,437,254	685,964,727	539,696,197	653,032,726
Pounds of cheese made	71,209,719	66,939,573	53,513,032	63.887,441
Value of cheese $	5,781,469	6,998,889	5,589,339	6.123.232
Value of cheese per lb cts	8.119	10.456	10.445	9.584
Pounds of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese	10.300	10.248	10.085	10.222
Value of product of 100 lbs. of milk cts	78.83	102.03	103.56	93.77
Average per factory of milk used lbs	975,315	913,402	849,915	916,323
Do. of cheese made lbs	94,694	89,134	84,272	89,646
Do. of value of cheese	7,688	9,319	8,802	8,592

These comparisons afford a very clear and striking view of the great fall in value that has occurred. The average price per pound obtained last year was but a trifle ove eight cents, a much lower rate than has ruled in any of the years for which the Burea has received returns. While the number of factories in operation in 1885 was practicall the same as in 1884, their production amounted to over 4½ million pounds more, and ye the aggregate value of the greater product was upwards of $1,200,000 less than that c the smaller product of the preceding year.

The following statements are compiled from direct returns made to the Bureau b the factories themselves :

——	1885.	1884.	1883.	Averages 1883-5.
No. of factories reported	433	445	385	421
Quantity of milk used lbs.	436,335,359	426,260,665	327,353,679	396,649,901
Quantity of cheese made lbs.	42,479,047	41,595,027	32,495,811	38,8[illegible]9,962
Total value of cheese $	3,446,514	4,357,208	3,396,882	3,733,535
No. of patrons	26,300	24,015	19,797	23,371
Average No. of patrons per factory	61	54	51	56
Average No. of cows whose milk was supplied	154,824	158,366	117,577	143,589
Average No. of cows per factory	358	356	305	341
Average yield of milk per cow lbs.	2,818	2,692	2,784	2,762
Average produce of cheese per cow lbs.	274.4	262.7	276.4	270.8
Average value of product per cow $	22.26	27.51	28.89	26.00
Average return for each patron $	131.05	181.44	171.59	159.75
Average No. of working days	157	159	156	157

It is to be regretted that, as these returns are not compulsory, more than a third the total number of factories neglect to send them, and the number sent last year was little under that of the year before. Incomplete as they are, however, they no dou represent pretty accurately the general condition of the cheese industry, and form reliab data from which to compute the total product of the country, as in the first table, t r of factories in operation being known. The increased number of patrons, notanding the smaller number of factories reporting, indicates the degree to which the t of dairying is extending among the farmers; yet, owing to the prevailing low the average return of money to each patron was $50 less last year than the year and nearly $30 less than the average of the three past years. The effect of the sturage of the year is seen in the yield of milk as well as the product of cheese v, both of which were above the average.

he following returns of the year's operations by counties, from the principal cheese-g districts of Eastern and Western Ontario respectively, form a basis for some ting comparisons:

WESTERN.	Days worked.	Cows.	Milk.	Yield of milk per cow per—		Cheese.	Value.
				Season.	Day.		
	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.
....	166	3,714	11,874,815	3,197	19.3	1,134,770	93,968 72
....	167	5,407	15,942,620	2,949	17.6	1,540,896	124,393 25
n	151	3,630	10,583,517	2,916	19.3	1,003,429	83,360 60
....	146	4,694	13,699,203	2,918	20.0	1,302,318	110,255 95
....	131	4,377	11,543,989	2,637	20.1	1,109,904	92,292 92
ex	169	10,598	33,291,611	3,141	18.6	3,148,972	263,771 74
....	179	13,599	43,158,641	3,174	17.7	4,129,068	345,273 24
....	156	8,570	24,726,326	2,885	18.5	2,374,447	203,879 46
ton	144	3,960	11,376,906	2,873	20.0	1,091,497	89,396 76
ls and averages	162	58,549	176,197,628	3,009	18.6	16,835,301	1,406,592 64
EASTERN.							
nberland	157	5,621	16,669,025	2,965	18.9	1,624,013	127,086 72
dward	149	3,786	10,392,995	2,745	18.4	1,019,101	77,155 88
and Addington	155	4,790	13,383,217	2,794	18.1	1,314,391	102,902 47
ac	152	5,064	14,218,755	2,808	18.5	1,376,574	108,859 79
nd Grenville	168	19,139	53,090,181	2,774	16.5	5,293,667	418,721 47
....	154	6,818	17,508,815	2,568	16.7	1,753,749	138,984 68
ough	145	3,126	8,241,128	2,636	18.2	797,557	63,018 52
a	164	12,970	37,315,305	2,877	17.5	3,731,803	292,634 11
ls and averages	160	61,314	170,819,421	2,786	17.4	16,910,855	1,329,363 64

hese figures are for factories which furnish complete data only. The following risons of averages, covering the past three years, relate to the same counties:

	Western counties.		Eastern counties.	
	1885.	1883-5.	1885.	1883-5.
No. of factories in operation	227	227	283	265
No. of working days	162	162	160	159
Averages per factory of—				
Milk used.....lbs.	1,276,794	1,208,134	970,565	917,970
Cheese made.....lbs.	121,995	115,872	96,084	91,909
Value of cheese.....$	10,193	11,473	7,553	8,569
No. of patrons	76	73	53	48
No. of cows	424.27	409.26	348.38	333.88
Yield of milk per cow—				
For the season.....lbs.	3,009	2,952	2,786	2,749
Per day.....lbs.	18.64	18.26	17.41	17.34
Product of cheese per cow—				
For the season.....lbs.	287.54	283.12	275.81	275.27
Per day.....lbs.	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.73
Value of product per cow—				
For the season.....$	24.02	28.03	21.68	25.67
Per day.....$. cts.	14.8792	17.3412	13.5479	16.1881
Lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese	10.4660	10.4265	10.1012	9.9878
Value of cheese per lb.....cts.	8.3550	9.9017	7.8610	9.3236
Value of product of 100 lbs of milk.....cts.	79.83	94.97	77.82	93.35

The western counties, with 2,765 fewer cows than the eastern, produced 5,378,20 lbs. more milk. Of this difference, however, over 2,000,000 lbs. are accounted for by th two working days enjoyed by the west above the number in the east. On the other hand the cheese-producing quality of the eastern milk surpasses that of the western ; for, thoug less in quantity, both per cow and in the total product, it yielded 75,554 lbs. more cheese or, to make the comparison more definite, a pound of cheese was made from 10.1012 lbs of milk in the east against 10.4660 lbs. in the west. This difference, however, betwee the two districts appears to be diminishing ; in 1884 it was about one-twentieth of pound less than in 1883, and in 1885 it was about one-tenth of a pound less than in 1884 the difference last year being only a little over one-third of a pound of milk. In connectio with this part of the comparison it should be noted that in the product per cow, of chees as well as of milk, the west somewhat surpasses the east. Thus, while the milk of th former district possesses a slight advantage as to quantity, that of the latter appears t have a corresponding advantage in cheese-making properties.

The difference in the price of cheese in the two districts more than deprived the eas of the advantage of its larger product, which brought $77,229 less than the product of th west. There was, however, less discrepancy in value last year than the year before while the average excess in the west per 100 lbs. in 1884 was 61½ cents, in 1885 it wa but 49$_5$ cents. With this difference, the average product of an eastern cow for the seaso was worth $2.34 less to its owner than that of a western cow.

While the factories are considerably more numerous in the eastern counties than i the western—283 against 227—the individual factories in the latter district are evidentl as a rule larger, judging from the averages of milk used and cheese produced, and th average number of patrons and cows to each factory.

Some interesting comparisons may be instituted between the different counties. In both 1884 and 1883 Oxford and Middlesex were the only counties in the Province in which the season's yield of milk per cow exceeded the standard of 3000 lbs.; last year Elgin not only joins them but surpasses them both, and that with a smaller number of working days. All three counties, however, enjoyed a season of milk supply considerably longer than the average, and that is what enabled them to make their high record. The counties of Wellington, Huron and Bruce exceed the most productive of them in the daily yield of milk per cow. With the same number of working days as Oxford, Wellington and Huron would each have given a return of 3,580 lbs. for the season, and Bruce 3,598 lbs., against Oxford's 3,174 lbs. In 1884 Huron gave the highest average daily yield of milk per cow, 20 lbs; in 1885 it remained at the same figure, but Bruce took the lead with 20.1 lbs. In the season's value of product per cow, Oxford stands first at $25.39, which, though $3.04 more than the provincial average for 1885, is $2.21 less than that of 1884, and $7.41 less than Oxford's own record in that year, when also it headed the list. Elgin came second last year at $25.30, and Middlesex third at $24.89. In eastern Ontario, Hastings came first at $22.56, Dundas second at $21.90, and Leeds and Grenville third at $21.88.

BUTTER.

Farmers were asked last year, as usual, to make reports to the Bureau of the total quantity of butter made by them in 1884; but as many do not keep very accurate record of their product and made no return, the statistics on this subject are necessarily defective. The total quantity given was 31,887,745 lbs., against 32,844,269 lbs., in 1883, both of which numbers are certainly far below the mark by probably one-third or more.

The number of creameries reported in operation was 27, being four more than in 1884, and the same number as in 1883. Of these, the number making returns was 13, against 8 in the previous year, and 12 in 1883. The following table gives the statistics in detail of the creameries reporting for 1885, and the totals for the two preceding years:

COUNTIES.	CREAMERIES.			No. of Patrons.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.
	No. in operation.	No. making butter.	No. making cheese.		Quantity made.	Value.	Quantity made.	Value.		
					lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
Lambton	1	1	....	75	25,951	4,825 34	....	....	4,825 34	18.60
Huron	4	2	....	160	67,197	12,921 71	....	....	12,921 71	19.23
Bruce	6	2	....	239	93,359	18,362 13	....	....	18,362 13	19.67
Perth	1	1	....	13	4,312	862 50	....	....	862 50	20.00
Wellington	1	1	....	200	63,337	12,285 79	....	....	12,285 79	19.40
Waterloo	2	1	1	49	19,542	3,896 91	72,238	4,441 24	8,338 15	19.94
York	1	1	....	37	6,975	1,315 24	....	....	1,315 24	18.86
Prince Edward	1	1	1	52	8,331	1,720 09	54,353	3,343 45	5,063 54	20.65
Dundas	3	2	....	86	61,343	12,793 69	....	....	12,793 69	20.86
Stormont	1	1	....	1	3,000	600 00	....	....	600 00	20.00
Other Counties	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals for 1885	27	13	2	912	353,347	69,583 40	126,591	7,784 69	77,368 09	19.69
Totals for 1884	23	8	3	540	147,924	32,087 76	259,688	20,785 86	52,873 62	21.69
Totals for 1883	27	12	3	639	243,902	51,816 99	134,446	11,218 28	63,035 27	21.33

Of the 13 creameries reporting, only two made cheese as well as butter last year, against three in each of the two preceding years, the remaining 11 devoting themselves exclusively to the production of butter. This reduction was in the county of Prince Edward, where in 1884 there were two combination creameries against only one last year. It may probably be taken as an evidence of growth in the creamery system, that while for the creameries giving returns the average number of patrons was nearly the same, yet the average product shows an immense increase in 1885 over the preceding year. With an average of seventy patrons for each year, the average product per creamery was 27,180 lbs. of butter in 1885 against 18,500 in 1884, and the average value of the product was $5,352 in 1885 against $4,022 in 1884, although the price of butter ruled exactly two cents per lb. lower in the latter year than in the former. The counties of Huron and Bruce show the greatest development of the creamery system, both as to number of creameries and number of patrons. Outside of those counties, where the system appears to have obtained a firm foothold, those establishments have not yet gone beyond the experimental stage. The great bulk of the butter produced in Ontario is a home-made article of extremely varying quality. The large number of patrons reported from Wellington are those contributing to the creamery in operation at the Model Farm.

The following table gives a comparison of results for the past three years :

——	BUTTER MAKING.			BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.		
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
No. of creameries	8	5	5	2	3	3
Average number of patrons	671	335	281	101	205	95
Average No. of cows	3,490	1,591	1,140	606	1,000	803
Quantity of butter made..lbs	272,972	118,288	94,883	27,873	29,636	56,930
Quantity of cheese made..lbs	....	....	....	126,591	259,688	134,446
Value of product ....$	54,010.59	25,717.21	19,618.88	13,401.69	27,156.41	23,608.99
Value of—						
Season's product, per cow, $	15.48	16.16	17.21	22.11	27.16	29.40
Daily product, per cow, cts	11.16	13.71	14.50	14.36	17.84	18.50
Average date of opening	May 14.	June 3.	May 21.	May 3.	May 14.	May 1.
Average date of closing	Oct. 25.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 1.
Average No. of days worked.	139	118	119	154	152	159

This statement seems to indicate the combination system to be more profitable than the single system of butter alone ; for under the former the value of last season's product per cow was $22.11 against $15.48 under the latter, a difference of $6.63, or a difference in the value of the daily product of 3.2 cents per cow, and it was considerably more in the previous year. It is questionable whether the value of the milk for feeding purposes would be equal to this difference. However, the insufficiency of the data furnished in the above table, and the evident preference of butter-makers for the creamery system proper, render it unsafe to rely on this as a general deduction.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The exports of butter and cheese from Canada for the past ten years, by quantities and values, as shown by the Dominion Trade returns, together with the average ruling price of the same, have been as follows :

YEAR.	CHEESE.			BUTTER.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Price per lb.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per lb.
	lbs.	$	cts.	lbs.	$	cts.
1876	35,024,090	3,751,268	11	12,250,066	2,540,894	21
1877	35,930,524	3,748,575	10	14,691,789	3,073,409	21
1878	38,054,294	3,997,521	11	13,006,626	2,382,237	18
1879	46,414,035	3,790,300	8	14,307,977	2,101,897	15
1880	40,368,678	3,893,366	10	18,535,362	3,058,069	16
1881	49,255,523	5,510,443	11	17,649,491	3,573,034	20
1882	50,807,049	5,500,868	11	15,161,839	2,936,156	19
1883	58,041,387	6,451,870	11	8,106,447	1,705,817	21
1884	69,755,423	7,251,989	10	8,075,537	1,612,481	20
1885	79,655,367	8,265,240	10	7,330,788	1,430,905	20

Our exports of cheese have from year to year steadily and enormously increased, having more than doubled during the period. This very gratifying fact is, of course, due to the excellent quality of Canadian cheese and the high reputation it has established for itself in European markets. On the other hand our butter exports, although showing an apparently healthy increase during the first half of the period, have declined rapidly during the latter half, until last year they were less than 60 per cent. of those of ten years ago, and less than 40 per cent. of those of 1880. This very serious decline cannot be due to any fall in price, for that has been well maintained, nor to any weakening of the foreign demand, for the British trade returns show a larger relative increase in the imports of butter into the United Kingdom during the period under review than of cheese, as will be shown from the following table of comparison, extending from 1875 to 1884 :

YEAR.	BUTTER. (including Butterine).	CHEESE.	YEAR.	BUTTER (including Butterine).	CHEESE.
	cwts.	cwts.		cwts.	cwts.
1875	1,467,870	1,627,748	1880	2,326,305	1,775,997
1876	1,659,402	1,531,204	1881	2,047.341	1,840,090
1877	1,637,403	1,653,920	1882	2,169,717	1,694,623
1878	1,796,517	1,968,859	1883	2,334,473	1,799,704
1879	2,045,399	1,789,721	1884	2,475,436	1,927,139

Thus, while the imports of cheese into the United Kingdom increased from 1,531,204 cwts. in 1876 (the first year included in our table of exports) to 1,927,139 cwts. in 1884 (the last year for which British returns are available) an increase of 395,935 cwts., or about 26 per cent., the imports of butter (including butterine) increased from 1,659,402 cwts. in 1876 to 2,475,436 cwts. in 1884, an increase of 816,034 cwts., or over 49 per cent. These figures establish the existence of a market in Great Britain for our butter if our farmers and dairymen are willing to compete for it. Their loss of that market, so far as they have lost it in recent years, is due chiefly, if not wholly, to the relatively inferior quality of much that has been sent; and if it is to be regained, the importance of maintaining a high standard of quality in the butter we send there cannot be too strongly emphasised; we must keep pace with the improvement in other countries. There seems no reason why, with discrimination in selection and care in shipping, Canadian butter should not acquire as high a station in the British market as Canadian cheese.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: The farmers of this township are turning their attention to the manufacture of cheese and raising less grain.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: The prices of grain have been so low that the people of this vicinity have erected a cheese factory and are going to keep more cows, believing it will pay better.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: The cheese business is progressing here; two or three new factories have been started in this township, and farmers are turning their attention to cheese instead of butter.

R. P. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Dairying is receiving more attention than usual, judging from the number of cheese factories that have been erected.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron: Dairy produce booming. There is a general increase in this industry in Howick.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Creameries getting more popular and more patronized; Ayton paying 6½ cents per inch of cream in 9 inch can.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Dairying is at a low ebb as to prices—both cheese and butter. There seems to be something radically wrong in the butter business—a low price is all it is worth. The whole system, as well as the butter, requires a revolution.

E. W. B. Snider, Woolwich, Waterloo: The St. Jacob's creamery is doing a very satisfactory work for farmers in this locality. The creamery system I consider especially deserves recommendation in localities where farmers apply themselves to stock raising, the milk being left on the farms.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: Dairy produce is much neglected. Cheese factories reasonably convenient to all, but patronized to only one-third or one-half their capacity. No creamery in the township; no improvement in home-made butter.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Cheese so far has valued low, and the prospects are not very encouraging at present. The production has been large. It seems to me this business is overdone.

John Downing, Caledonia, Prescott: Farmers are disgusted with the low price of dairy produce, and a great number of milch cows will be turned into beef this fall.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Grass fed cattle are plentiful and cheap. Dairy produce is also abundant, with a tendency shown to improved methods in its manufacture.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: The state of the dairy industry here is unsatisfactory. In the first place, most of the farmers do not provide proper pastures, and good butter cannot be made from poor pasturage; very few of them put up ice, and few, if any, have proper milk rooms. Then they do not use the necessary care in skimming their milk and in colouring their butter. We have no cash market, and never will until we make marketable butter.

J. R. Stobbs, Romney, Kent: The dairy industry has not been very paying this season, as prices have been low.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Butter has been low in price this season, 10 cents per lb. having ruled for some time. It is now 15 cents. Cheese has also ruled low in price; it was 7 cents and 8 cents, but is now 11 cents per lb. I fancy there was more butter and rather less cheese made this season. Durham cows seem to be gaining in favour, though some are looking to Polled Angus and some to Holsteins, the latter, especially, for milkers.

D. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: The cheese market has been in a very deplorable condition. Sales in the early part of the season were effected at 6 cents per lb., in July and August at 6¾ cents. Deduct 2¼ cents for making and drawing, and there is but little left for the patrons. I trust this will rouse the farmers, so that they will pay more attention to raising good stock. Much better feed the milk to calves.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: I think the dairying industry of this country is open to great improvement. If factories were established for both butter and cheese, they would not have to depend on one article alone, viz., cheese. Good butter always commands a good price, and the factory conducted on scientific principles is the only place where we can get good butter.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: We find that the common native breed, as a general thing, are about as good for milk as the general run of imported stock.

James McLive, Bertie, Welland: A neighbour of mine has a cross from the Devon and the Durham, nd it gave the best yield of any at our cheese factory.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Prices have been so low that farmers have been holding back for winter, and several who have tested the difference prefer making butter to sending their milk to the cheese factory.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Two butter factories were started in this locality this season. There is also a cheese factory (established some years ago), but it is dwindling down to almost nothing.

George Hess, Hay, Huron: There has been more cheese made than butter. Some butter factories have been changed to cheese factories.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: Dairy butter is low in price. Creamery butter brings a good price, and the creameries have done well this year. Creamery butter pays fully better than cheese. In order to make dairying pay, farmers must provide some kind of feed for cows when pastures fail to keep up the flow of milk.

Frank Morley, Usborne (southern part), Huron: The butter industry rather predominates over cheese in this section, the farmers preferring to feed the milk to stock.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce: Cheese making has been gaining ground here fast the last few years.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Dairy interests are improving, caused by the establishing of creameries and cheese factories in the township or in its vicinity. Prices were low for both butter and cheese. Our creamery sold its butter at from 18c. to 20c.—a fair price.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Butter has been in better favour than cheese with farmers on account of prices ruling higher for the former than the latter, and this is likely to result next season in a run to butter factories.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: Most of the farmers here send their milk to the cheese factory, and, find it to pay better than making butter.

James S. Grant, Biddulph, Middlesex: Butter production is at a low point. The butter factory system not being properly managed, the people have gone entirely to cheese making, and are fairly well satisfied.

J. Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: The prices of butter and cheese are too low to pay the farmer for his trouble. The Durhams are the best for butter, and the Devons for milk.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Both butter and cheese are considerably depressed in value. This is chronic as to butter. This industry is all wrong and needs a thorough reform.

James Sifton, North Oxford, Oxford: The Holsteins are coming into favour, and it is said justly by those who have tried them.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: I think butter for local use has paid as well, if not better, than cheese this season.

Robert Simpson, Downie, Perth: Cheese is king in this locality. Ballantyne's creamery could not live.

Duncan Stewart, North Easthope, Perth: A butter factory has been run this year, and more home-made butter is made than there was a number of years ago, people preferring to raise their calves well to sending their milk to the cheese factory. There is only one cheese factory in the township, four having closed up within the last ten years. Nearly all cows are bred to Durham males for beef.

George Follis, Wallace, Perth: Dairying on the whole is advancing annually. About two-thirds of the milk is made into cheese, and one-third into butter.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: We have a joint-stock butter factory here which has been working for twelve or fourteen years, but which has never been a success. It pays an average of one-half a cent a gallon less for milk than the cheese factory.

James Reith, East Luther, Dufferin: The dairy industry is about paralyzed owing to the low price of butter and cheese. We have one cheese factory in the township and another in the township adjoining. We have also a large number of patent creameries, and a good grade of butter is produced.

Edward Irvine, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Greater attention is paid to the production of butter than cheese; but a cheese factory has been started in the township the past year, and carried on with a fair degree of success.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Cheese factories are well patronized, but a good many prefer butter-making on account of being able to retain the milk. I think a butter factory would be well patronized.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The dairy business has been a losing one all the season for farmers. Milk has brought us only from 4 to 6 cents a gallon, and butter has been no better until lately.

John Weylie, Glanford, Wentworth: The dairy interest is growing fast in this township. We have a good market in Hamilton for butter, and there is a cheese factory on the town-line on each side of us to which a large quantity of milk is supplied.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Mr. M. Moyer started what is known as the Little Falls creamery, near Limehouse, last May. Most farmers in this section sold their cream at about seven cents per inch, two inches making a pound of butter.

James A. Newlove, Albion, Peel: There is no cheese factory in this township, although there is one on the border. It is not well patronized, farmers preferring to use the milk for calves and pigs.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: The state of the dairy industry is good. Prices have been fair. Selling milk to cheese factories is getting more common. Jersey cattle are coming more into favour.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Butter has paid better than usual, as compared with cheese.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: There requires to be some remedy applied to raise the standard of butter. The fault is not so much in farmers not making good butter as in the custom of selling to the

country stores, and good, bad and indifferent being thrown together. If butter was bought on its merits, the same as wheat and other farm produce, we would soon hear less about poor butter.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : The Jersey grade is becoming a great favourite for butter, and also with parties using milk, and parties in towns and cities keeping one cow.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : There are only two creameries in the county and both are closed. Very little butter is made here for export ; nearly all is wanted here ; the product is mostly cheese. The Holsteins seem to be the favourite breed here now, but they are only an experiment as yet.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox : The Holstein is now being introduced, and many of our best and largest dairymen are of opinion that this breed will supersede all others for factory use.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox : The dairy industry has not been as profitable as it was last season, owing principally to the low price of cheese, which is generally manufactured in preference to butter, and partially to a somewhat smaller flow of milk.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Cheese is all the go. The price has been low on an average. The production has been larger than last year, and on the whole the sales will net about three-fourths as much in money as last season. The manufacture of cheese has been better understood, and its keeping quality is far ahead of that of other years.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Nearly all are in the cheese business, but on account of low prices there is some talk of making butter next year. It would be a good thing if every tenth cheese factory would be turned into a butter factory.

James Moulton, Lansdowne, Leeds : Durham grades, crossed with Ayrshires, are most in favour.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas : Until within three years this was essentially a dairy butter section, and enjoyed a good reputation : but the decline of the reputation of "American" butter in England, and the improvement of the reputation of cheese, has turned attention to cheese. I am interested in the cheese factory business, and I think the prospects encouraging in spite of low prices for the early markets this season.

James Wylie, East Hawkesbury, Prescott : The dairy industry was not a paying business this year. Cheese factories are plentiful in this township—twelve in all--and cheese was sold at 6½c., to 9c. Only good butter brings from 17c. to 20c. per lb.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Cheese is taking the lead and driving the butter out.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton : The dairy industry is steadily improving. Cabinet and other creamers are used in considerable numbers.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: We had a cheese factory in operation several years, but for the past few years it has been idle. Butter is about the only dairy produce sold.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro' : Butter is not so much made as usual, owing to the failure of pasturage and the establishing of more cheese factories.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : Butter during the past season has been at a discount. Cheese is not made in this immediate locality. I have heard that the cheese factory at Huntsville was prematurely closed, owing to some dispute between the proprietors and farmers.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound : With good pasture, plenty of pure water, and fat cattle, butter here should be of the very best, but it is otherwise. I think the creamery question could be agitated here with very great advantage.

THE APIARY.

The past season has not been a very favorable one for the apiarist. A great many bees died during the winter, owing to the severity of the weather, and those that survived were in rather a weakly condition in the spring. The honey-gathering season was short, both as to clover and basswood bloom, and the weather in most parts of the Province was too wet, cold and cloudy for an abundant harvest of honey. The result was that, though bees multiplied to an unusual extent, the honey product was deficient and many bee-keepers had to supply their swarms with artificial nutriment. This was the prevailing condition of things at the beginning of November, but a very considerable number of apiarists, on the other hand, reported an average yield of excellent honey. Complaints are occasionally made that some Canadian bee-keepers are imitating the evil practices of American apiarists by putting on the market a quantity of so-called honey which bears about the same relation to the genuine article that oleomargarine does to butter. There is no reason to suppose, however, that these practices are at all extensively indulged in.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Bee culture has become a matter of considerable importance with a great many farmers, but the last winter has nearly annihilated them. It would be interesting to us to know in what localities they have escaped, and how they were protected, if at all.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: There has been a great mortality among bees: except where they had the very best winter care they have all perished with the steady cold.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Fully eighty per cent. of the bees in this locality have been killed by the severe frost in winter.

Malcolm McDonald, W. Wawanosh, Huron: Bee-keeping is becoming quite an industry in this section, but I think fully one-half of them have succumbed to the long, hard winter.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: The past winter will long be remembered by bee-keepers if not by others. The cold began very early and kept on with unusual steadiness.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The industry of the apiarian is like that of all other branches of farming: where wisdom, forethought,, skill and plenteous labor are bestowed, there is a margin of profit always, although there do come years of adversity like the one just past.

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND CROPS.

The average value per acre of the various kinds of farm property, on the land occupied in the several districts of the Province, are given in the following table for each of the two past years:

Districts.	Farm land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live stock.		Totals.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	37.35	38.28	10.45	10.15	2.78	2.72	5.38	5.38	55.96	56.53
Lake Huron	32.09	32.95	7.90	7.54	2.18	2.22	5.19	5.45	47.36	48.16
Georgian Bay	24.00	23.76	6.70	6.14	1.91	2.00	4.32	4.52	36.93	36.42
West Midland	43.29	43.73	12.47	12.30	3.19	3.30	6.99	7.44	65.94	66.77
Lake Ontario	44.99	44.36	14.21	13.29	3.50	3.37	6.75	6.85	69.45	67.87
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	18.04	18.04	5.77	5.51	1.66	1.56	3.19	3.27	28.66	28.38
East Midland	15.80	15.18	4.38	4.01	1.23	1.13	2.54	2.42	23.95	22.74
Northern Districts	4.13	4.29	1.06	1.05	.34	.37	.97	.95	6.50	6.66
The Province	28.77	28.81	8.38	7.99	2.23	2.20	4.62	4.75	44.00	43.75

The average value for the Province of all kinds of farm property shows an increase in 1885 over 1884 of exactly 25 cents per acre. This increase is made up by the Lake Ontario, East Midland, Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts, those showing the greatest relative increases being in the order named. In land there was a fall in the average value of 4 cents per acre. On the total occupied acreage of 1884, 21,712,316 acres, this apparently trifling reduction is equivalent to a decrease in the aggregate value of no less than $868,492. The occupied acreage, however, increased in 1885 over the previous year by 62,983 acres; so that, notwithstanding the drop in the value per acre, the sum of the value of farm lands in the Province shows an increase of $943,318. The total acreage was returned as 21,775,299 acres, and the total value as $626,422,024. The reductions were, in the Lake Erie Counties, 93 cents per acre; the Lake Huron, 86 cents; the West Midland, 44 cents; and the Northern districts, 16 cents. There were increases in the others, except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where the value of land remained stationary, the greatest increase being in the Lake Ontario district, viz., 63 cents per acre. Farm buildings show a healthy increase in every district, the average increase for the Province being 39 cents per acre. In implements, four of the groups show increases and four decreases, but the former slightly preponderate. The Lake Ontario counties make the best record in this class also. The value of live stock underwent an average decrease for the Province of 13 cents per acre. The decreases were: West Midland Counties, 45 cents; Lake Huron, 26 cents; Georgian Bay, 20 cents; Lake Ontario, 10 cents; and St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 8 cents. In the Lake Erie counties values were stationary, and in the East Midland and Northern districts there were increases of 12 cents and 2 cents per acre respectively.

The following table gives the average value, by districts, of the various field crops, the combined average, by districts, of all crops, and the provincial averages of both, for the year 1885:

CROPS.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland	Lake Ontario.	St. L. & Ottawa.	East Midland	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall Wheat	19.59	20.51	19.21	19.72	21.76	15.63	16.80	16.70	20.00
Spring Wheat	11.31	8.32	7.31	7.76	8.72	13.65	8.24	12.42	9.20
Barley	15.64	15.88	14.01	16.29	15.64	14.22	13.97	13.21	15.27
Oats	12.03	11.86	10.39	12.00	11.42	10.80	9.87	9.29	11.27
Rye	9.32	9.85	11.33	8.34	8.38	9.66	8.21	9.13	8.96
Pease	11.82	14.36	12.63	13.80	12.30	11.11	11.20	12.73	12.57
Corn	19.41	18.88	14.72	18.83	14.78	14.16	11.08	10.99	17.86
Buckwheat	8.83	8.32	7.84	8.28	9.62	10.45	9.00	8.28	9.71
Beans	15.23	17.63	13.71	15.26	17.38	20.91	14.23	22.33	16.12
Hay and Clover	15.46	14.47	11.17	15.69	14.62	13.61	11.98	10.93	14.12
Potatoes	36.49	66.05	76.99	45.48	45.12	61.62	57.41	61.05	54.27
Carrots	116.25	147.93	131.05	120.56	133.78	106.47	116.25	86.01	124.70
Turnips	94.79	109.92	106.87	88.74	99.06	84.46	73.21	65.14	94.90
Averages	16.33	17.08	15.22	17.11	16.18	14.31	12.94	14.36	15.78

The West Midland counties give the highest combined average for all crops, viz., $17.11; the Lake Huron counties are only 3 cents lower, and the other districts come in this order: Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay, Northern districts, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland. In fall wheat the Lake Ontario counties stand first at $21.76 per acre, or $1.76 above the provincial average; all the other districts are under that average, except the Lake Huron district, which is only 51 cents above it. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties are easily first for spring wheat, at $13.65 per acre, the Northern districts coming next at $12.42. Barley yielded most profitably in the West Midland district at $16.29 per acre, $1.02 above the provincial average; the Lake Huron counties came next at $15.88, per acre, and the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie districts are equal at $15.64. The last-named district had the best acreage return from oats, at $12.03 per acre, though the West Midland district was only 3 cents lower. In potatoes there is great variation. The Georgian Bay district makes by far the best showing, at $76.99 per acre, or $22.72 above the average for the Province, and $40.50 above that for the Lake Erie counties, or more than twice as much. The Lake Huron counties stand second at $66.05, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa third at $61.62, and the Northern districts fourth at $61.05. In these northern latitudes the potato rot was less destructive than in the more southern portions of the Province.

The values of last year's wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease crops in the Province are given elsewhere, amounting in the aggregate to $60,212,854. The ascertained values of the other field crops are as follows: corn, $2,996,848; buckwheat, $600,024; beans,

$397,251; hay and clover, $32,033,727; potatoes, $8,668,460; carrots, $1,125,254; turnips, $9,708,505; total, $55,530,069. Hence, the total value of all the field crops of Ontario for 1885, exclusive of the fruit crop, the value of which it has been impossible to obtain accurately—amounted to the enormous figure of $115,742,923.

RENTS OF LEASED FARMS.

Last year returns of the rent paid for leased farms in Ontario were obtained from 10,967 farmers. In 1884 the number reporting was 8,589, in 1883, 22,868, and in 1882 about 1000. The following table gives the averages of rent paid in the several districts, and average for the Province, in each of the four years:

DISTRICTS.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lake Erie	2.90	2.84	2.92	3.02
Lake Huron	2.68	2.74	2.70	2.78
Georgian Bay	2.32	2.26	2.25	2.47
West Midland	2.92	2.90	2.91	2.98
Lake Ontario	3.35	3.29	3.31	3.43
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	2.25	2.13	2.13	1.97
East Midland	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.76
Northern Districts	2.01	1.48	1.83	....
THE PROVINCE	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.79

A comparison of this table with the table of the acreage value of farm property will show how closely the rate of rent corresponds with the selling value per acre. With the single exception of the East Midland district, the various districts stand in the same order as to rent that they do as to value. Yet it is curious to note that in the districts in which the rentals are the highest, the ratios of those rentals to the value of the property are the lowest, and *vice versa*. This will be apparent from a comparison of the tables with the following per centages, showing the ratio the average rent bears to the average value of land and buildings together in the several districts: Lake Erie, 6 per cent.; Lake Huron, 6; Georgian Bay, 7½; West Midland, 5½; Lake Ontario, 5¾; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 9½; East Midland, 11¾; Northern districts, 38¾. The rate of rent in the Northern districts is, for obvious reasons, out of all proportion to the value of the property; and to a lesser degree the same is true of the East Midland district, where the average value of farm property is greatly reduced by the inclusion of Haliburton in the calculation. For the Province generally, the average rental of farms is 7½ per cent of the average value.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The labor supply during the past year for the various operations of the farm was reported to be quite adequate to the needs of the farmer in almost every section of the Province. Only in a few rare and exceptional instances—as, for example, in some localities of Muskoka and the Ottawa valley, where the lumber mills absorb the surplus labor, or on farms where there is a deficiency of labor-saving implements—has there been any inconvenient scarcity of farm hands. In consequence of this abundance the general tendency of wages was everywhere reported as downward, as will be seen from the following table:

Districts.	Farm hands.								Domestics.	
	Per year.				Per month.				Per week.	
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.		With board.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	157	162	246	253	16 96	18 83	26 07	28 13	1 44	1 50
Lake Huron	163	169	263	257	17 68	19 73	27 95	29 72	1 46	1 49
Georgian Bay	159	165	257	260	17 52	19 66	27 82	29 92	1 48	1 47
West Midland	159	167	254	256	17 31	19 58	27 71	28 94	1 52	1 52
Lake Ontario	162	168	255	256	17 38	18 95	27 19	28 65	1 57	1 52
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	158	170	248	258	17 16	19 99	26 67	29 35	1 52	1 53
East Midland	160	171	246	256	16 93	19 03	26 39	29 10	1 50	1 53
Northern Districts	161	182	267	287	18 55	21 21	28 65	31 19	1 49	1 49
THE PROVINCE	160	167	253	257	17 32	19 44	27 18	29 11	1 51	1 51

This reduction of wages is attributable to various influences. First among these is mentioned the prevailing low prices of all agricultural products, accompanied by an inactive demand and scarcity of money, which are inducing farmers to economize in all directions, to undertake no expensive improvements, and to dispense with all hired help beyond what is absolutely necessary. Then, the marvellously rapid development of machinery in agricultural operations in recent years has in part wrought a revolution in the matter of farm labor. With the adoption of the numerous appliances now provided for facilitating and expediting the various tasks of the husbandman, there is no longer any necessity for the wonted rush and worry at the haying and harvesting seasons, or for farmers being put to their wits' end to obtain sufficient help to secure their crops in good order. Such invaluable aids as the sulky rake, the horse fork, the hay loader, the rack lifter, and above all the self-binder, have effectually disposed of that difficulty. These and kindred machines for the more important branches of farm work are coming to be regarded as absolutely indispensable to the progressive agriculturist, even on ordinary hundred acre farms; and during the past year they have multiplied extensively. This has especially been the case with the self-binder, which is generally commended as the greatest boon to the farmer produced for many years. The number of binders made for the season of 1885 was 8,000; while the number being built for the harvest of 1886 is 9,100.*

The expensiveness of the machine and the cost of the cord used for binding are mentioned by a few correspondents as interfering considerably with its usefulness and popularity; but in general these are regarded as very minor drawbacks compared with the great utility of the binder, in enabling the farmer to save his crop speedily, in excellent order, with a minimum expenditure of labor, and less at the mercy of the weather than under the old system. The immediate and direct effect of this universal adoption of machinery has been, of course, to greatly lessen the demand for hired help, and for the present, at least, to reduce the rate of wages. But it is likely, on the other hand, ultimately to benefit the agricultural laboring class by making their employment more constant and less spasmodic. Among the other causes which to a greater or less extent are said to have contributed to the decline of wages are,—the closing of railway construction on the Canadian Pacific and other lines, which has released large numbers of laborers; the return of many young men from the West and North-West; the growing disposition among farmers to devote less attention to grain-growing and more to grazing and stock-raising, in which less help is required; and dulness in lumbering operations, though in a few of the lumber districts of northern and eastern Ontario that industry is described as fairly active and as maintaining the rate of laborers' wages up to its normal point. Still another cause of low wages, inferentially alluded to by correspondents, is the inferiority of so many men who pass as agricultural laborers. It is a subject of universal complaint that ordinary navvies who know little or nothing of farm work, as well as many lazy and worthless characters, impose themselves on farmers and rather hinder than help them, while at the same time their presence tends to swell the labor supply and thus to keep down the rate of pay for good hands. Nevertheless, correspondents say that really desirable agricultural laborers, who know their business and are willing to work, are always in request at fair rates of pay. Several correspondents state that there would have been a still further decline in farm wages but for the disturbance in the North-West, which temporarily withdrew a large number of young men from the avocations of the farm in some parts of the Province.

The servant girl question is becoming a much more serious problem to our Ontario farmers than that relating to male help. In this case the very opposite evil is encountered—scarcity. As several correspondents express it, they cannot be obtained "for love or money," outside of certain very exceptional localities in the most thickly settled parts of the Province. This all but universal scarcity is attributed chiefly to the superior attractions of the cities, towns and villages, where so many young women find employment in factories, at the needle, or in various other ways, and where domestic service is not only lighter and more congenial, but more liberally paid than in the majority of farm houses. The fact of so many young women forsaking the country for the town entails upon farmers' wives overwork and much real hardship, which in obvious ways must seriously impair the condition of the agricultural community unless some effective means are devised for supplying the deficiency so widely complained of. Whether this should be done by increasing the attractiveness of home life on the farm, so as to lessen the tendency of young women to flock to the towns, or by filling the places of those who leave by female immigration or in some other way, is a subject well worthy the consideration of our farmers, in their clubs, institutes and associations.

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* Mr. Adam Cochrane, President of the Cochrane Manufacturing Company, St. Thomas, writes under date of March 3rd, 1886: "In reply to your enquiries of the 25 February I beg to say that the number of binders manufactured in Ontario in 1885 were sold as follows: number made last year, 8,000; sold in Ontario, 6,500; sold in Quebec and elsewhere, 540; sold in Manitoba, 650; number held over, 310; number built for harvest of 1886, 9,100. I have no estimate of the number held over from the harvest of 1884, which I think could not have been less than 350, and I have only given the sales of 1885 from the output of that year. I think the number sold in Manitoba last year could not have been less than 800."

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: The supply of farm labor is sufficient just now.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: The supply is equal to the demand, but good help on the farm will always command fair wages.

W. C. Fletcher, Tilbury East, Kent: No scarcity of male servants; but servant girls are scarce.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: About as many as required. Tile ditchers can get plenty of work at fair wages.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Enough laborers; about $16 to $20 is paid for good hands for about six or seven months in the year, which is about as long as any farmer hires for now.

T. M. Nairn, Malahide, Elgin: A sufficient supply of farm labor at $15 per month, with board.

George A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: There is an abundance of farm laborers and many cannot get employment; wages from $12 to $14 with board.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: There is a sufficient supply of farm labor; wages $15 to $18 with board; without board, about $25.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Farm laborers are scarce at $13 to $18 with board.

J. J. Sherk, Bertie, Welland: A sufficient supply of farm labor: wages average $15 per month with board.

Joseph Garner, Pelham, Welland: There is a scarcity of farm laborers here; wages $15 per month with board, without board $22 to 26.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Farm hands are plentiful, but not generally good. The best men seem inclined to go to towns and cities and try something else. Wages $18 to $20 with board, or by the year $150 to $180 with, and $250 to $300 without board.

Isaac Unsworth, Euphemia, Lambton: A sufficient supply of farm labor. Wages $17 with board, when engaged for six months.

Robert Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: Good practical farm hands are scarce, inferior hands having to take their place, at about $13 per month with board.

Robert Osborne, Plympton, Lambton: A sufficient supply of farm laborers; wages are generally lower this year.

T. M. Kay, Usborne, Huron: The labor supply fully equal to demand; wages about $20 per month with board, for the summer season only.

James Armstrong, Stanley, Huron: Farm laborers are now plentiful at $18 to $20 with board, for summer months; no demand in winter.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron: A sufficient supply of farm laborers at $18 to 20 per month, for six to seven months in the year.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron: Plenty of farm help this year, but domestic servants are very scarce. Good men get $20 per month with board.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: Laborers are plentiful at $18 with board; $26 without board.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce; There is a scarcity of farm laborers of the proper kind; wages $18 and $20 a month for six months, with board.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce: Plenty of farm laborers; some looking for work and none to be had. Wages from $14 to $16 per month with board.

Robert B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce: I hear no complaints about a scarcity of laborers; quite a number left for the United States in the spring. The volunteers going off on Monday will no doubt make a difference. Wages about $18 per month, with board.

Robert Oliver, Artemesia, Grey: The supply is sufficient; good farm men get about $17 per month, with board.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Laborers are in fair supply at from $12 to $16 per month.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Fairly sufficient just now; through haying and harvesting we could do with more; wages about $16 per month, with board.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, at wages from $15 to $20 per month, with board.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: There is a sufficient supply at present; wages for the summer $16 to $18 per month, with board.

Benjamin Watterworth, Mosa, Middlesex: There is a sufficient supply; wages, by the six or seven summer months, about from $12 to $18 per month, with board.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A moderate supply; just sufficient, I think. Wages are reduced, but how far I cannot say.

D. Leitch, Caradoc, Middlesex: Plenty of farm laborers at from $12 to $18 per month, with board, according to ability.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Plenty of farm hands; wages average $16 to $20 per month for the summer, with board, and about $240 per year for married men who board themselves, with free house and garden, firewood, etc.

Richard Joliffe, Dorchester North, Middlesex: A full supply of laborers; wages about $14 with board to $20 without board, per month. In reference to working hands on the farm, I might say that if some who live in towns and cities would feel like taking hold on a farm instead of eking out a mere existence where they are, the advantage would be mutual.

Peter Stewart, Williams West, Middlesex: There is a sufficient supply, mostly with board from $15 to $18 per month, for the summer months.

Elisha Ironside, London, Middlesex: The farmers find no difficulty in securing help; wages about $14 per month by year, or $20 per month for six months, with board in both cases.

Alex. Douglas, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Female help is very scarce, and suitable help could find constant employment at good wages.

James Bradburn, Dereham, Oxford: A good supply of laborers; wages, say from $14 to $17 per month for seven months, with board.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich South, Oxford: There seems to be plenty of laborers; wages about $15 with board, $25 without.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford East, Oxford: There seems to be a sufficient supply; wages about $17 per month, for from six to seven months.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: There have been plenty of farm laborers this spring, more so than for years. The average rate of wages without board is $26; with board, $17.50.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: There is a moderate supply of help; the trouble is to get good men.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: I think there is a better supply than last year, but not a great many are hired in this neighborhood; wages $16 to $18 and board per month, for seven or eight months, and $20 to $22, without board, by the year.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant: A good supply of laborers. Improved machinery has done wonders for the farmer in regard to the labor question; wages $12 to $16 with board, $20 without.

J. Brown, vicinity of Stratford, Perth: A fair supply of farm laborers; wages with board, $15 to $17; without board, $25 to $26.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth: As many farm laborers as required; wages about $18 per month with board, for seven or eight months.

W. J. McLagan, Logan, Perth: There is a good supply of farm laborers; wages about $16 with board, $24 without board.

R. Forrest, Elma, Perth: Farm laborers very scarce; wages $20, with board.

J. Stewart, Mornington, Perth: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers; wages $18 per month with board, for six months.

W. Hearn, Guelph, Wellington: Lots of farm laborers this season; wages about $15 per month with board.

R. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Farm laborers plenty; wages by the year $40 less than last year.

J. Black, Eramosa, Wellington: Farm hands are plenty at $16 per month, with board; without board, $25.

A. Ray, Waterloo, Waterloo: No scarcity; wages per year, with board, $160 to $180; without board, $200.

T. B. Snider, Waterloo, Waterloo: Supply of farm laborers quite sufficient; wages about $13 per month; without board $20, and not including house rent.

I. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Scarcity of good hands; wages $14 to $18, without board and washing.

H. Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Supply of farm laborers plenty; average wages $17; without board $25.

H. McDougall, Luther East, Dufferin: A sufficient supply available; wages with board, about $16 per month for six or seven months.

G. Cumming, Mulmur, Dufferin: Farm laborers very scarce; wages for boys, $7 to $10; youths, $10 to $16; men, 16 to $24 per month for from five to seven months of the year, with board.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsboro', Lincoln: There is a scarcity of farm laborers, with wages from $14 to $20 per month with board, and poor hands at that.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: There is a sufficiency of laborers at $16 per month, with board.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, with wages at $15 per month, with board.

Frank Wyatt, Louth, Lincoln: A scarcity; wages from $12 to $16 per month, with board. A few good men are better paid.

Alexander Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: I hear no complaints from farmers about procuring help this spring; wages, with board, from $13 to $17 per month.

Archibald Jarvis, Binbrook, Wentworth: Labor is scarce; wages from $15 to $20 per month, with board.

R. Postans, Trafalgar. Halton: I do not know of any scarcity of hands. Wages run as high as $20 per month and board, but only for first-class hands.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: There seems to be a sufficient supply of farm laborers. The rate of wages is from $16 and upwards, dependng a good deal on the kind of man. A great number of self-binders is likely to be introduced this season, so that the farmer will be less at the mercy of the hired man.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: A fair supply of farm laborers, such as they are, but there is an increasing scarcity of good ploughmen; wages $20 per month, with board. I have noticed this spring an unusual number of applicants for situations on the farm of the artisan class—persons who have scarcely any knowledge of farm work. It is to be regretted that so many of our farm laborers have gone to the North-West and the large towns, and that inexperienced men have come to take their places on the farm.

William Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: There seems to be sufficient for our wants. Around here we usually hire for eight months at about $18 per month, with board.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: A scarce supply, with wages at $18 per month, and board, for seven months.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Farm laborers are rather scarce, but I think that in due time we will have a full supply, Wages from $16 to $20 per month for seven or eight months.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: There are plenty of men this spring; wages are lower than last year, being from $14 to $16 per month, with board.

R. R. Mowbray, Pickering, Ontario: There has been a sufficiency of farm laborers in this part of Pickering this spring to meet the demand; the first time the supply was equal to the demand for years. Wages about $15 per month, with board, for the summer months.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario: A good supply of farm laborers, but a great scarcity of domestic servants. Wages from $16 to $20 per month, with board.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: Farm laborers are scarce. The average rate of wages is $18 per month, with board, for a term of seven months.

William Windatt, Darlington, Durham: The principal reason for laborers being so scarce and wages so high is that there is very little for them to do during the winter.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham: About an average supply at $16 per month, with board.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: About sufficient; no great complaint of want; wages from $12 to $20 per month, with board.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: There seems to be plenty of men so far with us, for farmers are not hiring as much as usual, owing to money being scarce. Wages about $18 per month, with board, for the best men.

W. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: A sufficient supply of farm labor at $16 per month, with board; none hired without board.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Farm laborers are plentiful. The rate of wages is about $16 per month, for say six to eight months.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farm laborers are scarce at $16 with board, and $24 without board.

Hugh Hogan, North Crosby, Leeds: There is no scarcity of farm laborers.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: A sufficient supply of laborers; there is so much machinery in use now that farmers require fewer hands.

A. Gilday, South Elmsley, Leeds: There is a sufficient supply of farm labor; average wages $14 per month, with board.

A. G. Macdonell, Williamsburg, Dundas: Farm laborers are scarce here at $16 to $18, with board.

John McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: The supply of farm laborers is sufficient; female servants are scarce.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: The supply of farm labor is fully up to the demand.

John McLellan, Clarence, Russell: There is any number of laborers at $12 to $15 per month, with board.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Farm laborers are very scarce.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Farm labor is plentiful at $15 to $18 per month, with board.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew.: There is a sufficient supply of farm labour; wages from $14 to $16 per month, with board.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark: Laborers are not very plentiful; wages are pretty much the same as last year.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark; There is a good supply of male labor; female help is very scarce, girl's wages being $7 to $8 per month.

H. Reazin, Mariposa, Victoria: The supply is good at $18 per month, with board, for six months.

A. Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria: Farm laborers are rather scarce on account of so many in the country going as volunteers to the North-West.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: The supply is ample; wages about $16 per month, with board, for a term of six months.

Dawson Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: The supply is sufficient at about $18 per month, with board.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterborough ; No scarcity of farm laborers ; wages, with board, from $13 to $17 per month.

Wm. Davis, Sidney, Hastings : There seems to be a sufficient supply of farm laborers ; wages average $15 per month, with board.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Rather scarce ; I do not know a man unemployed ; wages about $15 per month, with board.

James Gay, Huntingdon, Hastings : Very many this spring ; wages, with board, about $13 per month.

William Watt, jr., Wollaston, Hastings : Farm laborers are quite plentiful ; wages, with board, from $15 to $20 per month.

John Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings : Very scarce ; no men to be had : wages, $18 per month, with board.

James Young, Morrison, Muskoka : Plenty of men at $14 to $18 per month.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka : Labor very scarce ; wages about $20 per month, with board.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : A sufficiency, or nearly so ; wages $20 per month, with board.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka : Farm laborers are scarce ; wages $15 to $20 per month, with board.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma : The supply is equal to the demand ; farmers to a great extent exchange work. Wages—$12 to $16 per month, with board, are the usual wages this season.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : There have been four self-binders working in this locality. They do the work well, but the twine manufacturers must produce twine for less than 16c. to 20c. per lb., or else they will have to keep their binders at home. My neighbor got seven and a half acres cut with the binder, and it cost $3.40 for cord to bind the crop, at 16c. per lb.; and the next lot of cord he sent for cost 20c. per lb. A man could bind it by hand for less money than it takes to buy the cord.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent ; Laborers are plentiful and wages lower than they have been in past years. Self-binders have been introduced to a greater extent this year, and it is only a matter of two or three years till old reapers will be a thing of the past. The labor of haying and harvesting is greatly supplemented and facilitated by means of the hay-fork, rack-lifter, binder, tedder, etc., which are used, and will be universally used in a few years.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : Owing to the introduction of self-binders, tedders, etc., the rate of wages has not exceeded $1.50 per diem so far as I know. During the season many men could scarcely find employment. Wages must be much lower before farmers can give permanent employment, with the present prospect of prices for farm produce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The self-binder is fast coming into use, agents telling me of some thirty-five having been sold in this section—some fifteen in Malahide.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin : Some four or five self-binders are used here, and are doing good work. The greatest objection to them is that they are heavy on horses.

A. Reid, Crowland, Welland : The self-binder is coming extensively into use. It is about equal to eight men.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton : Wages are still higher than the farmer can afford to pay. Men are getting from $175 to $210 by the year with board, or $15 per month for winter and $18 to $20 for the summer months. The demand is not so great on account of labor-saving implements, but men will not accept lower wages.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : Quite a number of self-binders introduced into the neighborhood this season, reducing the wages to $1 per day and $18 per month, which is fully a reduction of 33⅓ per cent.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith. Huron : Owing to the very general use of labor-saving machinery, self-binders, mowers, hay rakes and hay loaders, horse forks, etc., the general wail which used to be heard at this season of the year of want of hands has ceased.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : The mowing machine and sulky rake have greatly lessened the labor and worry of hay making, enabling the farmer to store his hay in good condition. If manufacturers of self-binders would place their implements within the reach of 100-acre farmers, the demand for them in this section would be very great. Many who would like to buy a binder cannot do so at the present price. Will manufacturers consider the matter? Everything the farmer has to sell is low in price at the present time.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce : There is every reason to believe that the self-binder is going to take the place of the rake-reaper. The combination of manufacturers in prices prevents farmers from buying at present.

Peter Harris, Euphrasia, Gray : The greatest labor-saving machine, considering its cost, is the rack-lifter. I recommend it to all farmers who have barns in any way suitable.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Self-binders are getting to be the order of the day. The great drawback is the cost of binding cord. Our next want is a pea harvester.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Quite a few self-binders have been used with such satisfaction that there is no doubt they will come into general use next season.

J. M. Henderson, Adelaide, Middlesex : The labor supply has been sufficient, and in consequence, wages have not been as high as formerly. This is also due to the general use of self-binders and other implements, such as the horse rake, hay loader and hay fork.

Andrew Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex: Three self-binders this year for one there was last year.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Not much of the grain will be bound by hand this season, as those not owning binders hire them to cut and bind at about $1 per acre.

Wm. Donaldson, East Zorra, Oxford: Self-binders will, I think, keep day labor down, but will not interfere with yearly wages.

John Rae, Eramosa, Wellington: Binders are being brought in as old reapers give out, but many hold back owing to the high price.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Most of the farmers manage their haying and harvesting without extra help by the use of self-binders and other implements.

Richard Rennelson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Self-binders are now felt to be about as indispensable as the reaper was about twenty-five years ago.

James Dill, South Grimsby, Lincoln: The self-binders have done most of the harvesting. They are a great assistance to the farmer, doing about the work of four or five men, and doing it better. In fact I don't know how we could get through harvest without them.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth; Plenty of hands glad to work for fair wages. Self-binders attend to the fall wheat and other grains. One farmer buys a machine and cuts for his neighbors at $1 per acre, the neighbor finding the twine. The farmer follows the machine and sets up the wheat. Hired men don't ask $2 per day any more.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton: The use of binders has diminished the demand for labor, but not to a great extent. They are not in general use, and are scarcely found at all on farms less than 200 acres.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: The use of self-binders is becoming universal here, completely killing the harvest haste.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: In the dissemination of useful hints to the farmers through your circular please mention the Wilson hay loader. We have bought one this year; it is the first in our township. It can easily accomplish the work of three men in loading hay, as it takes up the windrow and places a large load on the wagon in from three to seven minutes quite easily. We have handled 115 tons of hay with ours, and with no trouble or expense whatever. In fact, it is as great a curiosity as the binder itself, and scores of people have come to see it operate.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Farmers are becoming independent of day laborers, and generally with the help of machinery can take off their crops with the same help that they require to fit the land to put them in.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: There are a few self-binders introduced in this neighborhood, but do not give general satisfaction. I think as soon as the manufacturers' combination breaks through we will get a better article at a reasonable price.

John H. Delamere, Minden and Anson, Haliburton: The supply of agricultural implements has improved immensely here in the past four years. Prior to that there was scarcely such a thing used as even a horse rake.

Amos Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria: We are well supplied with labor, and at reasonable rates, thanks to the self-binders. Before their introduction we had to pay $40 a month to almost any kind of a man, and glad to get him; but now you can get a good man for $30 a month, and even less, and men are glad to get a place.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: Farmers here are gradually, as they get able, purchasing machinery. There are now three reapers and two mowers in the township. A good many sulky rakes have been introduced this season. Besides the saving of labor by machinery, it causes the farmer to be more particular in preparing and deepening the land so as to use it to advantage.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Wages are lower than they have been for many years past, and I think are likely to be lower still, as there are five men for every vacancy. There has generally been a large number of men employed in the lumber business. This is done now, which is another reason. In winter men cannot get work half the time.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Wages are not likely to advance, as farmers will work within their own limits until there is more remuneration for their products.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Girls for housework hard to be got at any price. It would be a good idea to import good girls.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Wages will fall on account of low prices and scarcity of money.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: I think wages will likely rise, as the depression appears to be passing away because of the abundant crop of this year.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron: Girls are plenty, so many of our young men having gone to the United States and the North-West.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron: Very few young men are going to the West now.

N. J. Clark, Usborne, Huron: Wages are not likely to rise, on account of the use of improved machinery and stock-raising being on the increase.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Wages are not likely to rise, thanks to the untiring energy of our agricultural implement manufacturers. If the wages of former years had to be paid, especially in haying and harvesting, the position of the farmer would be anything but pleasant.

James M. Monkman, Arran, Bruce: Wages are likely to fall as farmers are going into the raising of stock, and fewer laborers are required.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Domestic servants are scarce, owing to higher wages and easier work in towns and cities.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Wages are likely to fall by reason of all classes being forced to limit expenses, because of small prices for all produce and no appearence of a change.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Plenty of girls to marry, but not to work in farm houses at milking cows, etc. They prefer to work in villages at dressmaking, and in towns such as Toronto as servants, where they get from $8 to $10 per month.

William Caulfield, Egremont, Grey: I think it would be much better if servants would hire by the year instead of sponging in the winter and asking such high wages in the summer, and grumbling about long hours, as the work or the hours are not what they were 25 years ago for hardship.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: The supply of laborers here for the most part has been equal to the demand, but with the increased use of labor-saving implements and more stock raising it is rather in excess of the demand at present. There is a considerable surplus of domestic help here, but the farmers who have to hire find it hard enough to get because they do not like to give more than $3 or $4 per month, while in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Guelph they get from $5 to $8 per month.

Robert McCutcheon, Sydenham, Grey: Wages are likely to come down as farmers are using labor-saving machines, and with poor crops and low prices they cannot afford to pay the wages that have been paid; neither can they afford to go on with underdraining or other inprovements. Good farm hands are asking $18 per month. If some farm immigrants would come this way they would do well in place of stopping about towns.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: Domestic servants are very scarce: they can hardly be got for love or money.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Wages will undoubtedly fall because, as the lumber buisness decreases through lack of material, laborers are becoming more plentiful, and lower wages will be accepted.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The supply of domestic servants is rather limited, but getting more plentiful, because their wages have doubled in the last four years. They are not yet what they should be in comparison with men's wages, considering the amount of labor preformed. Women's wages must yet come up--the law of supply and demand will make them what they should be.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford: I think the rate of wages for good farm laborers who understand the care of stock will keep up to a good figure, on account of a scarcity of that class.

M. W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: The rate of wages is likely to fall as a whole; but the wages for competent, reliable men will be fully maintained. Owing to increased facilities for harvesting by machinery, itinerant laborers will not be required to the same extent.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant: Domestic servants are very scarce, which is a great drawback to our wives, who are nothing better than white slaves, what with raising a family and doing the drudgery of a farm house. This state of things will have a most damaging effect on the rising generation. I believe one-half of the deaths in infancy in the country is from lack of proper care.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Wages for good men will not likely fall, but for second-rate men they will, I think, be lower.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: Domestic servants are very independent. If they can't get big wages they wont work.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: I do not think wages can go much lower than they are at present.

J. W. VanDuzer, North Grimsby, Lincoln: Servant girls are scarce, and those we have are getting to be good organ players.

John McPhail, Beverley, Wentworth: Domestic servants scarce, expensive and saucy.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: The rate of wages should fall, for farmers generally are not making anything, and many are losing money. Prices are very low and likely to remain so, and labor-saving machinery is becoming more abundant.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel: The demand for farm labor is diminishing with the disappearance of the forest, which leaves little or no employment through the winter season.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Farmers are beginning to see that first-class men pay best. If the Government would take some steps to procure the immigration of domestic servants, it would be a great blessing to the country.

D. James, Markham, York: Wages are likely to fall a little, because labor-saving machinery (such as binders, hay-tedders, rock-lifters, horse-forks and hay-loaders) is being more used; on account of low prices farmers are more economical, and hands can afford to take less, as a given sum of money will purchase more of the necessaries of life than it would two years ago.

Wm. H. Findlay, Scarborough, York: There is an over supply of useless men. Good experienced men are always wanted.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: There is a lack of domestic servants. The agent convinces a family that an organ is the only thing that affords uninterupted happiness, and when a girl can play "Old Grimes is dead" she is no longer a domestic servant.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario: Domestic servants are very hard to be got. This is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of farming.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: A binder in the harvest field is equal to four good men.

George Kennedy, Haldimand, Northumberland: The girls have all got above hiring. We cannot get them for love or money.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: We are in greater need of domestic servants than anything else. Our wives are worked too hard, and we cannot get help for them.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farmers who have to hire nearly all their help cannot make farming pay in this section.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Wages are likely to fall as self-binders are coming into use, as the Canadian Pacific Railway will soon be completed and will throw a number of laborers on the market, as farmers are going more into stock-raising and will not require so many men, and as wages have been too high for the past two years compared with crops and prices of farm produce.

Isaac Wright, Augusta, Grenville: It is thought by many that wages of farm laborers will fall, as many who went West are returning.

Thomas Moulton, Yonge, Leeds: Girls for service are scarce, but for wives they are plenty.

Paul Labrosse, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: Wages are likely to fall on the approach of winter, as is the case every year.

Neil Stewart, Goulbourn, Carleton: As the lumber business is brisk this year I do not think wages will fall.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Domestic servants are very scarce and apparently becoming more so, city life possessing greater attractions than work on the farm.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: Wages are not likely to rise as there is no railroad building in this part now, and lumbering is not very brisk as yet. Self-binders have been introduced in great numbers. In several cases two neighbors own one together. Still more would have been bought if farm produce was bringing a better price.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Servant girls of the right stamp are scarce. It is thought more genteel to earn a precarious living in towns and villages, plying the needle.

William Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Wages have fallen 20 per cent. since last year. There is not so much demand for men now on the C. P. R., which has left a lot of men out of work.

Reuben Stedman, Drummond, Lanark: Wages are likely to fall because lumbermen are curtailing their operations.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Domestic servants are hard to be got, although their wages are at least 50 per cent. higher than they were half a dozen years ago.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: Wages are likely to be lower as lumbering and public works are not in operation to the same extent as usual.

Hugh Collins, Asphodel, Peterborough: The rate of wages may rise on account of the lumber trade being brisk.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Wages will probably fall, as the lumber industry, which controls the rate of wages in this locality, is in a depressed condition.

Wm. J. Casselman, Brunel, Muskoka: I think wages are likely to fall, as the railroad through this district is about finished, and I don't hear of much lumbering going on.

A Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Wages are higher here than in the older parts of the Province. The lumbering industry absorbs all willing hands. There would be more done in clearing land if it was not for the high wages.

URBAN LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In towns and cities which are the seats of large industries it is found that statistics of labor and wages may be collected economically from the two classes concerned in them. A canvass of employers as well as of employes is practicable without waste of time on the collectors' part, and at a moderate cost. Information gained from one source only may be prejudiced to some extent, or, at any rate, prejudice may be suspected where there are opposing interests: the employer may give the highest rate of wages in the hope of inducing competition for labor, while the employe may give the lowest rate with the view of discouraging competition Hence the importance of seeking information at the two sources. and presenting both, each one as the corrective of the other. But of course this is only possible within certain limits. The number of a workman's dependents, for example, or how much he pays for rent, food, clothing, fuel and other items in the cost of living, are best known to himself, and upon himself alone we must depend for information concerning them. His rate of wages—whether it be by the day, week, month or year, or by piece-work—is as well known to his employer as to himself, and in the matter of this rate returns gathered from the two parties should give statistics of reasonable, if not absolute, accuracy. But it is obvious that those returns, to be of real value, should not be collected by the same person. They might be obtained in good faith from employer and employe, but it is more probable that the one would be merely a duplicate of the other, and lean to one side or the other according as the collector possessed the confidence of one or other of the parties. The plan pursued was to send out an officer of the Bureau to collect statistics from employers in the various towns and cities, and to engage local agents to canvass the employes. * In this way statistics of weekly wages were collected in twenty-six towns and cities of the Province, viz.: Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Merritton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor.

Table XXXV presents by industries the totals of returns collected from the employers of labor for the April and October weeks, of which the following is a summary, compared with similar returns for 1884:

	April —1885—	October.	April —1884—	October.
No. of returns	496	494	416	416
Male workers	15,148	15,240	16,803	16,384
Female workers	3,119	3,095	2,799	3,027
Workers over 16	16,544	16,678	17,666	17,435
Workers under 16	1,723	1,657	1,936	1,976
Amount of earnings	$142,529.60	$143,531.61	$154,867.43	$151,603.79

The number of industries represented last year was 62, against 56 in the previous year, not including those under the head of "Miscellaneous," which embraced all single returns of classes. In 1884, however, the average number of employes in an establishment was 47, against an average of 37 in 1885.

The statistics of the joint returns of employers and employes are compiled in Table XXXVI, showing the average rate of weekly wages by occupations and sub-occupations in April and October and the average of both weeks. The number of workers represented by the returns of each month, classified as male and female over and under 16 years of age, was as follows:

MONTH.	NO. OF RETURNS BY—	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
		Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	
April	Employers	13,147	1,134	2,840	226	17,347
	Employes	2,280	64	347	16	2,707
	Total	15,427	1,198	3,187	242	20,054
October	Employers	13,552	1,215	2,876	213	17,856
	Employes	2,384	65	345	17	2,811
	Total	15,936	1,280	3,221	230	20,667

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* Following is a copy of the schedule used by local agents for the collection of weekly wages:

"The statistics of this return are accepted in confidence. They are not available for taxation, or for any purpose excepting tabulation by totals and averages in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

A. BLUE, *Secretary*.

Toronto, November 2nd, 1885.

SCHEDULE A.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF .... FOR THE WEEKS ENDING APRIL AND OCTOBER, 1885.

1. Name ....
2. Over or under 16 years..............................
3. Occupation..............................
4. Where employed..............................
5. Amount of wages for week ending April 25th, - - - - - $..............................
6. Amount of wages for week ending October 31st, - - - - $..............................
7. Number of hours employed in week ending April 25th, - - ....
8. Number of hours employed in week ending October 31st, - - ....

Certified,

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Collector of Statistics.

NOTE.—The amount of wages is for the last full week of April and October."

The return from employers was collected under the same heads, with this exception, that employes were grouped by occupations.

Where the preponderance of returns is so largely on the side of the employers the general average must necessarily incline to the average computed from their figures. The following analysis shows what it is in hours and earnings computed from the two sources of returns respectively, together with the averages for 1884 and 1885:

Classes of workers.	April week.			October week.			Average for both weeks.		
	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hours.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.
Males over 16 from—	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.
Employers	9 12	59.49	15.34	9 13	59.63	15.31	9 13	59.56	15.33
Employes	8 92	58.65	15.21	9 00	58.72	15.32	8 96	58.68	15.27
Average	9 09	59.37	15.31	9 11	59.50	15.31	9 10	59.43	15.31
Males under 16 from—									
Employers	2 82	48.75	5.79	2 93	49.84	5.87	2 88	49.31	5.84
Employes	2 86	61.88	4.62	2 86	61.43	4.69	2 87	61.65	4.66
Average	2 82	49.45	5.70	2 93	50.43	5.81	2 88	49.95	5.76
Females over 16 from—									
Employers	4 35	58.58	7.43	4 37	58.74	7.44	4 36	58.66	7.43
Employes	4 25	59.32	7.16	4 26	59.06	7.21	4 25	59.19	7.18
Average	4 34	58.66	7.40	4 36	58.77	7.42	4 35	58.72	7.41
Females under 16 from—									
Employers	2 56	57.46	4.46	2 50	56.20	4.45	2 53	56.85	4.45
Employes	2 88	60.37	4.77	2 79	57.65	4.84	2 83	58.97	4.80
Average	2 58	57.66	4.47	2 52	56.31	4.48	2 55	57.00	4.47
All classes from—									
Employers ... 1885	7 85	58.61	13.39	7 87	58.78	13.39	7 86	58.70	13.39
1884	7 90	57.00	13.86	7 81	55.54	14.06	7 85	56.27	13.95
Employes 1885	8 14	58.82	13.84	8 23	58.82	13.99	8 19	58.82	13.92
1884	8 35	57.92	14.42	8 14	57.17	14.24	8 24	57.55	14.32
Average.. 1885	7 89	58.64	13.45	7 92	58.79	13.47	7 90	58.71	13.46
1884	7 96	57.12	13.93	7 85	55.74	14.08	7 90	56.44	14.01

In the case of males over 16 years of age, which constitute 77 per cent. of the total number of workers, the average earnings per week are 17 cents less by employes than by employers' returns; but as the time of work is also .88 of an hour less the actual difference is only .06 of a cent per hour, or about 3⅓ cents per week. In the case of females over 16, the wages according to employers is 11 cents per week more than according to employes, while the time is shorter by .53 of an hour and the rate of wages per hour is higher by a quarter of a cent. These results are so close that no reasonable doubt can exist as to the general accuracy of the returns obtained from both sources. The differences in the average wages of males and females under 16 years are more marked, but owing to the few returns received from workers of this class they can scarcely be accepted for the computation of averages. Taking all classes, the average weekly wages by the returns of employers is $7.86, or 13.39 cents per hour, while by the returns of employes it is $8.19 per week, or 13.92 cents per hour—the difference in length of time per week being only .12 of an hour. Comparing the rate of wages per week for all classes in 1884 and 1885, it will be observed that it is exactly the same in both years, $7.90; but as the time is 2.27 hours longer in 1885, the rate per hour is .55 of a cent lower. A comparison of a few of the principal occupations is presented in the following table:

Occupations.		April week.			October week.			Average of the two weeks.		
		Wages.	Hours.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages per hour.
		$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.
Blacksmith	1885	9 86	59.32	16.62	9 74	59.15	16.46	9 80	59.24	16.54
	1884	9 42	58.33	16.16	9 76	58.21	17.05	9 58	58.27	16.44
Carpenter and woodworker	1885	9 89	59.11	16.73	9 97	58.98	16.90	9 93	59.05	16.82
	1884	9 72	59.10	16.44	9 98	59.07	16.90	9 85	59.08	16.67
Machinist	1885	10 15	59.16	17.15	10 16	59.14	17.18	10 15	59.15	17.17
	1884	9 85	59.31	16.61	10 08	59.17	17.03	9 96	59.25	16.81
Moulder	1885	11 60	59.31	19.56	11 76	59.15	19.90	11 69	59.22	19.74
	1884	11 61	58.86	19.74	11 55	58.75	19.66	11 58	58.80	19.70
Painter	1885	9 61	58.53	16.42	9 54	57.29	16.65	9 58	57.97	16.52
	1884	9 44	58.70	16.08	9 72	59.19	16.42	9 58	58.94	16.25
Average of the five trades	1885	10 19	59.12	17.23	10 26	58.94	17.41	10 22	59.03	17.32
	1884	10 10	58.99	17.11	10 30	58.95	17.47	10 19	58.98	17.28

For these five trades the average wage per week is three cents higher in 1885 than in 1884, and the average of time only three minutes longer. The statistics are compiled from returns made by employers and employes for both years.

Of 440 occupations reported in Table XXXVI the weekly wages of 252 were over the average of $7.90 and those of 188 were under it.

Males over 16 years were engaged in 326 occupations at an average of $9.10 per week, of whom the earnings in 173 were over that average and in 153 under it.

Males under 16 years in 25 occupations averaged $2.88 per week, of whom those in 20 were over and in 5 were under it.

Females over 16 years in 79 occupations averaged $4.35 per week, those in 25 being over and those in 54 under that figure.

Females under 16 years in 10 occupations averaged $2.55 per week, in 6 of which the earnings were more and in 4 less than the average.

Hotel employes and servants with board are not included in this summary.

The statistics in Tables XXXVIII to XLII are compiled from schedules filled up by and collected from workers only,* and they show by occupations the time employed, wages earned and cost of living for the year ending 31st October, 1885, in the following towns and cities, viz: Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, C Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pe borough, Stratford, St. Thomas and Toronto. Returns available for tabulation received from 2637 workers, representing 26 industries and 269 occupations. One hun and sixteen others were defective, owing to the omission of one or more essential it in filling up the schedule.

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* Following is a copy of the schedule used by local agents of the Bureau in the collection of yearly statistics:

"The statistics of this return are accepted in confidence. They are not available for taxation, or for any purpose excepting tabulation by totals and averages in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

A. BLUE, *Secretary.*

Toronto, November 2nd, 1885.

SCHEDULE B.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1884, AND ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1885.

1. Name...
2. Over or under 16 years..
3. Occupation..
4. Where employed..
5. Number dependent for support (not including workingman), - ....

The statistics of 1884 gave earnings and cost of living for 2,835 workpe representing 204 occupations in nineteen towns and cities. Compared with the statis of 1885 the averages of dependents, time employed, wages earned and cost of liv together with the number of occupations whose averages are greater or less than general average, are shown in the following table :

AVERAGE OF—	1885.	1884.	NO. OF OCCUPATIONS OVER AND UNDER THI AVERAGE.			
			Over-1885-	Under	Over-1884-	Under
Dependents	3.54	3.34	31	215	25	151
Hours per week	58.85	59.10	148	121	109	95
Days per year	271.28	265.17	160	109	131	73
Total earnings $	388.85	383.31	141	128	126	78
Cost of living $	332.50	334.47	143	126	124	80

In 54 occupations 1,032 workers had no dependents in 1885, against 994 worke 28 occupations who had no dependents in 1884. In 215 occupations 1,605 worker 1885 had an average of 3.54 dependents, against 1,859 workers in 176 occupations an average of 3.34 dependents in 1884. In 1884 the total number of dependents 6,212, while in 1885 it was 5,682, of whom 3,633 were under 16 years of age—the age of the latter being 2.26 per worker, against 3.54 of all ages. In 112 occupations average time employed per week is 60 hours and over; in 85 it is 60 to 65 hours ; in is over 65 to 70 hours ; in 11 it is over 70 to 75 hours ; and in 7 it is over 75 h Hotel bell-boys have an average of 76 hours, and bar-tenders 80.17 ; railway baggage 78 hours, signalmen 79.33 and engineers 79.83 ; street car drivers 83.40 hours, sailors 84 hours. In 75 occupations the average number of days employed was and upwards, against 43 occupations the previous year; and of those who work 313 days upwards the principal are hotel, brewery and railway employes, telegraph opera lamplighters and caretakers. In 40 occupations the average time is less than 250 d in 22 it is less than 225, and in 11 it is less than 200 days.

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6. Number of dependents under 16 years of age, - - - - ....
7. Hours employed per week, - - - - - - - - ....
8. Days employed during the year, - - - - - - - ....
9. Wages derived from occupation during the year, - - - - $....................
10. Extra earnings (if any) received during the year outside of regular occupation, - - - - - - - - - - $....................
11. Earnings (if any) of wife or minor children during the year, - $....................

COST OF LIVING.

12. Cost of rent for the year, - - - - - - - - $....................
13. Cost of fuel for the year, - - - - - - - - $....................
14. Cost of clothing for family (or self if without dependents) for the year, - - - - - - - - - - - $....................
15. Cost of food for family for the year, - - - - - - $....................
16. Total cost of Living for family (or self if without dependents) for the year - - - - - - - - - - - $....................

Certified,

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Collector of Statistic

NOTE.—The details under Cost of Living may be given in whole or part according as the person m the return is able to classify them. Minute accuracy is not possible, unless accounts are kept, but a approximation can doubtless be made. Item No. 16 is of the greatest importance, for without it the is useless in making up the Tables."

The totals and averages of earnings and cost of living of workers classified as persons with and without dependents were as follows in the two years:

—	Without dependents.		With dependents.		Totals.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
No. of workers	1,032	994	1,605	1,859	2,637	2,853
Total earnings $	306,976	292,440	718,404	801,137	1,025,380	1,093,577
Average do $	297.46	294.20	447.60	430.95	388.85	383.31
Total cost of living $	232,927	228,731	643,884	725,523	876,811	954,254
Average do $	225.71	230.11	401.17	390.28	332.50	334.47

The aggregate of days' labor was 756,523 in 1884 and 715,374 in 1885. The total earnings include $12,337 of extra earnings by employes in 62 occupations in 1884, and $17,710 in 103 occupations in 1885; together with $19,094 of wives' and children's earnings in 70 occupations in 1884, and $24,132 in 85 occupations in 1885. Less these earnings the average wages of workers without dependents was $372.29 in 1884 and $372.98 in 1885, or $40.48 in excess of the cost of living in the latter year, and $37.82 in the former. Comparing the earnings from all sources with the cost of living, the surplus or deficit of the several classes of workers with and without dependents was as shown in the following table:

—	Males over 16.		Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Workers with dependents—								
Earnings $	452.25	436.29	.....	.....	195.03	210.61	.....	.....
Cost of living $	405.08	394.29	.....	.....	189.07	224.86	.....	.....
Surplus or deficit (+ or -) $	47.17	42.00	.....	.....	5.96	-14.25	.....	.....
Workers without dependents—								
Earnings $	353.32	334.12	129.95	133.54	182.43	177.82	126.82	97.15
Cost of living $	259.92	252.27	121.82	138.91	155.90	166.34	117.64	107.92
Surplus or deficit $	93.40	81.84	8.13	-5.37	26.53	11.48	9.18	-10.77
Workers of both classes—								
Earnings $	421.26	406.42	.....	.....	183.82	183.28	.....	.....
Cost of living $	359.60	352.76	.....	.....	159.55	176.09	.....	.....
Surplus or deficit $	61.66	53.66	.....	.....	24.27	7.19	.....	.....

In the following table is presented a comparison of time, earnings and cost of li in the five principal occupations taken for comparison of weekly wages for the years 1 and 1885 :

Occupations.		No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.
Blacksmith	1885	2.58	1.67	59.05	272.77	418.42	4.13	16.28	438.83	368.4
	1884	2.35	.....	58.19	269.54	428.32	2.91	6.36	437.59	376.0
Carpenter	1885	2.98	1.95	57.47	262.05	424.01	6.42	9.55	439.98	379.11
	1884	3.15	.....	57.78	256.28	409.34	3.37	14.43	427.14	376.3
Machinist	1885	2.62	1.78	58.02	264.67	452.97	4.29	9.68	466.94	383.5
	1884	2.84	......	58.63	255.26	417.22	6.25	6.01	429.48	381.3
Moulder	1885	2.84	1.89	57.61	244.90	473.51	3.40	3.86	480.87	411.9
	1884	2.40	......	57.61	249.54	434.92	2.34	3.95	441.21	393.27
Painter	1885	2.53	1.57	58.43	256.99	410.31	6.05	7.87	424.03	369.31
	1884	2.75	.....	58.10	252.12	399.36	12.52	5.11	416.99	367.75
Average for the five trades	1885	2.77	1.82	57.99	260.63	436.03	5.11	9.32	450.46	382.8
	1885	2.77	......	58.04	256.10	416.89	5.01	8.32	430.22	378.76

In this table are included all workers of the several occupations in such industrie agricultural implements, boiler and engine works, carriage works, general foundries, st foundries, lock factories, railway shops and sewing machine factories ; consequently averages are computed from a large number of returns. The differenees are not wid any of the trades, comparing one year with another ; and for the five trades they ar favor of 1885 by four and a half days in time and $20.24 in earnings, with an increas $4.12 in the cost of living.

Table XL shows the earnings and cost of living in each of the nineteen towns cities from which returns were obtained. Table XLII exhibits the averages of time, wa and cost of living of those whose earnings were more than, equal to, and less than the of living, classed as workers with dependents and without dependents. The follow tables show the general results of this analysis, compared with the statistics for 1884 :

I.—EARNINGS GREATER THAN COST OF LIVING.

	With dependents.		Without dependents.		Total.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Number of workers	950	794	671	548	1621	1,342
Average of—						
Days employed	278.53	280.37	279.15	275.77	278.79	278.49
Earnings $	493.21	510.95	345.03	373.32	431.87	454.75
Cost of living $	400.14	398.70	231.91	251.88	330.50	338.75
Surplus $	93.07	112.25	113.12	121.44	101.37	116.00

II.—EARNINGS EQUAL TO COST OF LIVING.

	With dependents.		Without dependents.		Total.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Number of workers	410	884	300	381	710	1,265
Average of—						
Days employed	267.14	258.78	277.99	265.47	271.72	260.80
Earnings $	396.59	385.85	218.87	205.40	321.50	331.50
Cost of living $	396.59	385.85	218.87	205.40	321.50	331.50

III.—EARNINGS LESS THAN COST OF LIVING.

	With dependents.		Without dependents.		Total.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Number of workers	245	181	61	65	306	246
Average of—						
Days employed	233.61	209.64	218.11	229.82	230.52	214.97
Earnings $	356.12	300.25	160.67	147.79	317.16	259.96
Cost of living $	412.86	374.88	191.10	191.48	368.66	326.42
Deficit $	56.74	74.63	30.43	43,69	51.50	66.46

In the first class the number of days employed was almost exactly the same in both years, with a decrease of $22.88 in earnings, $8.25 in the cost of living and $14.63 in the surplus. In the second class the time employed shows an increase of almost 11 days, with a decrease of $10 in earnings and the cost of living. In the third class the time in 1885 was greater than in 1884 by 15.55 days and the earnings by $57.20; and though the cost of living increased by $42.24, the deficit of $51.50 is $14.96 less than in 1884. For both years the time employed is longest for the class having a surplus, and shortest for the class having a deficit—the difference being 48¼ days. The daily average rate of wages is also highest for workers having a surplus, as appears by the following table:

	First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Daily wages for workers—						
With dependents $	1.76⅔	1.82	1.48½	1.50	1.52	1.30
Without dependents $	1.23⅔	1.35⅓	78¾	77⅓	73⅔	64⅓
With and without do. $	1.55	1.63	1.18⅓	1.27	1.37½	1.21

In 1884 there was a marked uniformity in the shortened time and lowered wages from the first class to the second, and from the second to the third; which also is true of the statistics of 1885, with the exception of the rate of wages for workers with dependents in the third class. The high average of the cost of living for this class ($412.86), together with the high average of daily wages ($1.52) would indicate that a large proportion were workers of first rate rank, whose short time was due to some special circumstance—possibly a strike. Had they been employed the same number of days as workers with dependents in the first class, earnings at $1.52 per day would have exceeded cost of living by $10.50, instead of falling short by $56.74; while, on the other hand, had workers with dependents in the first class been employed the same number of days as those in the third, their earnings at $1.76⅔ per day would have exceeded cost of living by only $12.57, instead of $93.07. Thus it appears that with men in the general mass, time and the rate of wages are the essential data in working out the problem of a livelihood: a surplus or a deficit depends on the margin of a few days in the time employed, or of a few cents in the rate of daily wages earned.

Table XLII shows that out of the 2,637 workers who gave returns of earnings and cost of living for the year, 710 came out even : they made a subsistence only ; they were alive at the end of the year, with such bodily gain and mental progress as was possible under their circumstances. The number whose earnings exceeded cost of living was 1,621, and the number whose cost of living exceeded earnings was 306. Of the former, the average surplus of 810 workers ranged from the minimum to $50, of 410 from $50 to $100, and of 401 from $100 upwards ; whereas of the latter, the average deficit of 203 ranged from the minimum to $50, of 67 from $50 to $100, and of 36 from $100 to $300.

The chief items in the cost of living are rent, fuel, clothing and food, and workmen were asked to give these in detail, as in schedule B. There is a considerable diversity in the averages of these items for the several towns and cities, as will be seen by reference to Table XL ; but it must be borne in mind that the inquiry was made for the first time, and that exact figures cannot be given excepting by persons who keep expense accounts. The general averages for the nineteen towns and cities from which returns have been collected appear to be fair and moderate enough. Rent at $74.41 a year is only $6.20 a month, fuel at $40.53 is only the price of six tons of coal, and clothing at $19.03 per capita cannot be extravagant for a family one-half of whose members are over 16 years of age.* The average cost of food per capita, as ascertained from the returns, is $47.67, or $216.42 for an average family. A fair test of the accuracy of this average appears to be supplied by the statistics in Table XLIII, which gives in detail the quantity and value of food consumed at certain public institutions in the Province for a period of two weeks in February of this year. These institutions are the following :

I. Schools and Colleges : Agricultural College, Guelph ; School for the Blind, Brantford ; School for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville ; Presbyterian Ladies' College, Ottawa ; Baptist College, Toronto.

II. Provincial Prisons : Penitentiary, Kingston ; Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ; Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

III. Lunatic Asylums : The Provincial institutions in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston.

The reports for each of these institutions appear to have been prepared with the greatest possible care by responsible officers ; and in addition to quantities and values a register was kept of each meal, showing the number of persons at each, graded by ages, and the kinds of food supplied. Following is a description of persons and rations in the three classes of institutions :

Institutions.	No.	No. of meals supplied to persons—				Total meals.	Total No. of rations.†
		Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.		
Schools and colleges	5	42	2,478	6,992	17,123	26,635	8,878
Provincial prisons	4	42	1,092	4,641	52,208	57,983	19,328
Lunatic asylums........	4	418	434	168	131,198	132,218	44,073
Totals..............	13	502	4,004	11,801	200,529	216,836	72,279

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* For the 1,605 persons with dependents in Table XLI the average number in a family is 4.54, of whom 2.28 are over and 2.26 are under 16 years of age. To clothe such a family at all adequately for a year with $86.39 must test the resources of ingenuity and economy.

† A ration is the daily allowance of food to one person, and is taken in this Table as the equivalent of three meals.

From the food consumed in two weeks by 5,163 persons of various ages, as shown in this description, the following averages of the quantity and value of a daily ration are computed for the several classes of institutions:

CLASSES OF FOOD.	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.		PROVINCIAL PRISONS.		LUNATIC ASYLUMS.		ALL CLASSES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids	1.815	9.722	0.855	4.295	1.234	6.181	1.204	6.111
Vegetable albuminoids..	.984	2.287	1.950	3.361	1.156	2.740	1.347	2.850
Starchy foods	1.789	3.215	1.344	1.740	1.671	2.626	1.597	2.461
Miscellaneous	.021	0.953	0.014	0.374	0.028	1.008	0.024	0.832
Totals..............	4.609	16.177	4.163	9.770	4.089	12.555	4.172	12.254

These large institutions are enabled to purchase supplies at more favorable rates than private families can procure them, and, as a rule, waste of food is minimized where there are many consumers. Yet, at the average cost of food supplies for all institutions, the cost per capita for a year is $44.72, or only $2.95 less than the average in Table XLI, computed from returns made by workmen. At the prison rate the annual cost per capita would be $35.66; at the asylum rate it would be $45.82; and at the school and college rate it would be $59.04. These figures are possibly a little high for the average of a whole year, since they represent the food consumption of one of the coldest months in the year, when the greatest quantity of food is required to maintain animal heat; and in order to get a true average for the year it will be necessary to get reports from the same institutions for one of the summer months. But although it is then shown that the average is somewhat lower, the fact remains that the highest economy in food supplies is attainable where large quantities are purchased and prepared for the table, and it does not seem probable that the average of $47.67 for the yearly cost per capita of food for a workingman's family will be successfully challenged. At the same time it would be rash to assume from such limited data, and from the returns of one year, that the figure is an economic fact which time or circumstance cannot alter or affect.

RELATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.

With the view of ascertaining the relations of wage-workers to employers and employment, how far means are provided for their health and safety, and what opportunities are afforded for social culture and mental improvement, the collectors of the Bureau were given the following subjects for enquiry and report in the several towns and cities while employed in gathering the statistics of labor and wages:

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid per day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash?

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers?

3. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.—(1.) Have any strikes occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause of the strikes? and if settled, upon what terms? (3.) How many workers were affected in each strike? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequence of the strike?

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper

ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex? Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample, and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours?

5. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.—Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able as a rule to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

6. READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—(1.) Are reading rooms or libraries maintained in connection with any trade or occupation, or in any factory or workshop? (2.) How have they been established? how are they supported? and how are they patronized by workers? (3.) Give particulars as to each library or reading room—The number of volumes, periodicals and newspapers—When and how established and how maintained—Interest taken in them by employers and workers, etc.

1. Although the report in a few cases is that "there is no fixed pay-day," most establishments of any considerable size have regular days for paying their hands. Operatives are usually paid weekly or fortnightly, though in some establishments, including most railway shops and some of the cotton mills, wages are paid monthly. In the case of weekly or fortnightly payments the favorite pay-day appears to be Friday or Saturday, though there are exceptions, chiefly in favor of Monday. As a rule the full amount of wages due the workman is not paid on pay-day; an amount varying from one day's to one month's pay being retained in the employer's hands, usually for the time the workman remains in his employ. The reason assigned is generally said to be convenience in banking and keeping the accounts, but in some cases the amount appears to be reserved to secure notice from the employes in case of quitting work. One correspondent states that it is done "to draw interest on the men's money." Piece-work hands cannot, of course, from the nature of their employment, be paid with the same regularity as those working on time, and the rule in their case appears to be to pay them for all work which has undergone inspection up to, or within a certain time of pay-day. Hands are almost universally paid in cash, and only one or two small and debilitated concerns resort to the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory method of paying their employes by orders on stores. One establishment is reported as paying its men occasionally in a certain quantity of the goods they make, but this system of combining the functions of workmen and salesmen does not appear to give such unmixed satisfaction as to be likely to bring about its general adoption. Some large manufacturing establishments rent tenements to a certain number of their operatives, the rent being deducted from their wages.

2. Though a considerable number of accidents are reported, the great majority of them did not involve fatal or permanent injury, consisting chiefly of burns from molten metal, bruises, cuts by buzz-saws, planers, etc. Railway hands appear to be the chief sufferers from the more serious kinds of accidents. From St. Thomas four are reported on the Grand Trunk railway from coupling cars, one of which resulted fatally; one while stringing a bell cord, and one from the breaking of a whistle pipe in a locomotive cab. The correspondent reports that "defective construction is claimed by workers to be the cause of the above accidents" Two are reported on the Canada Southern railway by falling from engines, owing, it is said, to defective oilers; two while coupling cars, owing to defective couplers, and two in the shops of the same road, where, however, "with few exceptions the machinery is well protected." In none of these accidents were the victims fatally or permanently injured. A fatal accident occurred at London to one who is described as a "green boy from the old-country," by falling down an open elevator shaft, and another at Kingston by a stick of timber falling on a man while pulling down an old house. Machinery is generally reported to be sufficiently protected to prevent accidents with reasonable care on the part of the workers, but there are exceptions. An accident resulting in the death of a little girl took place in a Brantford factory. She was caught in an unprotected wire rope that ran through the floor of the workroom and drove part of the machinery. After the accident this rope was properly guarded. One correspondent reports that grist mill machinery is not well protected; that many gears, belts and pulleys running at a high rate of speed are left uncovered; and he mentions one accident due to this cause, in which a mill-wright was caught

by the beard and severely injured. The Hamilton correspondent, writing of the machinery in planing mills and box factories, says "it should be more protected, but many accidents would have been prevented had more caution been used." The Hespeler correspondent, in writing of some minor accidents, says "they can, and indeed must, be attributed to the carelessness of the persons injured." He and a large number of other correspondents report machinery to be sufficiently protected. The Belleville correspondent reports that "in most cases engines are run by young and incompetent hands."

3. Generally speaking, the relations between workers and employers seem to be most satisfactory. The strikes reported are few in number, and most of them appear to have been amicably settled in their incipiency. The Hamilton correspondent says that a strike which lasted less than half a day occurred in one of the shoe factories of that city. It arose upon a misinterpretation of Union regulations, and was settled upon a satisfactory explanation being given; 145 male and female workers were affected by the strike. Five moulders struck in one of the agricultural implement establishments at Oshawa, on account of notice of reduction of wages. The notice was withdrawn after six weeks time and about $350 in earnings had been lost. The moulders in a Belleville stove foundry struck, but finally accepted a small reduction in the price of piece-work and work was resumed. Two strikes took place in Toronto during the year, one by the Builders Laborers' Union, and one by the Plasterers' Union. The first, which lasted for five weeks, was for an increase of wages, and was settled by arbitration. It affected from 500 at the start to 250 at the time of settlement, and the loss in wages was about $16,000. The plasterers' strike was against the grading down system, which, the report states, was successfully resisted. The number of men affected or the loss in wages is not reported.

4. The general condition of the health of workers appears to be good, the average for out-door employes being, on the whole, considerably better than for in-door hands, though in the case of some in-door occupations, such, for example, as wood-working, the difference is scarcely perceptible. One report states that female employes are subject to "fainting and spasms, apparently through being obliged to work in a standing position in many places." Factories and workshops appear to be, as a rule, fairly well ventilated, especially those erected within the last few years, the exceptions being usually found in the larger city establishments. The Hamilton correspondent, writing of stove factories, says that the "the ventilation in a number of shops is very imperfect, particularly the casting cleaning rooms." He says further: "In the shoe factories, as a rule, no effort is made on the part of the proprietors to secure pure fresh air, and numerous complaints have been made by the workers in these factories of the foul smells." Another, writing from London respecting the tailoring and dressmaking trades, says: "There is no proper ventilation. A dozen girls are stuck in a room 12 x 14; no washrooms or closets attached to any of them that I could hear of." Water-closets are provided for the convenience of workers with the single exception above noted, and where both sexes are employed separate ones are provided for each sex. But in the great majority of cases they are reported to be kept "in a very filthy condition," though this particular evil is in some cases ascribed to the carelessness of the workers themselves. There is no doubt, however, that a little well-directed supervision is much needed in this direction, and that it would do much to mitigate what is evidently a very common sanitary defect. In some few cases wash-rooms are provided for workers, and in nearly all an abundant supply of excellent water is available for their use. The report from Oshawa states that isolated cases of diphtheria have occurred amongst the families of workers, "ascribed to impure water owing to the proximity of privies. The water supply is from wells; the water as a rule being good, unless contaminated as referred to." The means provided for escape in case of fire in large factories do not appear to be very generally satisfactory. The correspondent in Hamilton, reporting with reference to an industry carried on in very large buildings and employing a large number of hands, says that no direct means of escape are provided in the event of fire, other than those used on all occasions for exit, and they would be insufficient in case of fire. The correspondent at St. Thomas, replying to the question as to the adequacy of the means of escape in case of fire, replies; "No; the doors nearly all swing in, and in upper floors there are no fire escapes." Another,

writing from Guelph, says: "The factories are very badly arranged in this respect, there being little or no provision made for fire." The question, Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? is generally answered in the negative, but in one or two large factories the opposite practice appears to prevail.

5. As a general rule factories and shops were kept running the whole year, barring the usual periods necessary for stock-taking, repairs, and other purposes incidental to trade. In some lines of manufacture, however, and particularly foundry and machine shops, agricultural works, edge tool factories and sewing machine factories, over production or reduced demand for certain classes of goods necessitated a curtailment of output in some shops, either by way of closing down for a few months, working on three-quarters or other fractional time, or working with a decreased number of hands. These, however, are reported to be exceptional cases, and accordingly workers as a rule have been able to find steady employment. It appears to be a pretty general custom for employes to work from one to five hours less on Saturdays than upon other days of the week. In most cases they either lose their wages proportionately or make up the lost time during the week, but in Peterborough, Guelph, and probably some other towns, an hour is allowed on Saturdays without any deduction from the weekly wages.

6. The last topic in the schedule was with reference to whether reading rooms or libraries were maintained in connection with any trade or occupation, or in any factory or workshop, and it is to be regretted that the replies under this head are rather monotonously in the negative. The following are the exceptions reported:

The St. Thomas correspondent writes:

> The Railway branch of the Y. M. C. A. have a good reading room and library, organized in 1882. The reading room is 18x50 feet; library, 16x22; office, 14x20; committee room, 20x30; bath room, two tubs, water closet, urinal and toilet and washroom. It is supported by a membership fee of $2 and contributions of from $3 to $25. It has 900 volumes, worth $1,000; an organ given by the Canada Southern railway men (officers?), and piano by Mr. Vanderbilt. The reading matter on the tables costs $70 per year.

The Brantford correspondent writes:

> The only library in connection with any of the establishments here is at the Grand Trunk works, where also is a reading room in which the leading newspapers may be seen on the tables. It is managed by the men and is well sustained.

The Hamilton correspondent says:

> There is a library in connection with the Grand Trunk railway shops but it has not been in use for some years. It was established by donations, proceeds of picnics, entertainments, etc., and supported by contributions when in working order.

The Kingston correspondent writes:

> There is no library or reading room except in connection with the Kingston and Pembroke railway. It was established by the employes and supported by them with a small grant from the company each year. It is largely patronized by the employes.

The Guelph correspondent says:

> There are no reading rooms in connection with any factory, but we have a free library and reading room, maintained by the city, which is well patronized.

The Belleville correspondent writes:

> The only public reading room in the city is the Mechanics' Institute. It is patronized by the better class of workmen.

The Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, established a free library for the benefit of their employes, in January, 1885. The reading matter consists of about 75 of the leading English and American literary and scientific magazines and newspapers. These, after being kept on file in the library for a certain length of time, are lent to employes for home reading, under certain by-laws and regulations prescribed by the Workman's Library Association of the company. The company have also established a memorial hall and a lecture room. The former was established in memory of the late Charles A. Massey, manager and vice-president of the company, and is used for holding literary and musical entertainments among the employes of the establishment, chiefly during the winter months. The lecture-room is used for Sunday school purposes for the benefit of the children of employes and such others as may choose to avail themselves of its advantages. The library, lecture room, etc., seem to be well patronized, especially by the better class of employes, though, as regards the first mentioned, its patronage has been lessened to some extent by the establishment of the free city library.

Messrs. H. E. Clarke & Co., of Toronto, had a free library and reading room in operation for some time for the benefit of their employes, but upon the establishment of the public library it was discontinued, and the books donated to the hospital. The library, which consisted of between 300 and 400 books and magazines contributed by those connected with the establishment and their friends, was well patronized during its existence.

GENERAL NOTES ON LABOR AND WAGES.

Almonte.—The shops and factories have been running steadily on full time during the past year, with the exception of the Almonte Knitting Company's mill, which was closed for about two months during the early part of last winter, the cause said to be for necessary repairs. Factory hands, with the above exception, have had steady employment during the past year. Although the woollen manufacturing business has been unprofitable during the year, yet the mills have been kept running at full time, giving steady employment to the operatives, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of trade, wages were maintained at the same rate as for some years previous. Building operations were unusually brisk during the year, which caused outside labor to be prosperous during the summer months. There are no reading rooms nor libraries maintained in connection with any trade, factories or workshops, but there is a Mechanics' Institute with a large library connected, which is available to all who desire to become members.

Brantford.—In the closing months of 1884 reductions in wages and short time were general throughout the workshops of the city, and it was not until late in the spring of 1885 that the manufacturing establishments, particularly agricultural implement shops, resumed full time. The cause assigned for this dulness was the troubles in the North-West. About the middle of May, however, a gradual increase took place in the number of workers; all of the various establishments began running full time and they have been busy since with the exception of the cotton and wincey mills, which were running on irregular and short time during the summer months. It is difficult to arrive at any accurate estimate of wages earned by those who work by the piece and on irregular time. If workmen would endeavor to keep an account of their wages and cost of living it would tend in a great measure to habits of economy. Accidents are numerous in all factories where machinery is used, as every kind of work is done by machines dangerous to employes, if not well understood. Many sustain injuries on account of their own carelessness, but sometimes an accident occurs which brings into prominence the question of supervision of all factories and workshops. A Factory Act, with inspection of all manufacturing establishments, would meet the wishes of a large and growing constituency, particularly those artisans who come here from the old country, where legislation of this kind is in force, and who feel that here the Government should exercise some sort of supervision where so many are engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country. Any action of the employers of labor that would tend to the comfort and convenience of those workingmen who all the year round eat their noonday meal on the workbench or forge would be appreciated by a large number of workers in every large factory and workshop. The only library in connection with any of the establishments here is at the Grand Trunk works, where also is a reading room in which the leading newspapers may be seen on the tables. It is managed by the men, and is well sustained. There is also a life insurance and direct benefit fund in cases of sickness or accidents; it is managed by the company and gives good satisfaction. Among workingmen there are direct benefit funds to relieve distress in case of sickness or otherwise. These are managed by the different unions and do a great amount of good. The very best of good feeling exists between the employers and their men here, as kindly acts of most of them amply prove.

Cornwall.—The wage earning population of Cornwall has as a general thing done very well the past year. The factories have been running very steady. Though there is not much change in the rate of wages, it still has been a large increase to the worker's earnings, as little time has been lost compared to last year. The sash and door factories have been running full time. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons have done very well, as many houses were built this summer and some of them were substantial ones. About the holidays every one expects a dulness for out-door workers, and as a general thing the winter season is dull here; but there are always a few employed during the winter finishing up work commenced in the last of the season. The different factories have gone to large expense providing precautionary measures in case of fire. They have force pumps in use which will, with the good supply of hose kept on hand, drown out a fire in a few minutes in any part of the buildings. At certain distances all around the mill hydrants are placed, and a squad are usually drilled to act as firemen.

Gananoque.—The majority of men say the last year has been better for them than the two previous years. The time employed depends largely on the water supply, and last summer the Water Power Co. improved their property at the south of Charleston lake, thereby draining the whole area of the lake and several smaller ones emptying into it. One important business change was made—the carriage works' property was bought by a party of capitalists from Cincinnati, who greatly enlarged their business, turning out eight hundred cutters and sleighs for the winter. The clothes wringer and corset steel works of Cowan and Atkinson were destroyed by fire in March, but they have been rebuilt on a different site and will shortly be in working order. The axle works closed for about a month on account of overstock, and the shovel, spade and fork works for about the same time on account of small demand for that class of goods.

Hamilton.—During the fall months of 1884 the building trades were active, completing nearly all work then under construction before winter fairly set in, thus throwing upon the market nearly all those engaged in these trades until spring. The spring opened with favorable prospects and assisted to a very great extent by the reduction of the hours of labor from 60 to 55 hours per week, agreed upon by these Trades Unions and the Builders' Associations, regulated the work so equitably that many who opposed the reduction of the hours of labor very soon acknowledged their approval, and friendly relations existed throughout the season, notwithstanding the predictions of many that there would be trouble over the reduction. Summer opened with no change except a slight weakening on the part of the carpenters and painters, who experienced a dull spell, but as the summer advanced all were steadily employed. The fall opened with nearly all employed and work continued brisk until a scarcity of brick occurred, owing to large shipments being made to Toronto, Woodstock and other places. This created a dulness which continued throughout the season, with no change. But altogether a fair season is acknowledged by all. Pay-days are fortnightly, and on Saturday, with one day's pay kept back, and workmen always paid in cash.

The tobacco industry is a very important one to the workers of the city, employing a large number of male and female labor in the manufacture of cigars and plug tobacco. The latter business was active throughout the season, with apparently friendly relations existing between employer and employe. In the cigar trade occurred the only important strike of the year, which resulted in about 200 workers being thrown out of employment for about six months. A difference arose between the cigar-makers' union and the manufacturers, which resulted in a combination of manufacturers being formed under $500 bonds to resist the union, who were apparently locked out unless they acceded to the terms of the combination. Arbitration was resorted to by the workers, but without any good result. Non-union cigar makers were brought into the city, and at one time grave fears of trouble were prevalent throughout the city. A break was made in the ranks of the manufacturers by the united efforts of organized labor, after which a gradual weakening of the combination was perceptible until the early fall, when a majority of the shops were employing union labor again. So determined was the combination in this case that a suit was entered in the courts to recover the amount of bond from the manufacturer who withdrew from the Association.

In the cotton mills no change has taken place. The mills are running nearly full time. Wages are very low, however, many at times being unable to procure enough to exist upon, and are hoping for an increase of wages, or other employment. No strikes have occurred, but murmurs of discontent have been heard on several occasions.

The clothing industry, especially the wholesale manufacturing business, has been more or less affected by the late North-West troubles. During the summer months the trade was dull, but the fall brought a change for the better, and it has continued fair. Day workers in the sweat shops (principally females) have been steadily employed, but wages are very low, and such shops as a rule have poor ventilation.

The shirt-makers are about the worst paid class of female workers to be found in the city. Fortnightly pay-days are the rule, but many, after working steadily for two weeks, will have earned only three or four dollars—few making more than six dollars per fortnight. Good ventilation and excellent water in these shops.

The printing trade experienced a very dull winter and summer. Spring entered with fair prospects, but gradually became dull as summer advanced. As fall approached business braced up a little, and as the winter set in all were fairly employed. Pay-days are weekly as a rule in the printing trade, and payments are made in cash.

Labor has experienced a very quiet year, particularly those who generally follow municipal works, owing to the large importations of Italian laborers brought to work upon the cedar block pavement, of which there has been a considerable amount done. Numerous complaints were made to those in authority at the great injustice done this class, a large proportion of whom have been ratepayers for years, and have been unable to secure employment even at the small pittance paid by the contractors. That class of laborers engaged in brickmaking, while their season was very short owing to late spring frosts, yet had a brisk summer, and very fair wages were made.

Teamsters were busy all season. The increased amount of block-paving done, in addition to general work, made quite a demand for teams and teamsters; in fact the months of August and September were the busiest season ever experienced.

On the whole the past season has been favorable to all branches of industry. With no extra demand for labor, all have been fairly employed, and with but one or two exceptions harmony prevailed throughout the city between the two great elements, Capital and Labor.

KINGSTON.—Trade and business in this city for the past year have been very dull. Building work, however, has been very good, men with money taking advantage of the low wages to have it done cheaply. The locomotive works, which formerly employed five hundred men, have been closed for nearly two years. The car works are also closed, throwing 150 more out of employment. With so many men out of regular work, wages are greatly reduced, laborers working for as low as eighty cents per day. The cotton mill hands were on short time for a period during the summer, and the knitting mill alone made full time during the year. The piano factory was closed for three months during the summer, but is now running with greatly reduced number of hands. The Kingston foundry has been on short time for a period, and with reduced force. In former years there were shipped from this port to the United States thousands of tons of iron ore brought down from the back country, which was opened up by the Kingston and Pembroke railway, but owing to the great depression in the iron trade the mines have been closed during the past year and not one pound has been shipped. The forwarding and transportation companies also have done very little, vessels not coming this way with grain, owing, it is said, to the high canal tolls There have been no strikes in the city. Men who have employment are very glad to take whatever wages are offered them, for if anyone refuses there are a great many glad to take his place.

OSHAWA.—Owing to so many of the works in town having been closed down last winter, great suffering occurred amongst the wage workers, which continued until the spring. The benevolent societies and labor organizations formed a relief committee and solicited subscriptions from the citizens, who contributed liberally, by which means many of the most needy were enabled to tide over the severe winter. The tanneries and carriage works have run steadily during the year, with good prospects for the coming one.

OTTAWA.—Owing to the large number of public works and building operations which have been carried on in and around Ottawa, the demand for laboring men and such mechanics as carpenters, bricklayers, etc., was greater than the supply, and wages, as a rule, were a shade higher than in 1884. But of course the greater portion of these works, together with the saw-mills, were obliged to cease operations with the advent of cold weather. This caused a slight reaction in the labor market, but they can invariably find employment around the city during winter, or by going to the woods. Of course there are some cases of destitution but they are almost invariably the result of sickness, laziness, or drink, and not necessarily the result of lack of work.

Peterborough.—Owing to the large building operations of a number of the leading property owners here the demand for labor of all kinds has been brisk during the last two or three years. In the season of 1884 about a quarter of million of dollars was expended on the erection of new buildings, and a like amount in 1885, consisting of stores, dwellings and factories. Among the latter is included the Powel & Jones stove works, removed here from Smith's Falls, and the lock factory, a new industry. There are three woollen mills—the Auburn employing 150 hands, Brodie's, 75, and Melson's, 10; a stove factory, 55; a lock factory, 45 to 50; bridge works, 30; a pork packing factory, 12; a foundry, 65 to 90; agricultural implement works, 70 to 80; two canoe factories, about 25; five flouring mills, about 25; three furniture factories, about 50; two planing mills, about 20; biscuit factory, 12; brewery, 12; five saw mills, manufacturing about forty million feet of lumber annually, and a number of other factories manufacturing articles for local consumption. Owing to the general depression in trade many of these have reduced the number of their employes, and the figures above given represent the reduced numbers. Taking everything into consideration the condition of the working classes is very fair.

St. Thomas.—Representative men in all departments on the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern railways here urge the following reforms: That laws be framed and enforced prohibiting the use of outside valve oilers on any locomotive. That railway companies be compelled to erect semaphores with signal lights at proper distances on both sides of all stations and switches, and red order boards with red and white lights, and red and green lights on all switches, with red and white targates. That all head lamps be provided with red and green shades. That the best improved car coupler be used and all dangerous dead woods abolished. That caboose tracks be provided at all terminal points. That a stated number of cars comprise a freight train, under control of five as crew, grades and engine power considered. That no railway company have the power to fine an employe for being garnisheed, as many have suffered by this persecution owing to low wages. That companies be disallowed the power to reduce their employes' wages without at least one month's notice thereof. That the same notice of dismissal be given employes as is required of employes seeking their resignation. That equal pay be allowed for equal work, regardless of length of service. That no company shall black-list their employes for any offence, fancied or real. That a board of arbitrators be selected, composed of men in the interest of the company and a like number in the interest of the employes (elected by themselves), with power to settle all differences. That railway employes be under the immediate control of their superintendent, with power to refer unfair decisions to the board of arbitrators for finality. That Government, at its earliest convenience, appoint a railway commission to make a rigid investigation into the true state of affairs existing between employers and employes. Stationary engineers urge that engineers should pass an examination before a competent board, or not be allowed to run an engine and endanger the lives and property of the public.

Stratford.—During the latter part of 1884 and the forepart of 1885 some of the works were running short time, but during the summer and fall all the shops, with one exception, were running full time, and in some cases overtime. The city built a new stone bridge across the river Avon, giving occupation for over three months to a large number of stone-masons and laborers. The Water Supply Co. extended their water mains largely during the summer, and gave employment to many laboring men. The county of Perth has in course of erection a new court house and gaol, which will not be finished, however, until near the close of 1886. These public works going on in the city have made times pretty good for laborers, masons and stonecutters during the summer months, but a great many men were idle during the late fall and winter months. Two new industries have been started, viz., Bates' Cardigan Overshoe and Knitting Factory, and the J. A. Kirke Wool Stock Mills. These have started on a comparatively small scale, but it is intended to about double their capacity the coming season; they give employment chiefly to females. Wages as a rule have not been as high the past two years as in the two years previous, a state of affairs which a great number of wage-earners ascribe to assisted immigration. Up to this summer there has been no labor organization here, but in the latter part of the summer the Knights of Labor instituted an assembly, which has been taken hold of most energetically by the workmen of the city. The first assembly soon becoming unwieldy, owing to the large numbers joining, another has been instituted which promises soon to become as strong as the first. No strikes have occurred during the year except in one of the printing offices, and this only lasted for a day or two. The payment of wages in general appears to be very satisfactory, the practice in almost all the shops and factories being to pay in cash weekly or monthly. In some shops employes are paid in full every week, but in others one week's pay is held back. The relations between employers and employes generally appear to be of a very amicable nature. The general health of the workers is reported good. Factories and shops in general are well ventilated, and so arranged as to afford an easy means of exit in case of fire, the doors of none of the shops being locked or bolted during working hours.

Toronto.—The winter of 1884-5 was no improvement on that of 1883-4, whether considered as to its temperature or in furnishing employment to workmen. The large numbers who found relief throughout the cold months at the doors and through the hands of the various city charitable and benevolent societies bear ample testimony to the fact. A rather long and unusually raw spring retarded building operations until well into the season, so that the temporary boom which followed was due rather to this than to any increase in the volume of business in the building lines over that of previous seasons. All through the season the labor market furnished many more seeking employment in all callings than could be accommodated. As an offset to this, however, the fine fall weather enabled many, and especially those engaged in any out-door vocation, to make up in some degree for the lost time of the spring, as well as to that extent shortening the length of the coming winter.

PART IV.

MINERALS AND MINING.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

For the purpose of gaining information on the progress of mining operations in the Province it has been necessary to make long and sometimes arduous journeys to the scenes in which they are carried on. Numerous efforts have been made to obtain statistics and reports of progress from the owners of mining properties, but almost invariably without success. A part of the information required is of a technical character, and few men even among those who are in charge of works are able to give it intelligently. Besides, the writing of reports is out of their line, and being sufficiently employed with business affairs they are not disposed to give time for labor that does not promise them an immediate return. There are exceptions, of course, but in the case of the exceptions there is a risk of exaggerated statements being made with a view to boom the property. On the whole, therefore, it is better to get all information relating to mines and the mining industry on the grounds, even although the work be toilsome and the experiences occasionably disagreeable. I have always been cordially received among mining men, and besides every opportunity being afforded for inspection of the works, the officers in charge have cheerfully given statistics relating to laborers, wages, output, values, etc., producing their books where it was necessary to procure exact statements.

In visiting the silver mines of the Lake Superior region I had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Peter McKellar of Fort William, himself an old explorer and one of the best geologists in the country. To Mr. McKellar I am indebted for information concerning the Huronian and Partridge lake gold mines, as well as of the zincblende mine near Nepigon bay, which, for want of time, I was unable to visit personally. To Mr. George Mitchell, real estate agent at Rat Portage, I am indebted for an account of the gold mines on Lake of the Woods, all of which were closed down last fall.

While there appears to be a large area of poor and rocky land in this Lake Superior district, and especially along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Norland, 55 miles west of Port Arthur, to Rat Portage, there is a very considerable area of wooded land in the region southward of the railway. Soil of excellent quality is found soon after crossing the Kaministiquia river, in the township of Paipoonge, and extending to Whitefish lake, fifty miles from Port Arthur. It is chiefly clay loam, and well timbered with white poplar, birch, jack-pine, and a little spruce and balsam. Should the mines prove to be productive, the land will doubtless be speedily settled upon, and farmers there could depend on a good home market for all their surplus products. The chief drawback at the present time, both to the development of the mines and the settlement of the country, is the want of communication with either the railway or the lake. But a good road is now under construction, starting from the Oliver road, and having its proposed terminus on Whitefish lake. It was located last year as far as Silver Mountain mine, 21 or 22 miles from the Oliver road, four miles of which were completed, and a further length of eight miles opened as a fair winter road. It passes along the base of Rabbit Mountain, and within easy reach of almost all of the best mining localities.

GOLD.

Pine Portage Mine.—This mine is situated on Pine Portage bay, six and a half miles east of Rat Portage. It was discovered in 1869 by John G. Macdonald, but the property has since changed hands, and now the principal owner is Mr. T. W. Dobie, of Tilsonburgh. The vein ranges from four to ten feet in width, and has been traced by out-croppings fully a mile in slate and trap. The matrix is blue quartz, heavily charged with sulphurets of iron and silver-bearing galena. The visible gold generally appears in a flaky and leafy form. The concentrates never have been subjected to the furnace test, but tests made by acids show a yield ranging from $60 to $1,000 per ton. A stamping mill was erected in 1883 with five stamps, and shafting for five more which were placed the following year. The mill has two Frue vanners and a grinding pan. The engine for driving the stamp is of twenty-five horse power. Each stamp is supposed to have the capacity to crush a ton of ore in twenty-four hours, or say ten tons per day for the mill. One shaft has been sunk to a depth of 138 feet. This is half a mile from the shore and three and a half miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, and is at the junction of two veins. A cross cutting made at the depth of 100 feet to ascertain the width of the vein shows it to be over forty feet wide, and very rich. When worked in 1884 twenty men were employed, but the mine was closed down late in the fall of that year and nothing has been done since.

Winnipeg Consolidated.—This mine is situated on Big Stone bay, twelve miles east of Rat Portage. It was discovered in 1880 by George McVicar and two leads have been worked. The second vein was discovered in 1882 by George Mitchell and J. R. Brown, and a shaft sunk on it to a depth of twenty-five feet. This was afterwards abandoned because of water overflow, and in 1883 a five stamp mill was erected on the McVicar location, "F 22." It has a sixteen horse power engine with grinding pans and amalgamators. The working shaft is 132 feet deep, with four drifts or tunnels, the total length of which is 150 feet. The vein is six feet wide, with a pay streak of two and a half feet. It pinches in and spreads out continuously in the descent and the ore is chiefly free gold, with only a trace of silver, yielding from $40 to $600 per ton. The foot wall is black trap and the hanging wall yellow and blue slate. Gold has been found in the slate—a very rare occurrence. After a depth of forty feet the quartz was found to be crystalized and heavily impregnated with gold. The mine was worked for about a year and at one time forty-two men were employed, some in the shaft, others getting out timber, etc. A substantial shaft house and other buildings have been erected. About $950 of gold has been taken out, but it has not paid expenses. It was closed in August, 1884. It is situated on the margin of the lake and steamboats of any capacity for the lake traffic can land at the wharf. Water for feeding the stamps is pumped out of the lake.

Argyle Mine.—This mine is situated on Clearwater bay, four miles south of lake Deception on the Canadian Pacific railway, sixteen miles west of Rat Portage. The vein is of rose quartz, about four feet in width, and is impregnated with iron pyrites and other sulphides. It was discovered by Alexander McFadden and Martin Sherlock in 1880, who sold out to Stephen Knight of Winnipeg for $5,000. Mr. Knight formed the Argyle Mining Company in 1882 and proceeded to erect a ten stamp mill with Frue vanners. No working shaft has been sunk, but a series of test pits have been put down showing visible gold. It was worked for six months, but the results were not satisfactory owing to the manner of conducting operations.

A number of other leads have been discovered in this part of the country, and test pits have been sunk to depths of ten, fifteen and twenty feet, shows of gold ore being found of varying degrees of richness. Work at the three mines referred to has been stopped, mainly for want of funds. A number of capitalists have been making inquiries with a view to investment, but one and all hesitate so long as questions involving the title to the minerals are pending between the local and the federal governments. Experts have visited the region in the interests of those capitalists and their reports have been exceptionally favorable.

Huronian Mine.—This mine is fifty miles west, south-west of Savanne station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and a mile south-west of Jackfish lake. It was discovered in 1871 by Peter McKellar of Fort William. The vein consists of chloritic and talcose slates in the Huronian formation, and out-crops at several places five to eight feet wide. It was pened out in 1871 and a half interest sold to Messrs. Frue & Sibley of Silver Islet. ome work was done in that and the following year, and a road thirteen miles in length was ut to lake Shebandowan. In 1874 the proprietors organized as the Jack-fish Lake lining Co., and a little work was done on this and other properties. But no substantial ork was done until 1881. In that year one and a half tons of ore were taken out and nt to New York for assay by Frue vanners and amalgamation. The test showed $26 free gold to the ton and $23 additional in sulphides. In that year a company was rmed, composed chiefly of Ottawa capitalists. The sum of $50,000 was paid for the roperty and $50,000 additional was put in as working capital. Mining was commenced March of 1882, with Mr. McKellar in charge as superintendent. Buildings were erected d a ten horse power engine put in, with Blake's pump and rock breaker, ten stamps, ur Frue vanners and two copper amalgamators. Between thirty and forty men were nployed up to October, 1884, when work was stopped until August, 1885. It is now eptember 20, 1885,) in full operation, employing forty men whose wages range from $30 month, with board, to teamsters and other laborers, to $35 a month to carpenters and iners. Mr. Esweiler is in charge as superintendent. A shaft has been sunk to a depth 130 feet, the richest ore being found at a depth of 100 feet. At a depth of 55 feet one vel has been driven into the vein a depth of 150 feet, and one is now commencing 50 et lower. About 700 tons of ore have been milled and 40 tons of concentrates obtained, reraging $150 per ton, in addition to $1000 of free gold.

Highland Mine.—This and the Huronian mine are on the same vein, which has been pened by cross cuts for 2,000 feet on the latter and 1,000 feet on the former. The riginal owners were McKellar Brothers, John McIntyre, of Fort William, and others, nd they have sold a half interest to Messrs. Frue and Sibley. The chief drawback to e working of these mines is the difficulty of access, as the road which has been conructed is only passable in the winter season.

Partridge Lake Mine.—This mine is situated twenty miles west of Lac des Milles Lac, nd was discovered by Archibald McKellar in 1872. It was opened in the summer of 884 and one and one-half tons of ore taken out, assays of which gave $30 per ton with nows of free gold. A rich gold vein has also been discovered twenty miles west of artridge lake, on Ossinawan lake, but very little has been done on it. The proprietors re Messrs. George McLaren and John McKellar.

Richardson Mine.—This once famous mine is located on lot 17, 5th concession of adoc, county of Hastings. It was discovered in 1866 and was worked off and on for a uple of years. Then the property became the subject of litigation, but for the last velve or thirteen years it has been in the hands of a syndicate who resumed work in ecember last, after the mine had been idle for many years. The present owners are en of large means, and it is expected that the value of the property will be fairly tested. he old shaft, which is not on the main vein, has been pumped out and is being driven a greater depth, and a new shaft has been opened about 100 feet further north, on the ain vein. At the time I visited it (in the latter part of March) a depth of about 40 et had been reached. If satisfactory results are obtained it is probable that the ore ken out of this mine will be treated for the present at Brown's stamping mill at Banckburn, which will be repaired for the purpose. The vein is quartz, spar and dolomite, ixed with sulphurets. As an indication of the richness of this mine, a gentleman inrmed me that he saw 192 dwt. of gold washed out of two shovelfuls in 1866, and one an got a lump of rock which he sold for $400. Miners on the works are paid at the te of $1 per day.

Deloro Mine.—Work on this mine was stopped on the 5th of January last. The e is undoubtedly rich, but hitherto the most economical process of working it does not pear to have been tried at the mill, and a large sum of money has been expended on perimental work. Successful results were formerly obtained at the old stamp mill on e premises, the yield being $14 to $18 per ton as it came from the mine. One shaft is wn 200 feet, and during last season a large quantity of ore was taken out.

Craig Mine.—This mine is in Tudor township, Hastings county. The vein is well defined and rich in gold and copper sulphurets. Quantities of the ore have been treated in the Bannockburn crusher and a few hundred dollars taken out, but the mine has been closed for the last two or three years.

Gladstone and Sulphuret Mines.—These mines, which were discovered in 1868 or 1869, are on the Moira river, on lots 16 and 17 in the 11th concession of Marmora. The Sulphuret vein, which runs east and west, is supposed to be the same as that of the Richardson mine. The Gladstone vein runs northeast and southwest. Four shafts have been sunk in the latter, the deepest of which is about 60 feet, and the others about 40 feet. It is now owned by a syndicate of five capitalists in Belleville, who took out about $22,000 in 1879 and 1880. It was worked for several years previously, and altogether about $30,000 has been taken out. A small opening had been made in the Sulphuret mine before the syndicate got possession, but the ore was never milled. The syndicate have sunk two shafts, one 30 feet and the other 40, and have a five stamp mill on the property. The gold is free, and has yielded on working tests from $8 to $85 per ton. In the Gladstone mine the gold was taken out by a process of crushing, roasting and amalgamation. In the Sulphuret mine the gold is so fine that all work by this process was lost. It was consequently worked by a process known to California miners, which consists in roasting sulphurets in kilns arranged in such a way as to hold about three charges, and after roasting for three hours the bottom charge is dumped into strong salt brine mixed with a little cyanide of potassium and sulphate of copper. It slakes like lime and the gold amalgamates readily by the ordinary process. The great economy of this method is, that once the kiln is fired roasting can continue without extra fuel. It furnishes its own fuel and will run perpetually. No appreciable quantity, however, was treated except for test.

Feigle Mine.—This is on the Gladstone vein and the lode has a length of about 300 feet. It was worked in 1877, '78, and '79, and about $40,000 of gold taken out. The vein at both ends dips into the Gladstone.

Bannockburn Mine.—Some grand specimens have been taken out of this mine, but gold was not obtained in paying quantities. A five stamp mill has been erected here, the property of Mr. Alexander Brown.

NOTE—Mr. Peter McKellar, of Fort William, writes me under date of December 24: The Huronian gold mine is working a force of six miners, and it is expected that this force will be largely increased before the end of January. The mill test made in the fall proved satisfactory. The whole rock from the drifts averaged over $12 to the ton. By separating some of the poorer rock the average could be raised much higher. In this test over forty tons were run through the mill. Mr. Crow, who made the test, is an old experienced western mill man.

Mr. Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, writes under date of January 22: The Huronian mine lies in about the centre of the township of Moss, half way between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the international boundary. The Huronian is pretty well developed by practical mining with shafts and drifts, and at present there is a large quantity of ore in sight, carrying a good percentage of gold and silver. The company have now a stamp mill and concentrating process erected. There are fifty men employed there this winter, but the greatest drawback to development is the means of communication. The company have a larger quantity of concentrated ore on hand, averaging about $200 to the ton, but have no means of transportation to either railway or water excepting by teaming it over fifty miles, which of course would absorb all the profit.

SILVER.

Silver Islet.—This well-known mine is 1,260 feet deep. It was discovered in 1868 and work began on it in the following year, and was continued with occasional intervals until March, 1884, since which time it has been idle. It is stated that $3,500,000 worth of silver has been taken out.

Rabbit Mountain Mine.—This mine is on location 39 T, on the boundary of 40 T, and covers a territory of 480 acres. It is 25 miles from Port Arthur, and about 650 feet above the level of Lake Superior, as measured by an aneroid barometer. It is situated in the cleft of the range, the mountain on the south-eastern side rising almost perpendicular to a height of 180 feet. It is a double vein, in black slate capped with trap, and dips to the north-west. It was opened in 1882, and a company to operate it was organized in August, 1884, consisting of General Wild, Oliver Donnais and Daniel McPhee. Four shafts have been sunk; number one to a depth of 42 feet; number two, 150 feet; number three, 24 feet; and number four, 25 feet. In number two shaft a tunnel has been opened at a depth of 60 feet, running 80 feet in one direction and 64 feet in the opposite direction. Thirty tons of picked ore were shipped last year to the smelting works at Newark, N.J., up to the date of my visit (September 18), and ten tons more were ready for shipment. The ore from number one shaft yielded 742 oz. per ton, equal to $808.78; number two, 200 oz., equal to $218, and number three, 144 oz., equal to $156.96. Some ore taken out of number one shaft has assayed as high as $9,000 per ton. Thirty men were employed on the works during the past season, under Capt. McComber as superintendent, sixteen of whom were miners. The rate of wages was $2 per day without board, to miners and laborers alike. A fifteen horse power engine is used for hoisting the ore.

Silver Falls Mine.—This mine is on Silver creek, about 32 miles from Port Arthur and 725 feet above the level of the lake. The vein is promising, but the work on it had made but little progress at the time of my visit.

Silver Hill Mine.—This mine is six miles farther on, in the direction of Silver Mountain. Its elevation is 825 feet above the level of the lake, as measured by an aneroid barometer. The vein has been stripped for some distance, but no work was in progress at the time of my visit.

East Silver Mountain Mine.—This mine is on location R 54, 42 miles from Port Arthur, and 850 feet above lake Superior. The vein near the base of the mountain runs south-west and north-east, and is about four feet wide. In the ascent of the mountain it is found to take a turn due west, widening to seven or eight feet. The vein is calc spar in black slate, but the top of the mountain is capped with trap, across which the vein is easily traced. The discoverer was Oliver Donnais, and last year he succeeded in interesting a Cleveland syndicate in the property. They proceeded to erect works and supply the necessary machinery for prosecuting the work early in the summer. Mining operations began on the 23rd of July, and two shafts were sunk. Number one, about 50 feet up the mountain, was down to a depth of 20 feet at the date of my visit. Number two, 600 feet south-west of number one, on the top of the mountain—which is 250 feet above the plain—was down to a depth of 45 feet. At number one the vein runs south-west by north-west, and about midway between number one and number two it takes a turn and runs due west. Number two shaft is in pure white calc spar with traces of fluor spar and quartz, but without any show of silver. Two adits were also being driven into the side of the mountain to cross-cut the vein. Number one is 55 feet from the base and has penetrated the black slate a distance of 230 feet. Number two is 116 feet above the base of the mountain, and has been driven 55 feet. At this depth the superintendent naturally expected to strike the vein, but as only a faint show of it was visible in one of the adits a fear was entertained that it had pinched out. A few more days' work, the superintendent informed me, would decide the question. Thirty-three men were employed, 24 of whom were miners and the rest wood choppers and laborers, the rate of wages being $2 per day and board. An area of about five acres of woods was chopped and cleared, and a number of necessary buildings erected in connection with the works.

West Silver Mountain Mine.—This mine is on the western slope of Silver Mountain and on the same vein as the East Silver Mountain mine, from which it is distant about one mile. It is about 125 feet above the level of the plain on the eastern side. An adit has been driven into the face of the rock a distance of 30 feet, and at the extreme end of it a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 feet. The vein is in black clay slate, is 15 feet wide and dips about 5° north. The matrix is calcareous and fluor spars, with a trace of quartz and clay slate, and the show of native and glance silver was very promising.

Crown Point Mine.—This mine is a quarter of a mile due north of the East Silver Mountain mine, on a parallel lode and 150 feet above the level of the plain. It is a true fissure vein, runs nearly due east, in clay slate, and is about 2½ feet wide. An adit has been driven into the side of the mountain to the depth of 70 feet, with a cross cut of 20 feet from the hanging wall, 65 feet from the mouth. Specimens of silver ore taken out near the surface are very rich, and the outlook is encouraging. Messrs. Cummings and Montgomery are the owners of the property. Work was begun on the first of June.

Gerrard's Mine.—This mine is on locations 121 and 122, up the Little Gull river, five miles west of Whitefish lake. It is a spar vein, three feet wide, on the west side of the mountain, the dip being 7 feet in 30. The wall rock is diorytie and slate below. On the east side of the mountain the vein is 3½ feet wide, the rock on that side being jasper and on the other granite. Here the dip of the vein is to the south, one foot in ten. The general trend of the vein is north-west and south-east. Both veins show sulphurets of silver.

Holbert's Mine.—This mine is in the same range as the last. There are two veins, one 2½ feet wide and the other 3½ feet, in the former of which black leaf silver is found, and in the latter native silver. It is situated on Sunset lake, south of Whitefish lake. The indications are said to be very good in both veins.

Beaver Mine.—This mine is on Beaver Mountain, which is 230 feet high, two miles south-west of Rabbit Mountain, and is owned by Messrs. Keefer, Furlong, McPhee & Donnais, the latter two of whom were the discoverers. Work was begun in November, 1884. Two adits have been driven on the west side, the first 25 feet from the base, reaching a depth of 200 feet, and the second 105 feet from the base, reaching a depth of 135 feet. Both are in black slate, the extent of the fault being about 15 feet, but the vein was not reached at the time of my visit on September 20th. On the eastern side of the mountain one adit has been driven to a depth of 30 feet into the vein from a point 155 feet from the base of the mountain, 75 feet from the summit, and 100 feet above the level of the Rabbit Mountain mine. The hanging wall here is trap, and the foot wall a silicious clay slate. The vein is of calcareous spar, three feet wide, a portion of it being a greenish, soft, soapy stone of a talcose nature. There is a good show of silver, with zincblende and fine galena. On the west side the vein is a calcareous spar, 15 feet wide, with a horse of slate 6 feet in width occurring in its course. The top of the mountain is trap and the course of the vein is clearly traced nearly the whole distance on the surface from one side of the mountain to the other, the breadth of the mountain at its base being over 400 feet. Eight men were employed on the works, six of whom were miners. The rate of wages was $2 per day to miners and $1.75 to common laborers, with board.

Several other silver mining locations have been tested in the region of country between Rabbit Mountain and Whitefish lake, but work on all of them, including Twin Cities mine, appears to have been abandoned for the present. At all the mines work is carried on with great difficulty, owing to the want of roads.

NOTE—Mr. Peter McKellar, of Port Arthur, writes me under date of December 24: The Silver Mountain bonanzo gave out. The company stopped work and took everything away before the close of navigation. Donnais's west end location, Silver Mountain, is not working at present, but it is expected to be in operation soon by a strong American company. Eleven tons of the ore of this lode were sent by rail to New York about two weeks ago. Should it turn out as expected I believe the American company will put on heavy works in the spring. The Beaver mine and Silver Creek location are being worked, and report says they are yielding good ore. Some ten tons of ore from the Beaver were shipped to New York about ten days ago, but the result will not be known for some time. Mr. Keefer has made arrangements with an American company by which a stamp mill with a capacity of 25 tons a day is to be erected at the Beaver, and the three mines, the Beaver, Silver Creek, and the Twin Cities, are to be worked for six months with a strong force of miners. Capt. Trethewey told me the other day that the company has purchased a lot of machinery from Silver Islet for the Beaver, such as air compressor, steam drills, etc. Capt. McComber has taken out some rich ore lately from the Rabbit Mountain mine and shipped several tons. It is claimed that a large stamp mill is to be erected at this mine shortly.

Mr. Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, writes as follows under date of January 22: The Beaver mine is ow working about 75 men, drifting three tunnels through the mountain, all of which are carrying a strong ein of silver ore, and there is now in view nearly 300 feet in depth of vein matter from the top of the ountain to the lower tunnel. Several car-loads of this ore have been shipped to New York for a test, and he lowest product was $160 to the ton. I was present myself at Riotte's metallurgical works in New York hen the last test was made which produced the above figures, and I was told by Mr. Riotte it was about the siest and cheapest ore to reduce in America. The process was simple, the ore first being crushed in a mill fine as flour, then put in the amalgamating vats with quicksilver, when 97 per cent. of it was saved. I so witnessed a test of the West Silver Mountain ore by the same process, which resulted in a larger yield an the Beaver. Three or four car-loads of the Rabbit Mountain ore have been shipped to different duction works in various parts of the United States and have resulted in a still larger yield than those I ve described. The Rabbit Mountain people are now sinking three shafts on their property and driving a ift which carries good milling ore. There are about 40 men employed on this property. Their agent is shipng to-day two car loads of rich ore to New York. They propose erecting a mill before the opening of vigation, when all their ore will be reduced on the spot. The Twin City mine is a fine, well-defined vein, rrying good milling ore, which tested in quantity from $100 to $300 to the ton. There are about twenty men nployed there at present. This ore will be reduced by the Beaver Mining Company as soon as their mill in operation. The Silver Creek mine, in the vicinity of the Beaver, is being operated by the Beaver mpany. It shows a splendid defined vein, carrying good pay rock. This ore will also be treated by the aver Mining Company, the agent of which is now in New York purchasing machinery for the erection of large mill. Two car-loads of the machinery are now here and are being teamed to the site. Judge Cross New York arrived here last week and has just concluded the purchase of the West Silver Mountain mine r $25,000, $10,000 of which was paid in cash yesterday, and a sleigh load of men left here to-day to start ork. This company are bound by their agreement with the former owners to erect a mill on the opening navigation. Were the Thunder Bay Colonization railway built and in operation from here to the south de of Hunter's Island, it would be the means of developing a large mineral, agricultural and timber untry in the western part of this Province, which is yet almost unknown to the people of the east. It ould pass in the vicinity of the mines now in operation which I have already mentioned, and a tramway 15 miles from its main branch at Hunter's Island would give ample means of traffic to the Huronian ines in the township of Moss. Mr. McEwan, of London, England, who is a stock-holder in the Huronian d other mines in that vicinity, proposes to build this tramway as soon as there is any possibility of joining e Colonization road near Hunter's Island.

IRON.

Kingston and Pembroke District.—None of the mines along the line of the Kingston nd Pembroke railway have been operated during the past year, but early this year a ompany of New York men was organized with a capital of $2,000,000, and work was egun on the Bethlehem Company's mine in Levant, on Caldwell & Gildersleeve's mine in he same township, and on the Zanesville mine in Bedford. Sixty men were employed nd it is expected that a large quantity of ore will be taken out during the present year.

Coe Hill Mine.—Work at this mine was carried on continuously during the year 885. Number one shaft has now a depth of 135 feet, with three tunnels, the first at a lepth of 60 feet being 60 feet long, the second at a depth of 90 feet, 75 feet long, and he third at a depth of 125 feet, 10 feet long. The first and second tunnels have struck he cap rock, which is found to rest obliquely on the vein. The third is not yet finished. Number two shaft has a depth of 140 feet. It has two tunnels, one 40 feet long and the ther 60 feet. Work in this shaft was stopped during the year. Number three shaft is 00 feet deep, with one tunnel 65 feet from the surface, 150 feet long, running east and est. During the year there was taken out of number one shaft 9,782 tons of firstlass ore; from number two, 9,179 tons, and from number three, 9,416 tons, being a total f 28,307 tons of 2,240 lbs each. There was also taken out of the three shafts 3,752 tons f second-class ore. The quantity of ore shipped during the year was 10,508 tons, of hich 100 tons were shipped to Bessemer, Pa., and the rest to Cleveland. [*] The miners re paid by piece work, a "pair" of three men working together. The rate of pay for he first half-year was 35 cents per foot, and for the second half 33 cents—3 feet 10 inches eing the average of one man. These rates are about equivalent to $1.35 per day for the rst half year and $1.25 for the second half. The largest number of miners employed uring the year was 35, and the lowest 26; the average being about 30. There were mployed in addition about 30 laborers, underground men being paid at the rate of $1.10 er day and surface laborers at the rate of $1 per day.

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[*] The ore at this mine is found to contain a small percentage of titanium, which impairs its value for elting purposes. The demand for it is consequently inactive. The works were closed on the 31st of arch of this year, and will not likely be opened again until the ore now mined has been roasted and hipped.

The Nugent mine is in the neighborhood of the Coe Hill. It was stripped a year ago for a length of 1400 or 1500 feet. The iron was found to be free from sulphur and of fine quality. Messrs. Brown, Goujot & Stewart are the owners. A mine owned by Messrs. Jenkins & Chambers, of Madoc, between the Coe Hill and Nugent, has also been stripped and some pits sunk. It is a fine magnetic ore and of large extent. Several other mines of rich magnetic iron have been found in the same locality, and along the Bailey survey of the extension of the North Hastings road from El Dorado to Bancroft forty-two mines have been prospected, but none of them fully tested.

Belmont Mine.—This mine is situated on the west half of lot 19, in the first concession of Belmont, Peterborough county, four miles north of the village of Blairton. Prof. Heys, of Toronto, who reported on the mine last October, gives the following particulars regarding it:

> The deposit of ore is situated near the east side of the half lot, about mid-way between north and south on the lot, and has been cleared and under-brushed. On this is an exposure of magnetic iron ore, running north and south for a distance of 63 feet, with the soil stripped to a depth of four to five feet. The excavation, which is from 3 to 5 feet wide, shows what appears to be a solid bed of ore, with a westerly dip of 20°. The ore is strongly magnetic, of fine grain and mixed with actynolite, while other portions show a compact ore, almost free from rock matter and very free from sulphur. Two other excavations were examined; one about 60 feet to the south, and the other about 120 feet to the east. The ore in these was overlaid with surface soil to a depth of two to three feet, and the upper portions of the ore inter-mixed with green rock and talcose schist. The character of the ore in these appeared to be the same as in the other exposure, some hematite of fair quality showing in the third exposure. The extent of the ore bed, as shown by the dip-needle, is more than two acres, measuring about 250 feet from east to west by 390 feet from north to south. It is covered by surface soil to a depth of four to five feet (in some places perhaps more), which can be easily removed. From the indications presented it would not be possible to determine, or even approximate, the amount of ore, but there is evidently a very large quantity.

Prof. Heys made an examination of several samples of average ore from the different exposures, the result being as follows:

Ferrous oxide	27.32	= Iron 21.25
Ferric oxide	58.93	= Iron 41.25
Sulphur	.03	
Phosphorus	.08	
Titanium		None
Alumina, etc. (by difference)	3.14	
Pyroxenic rock-matter	10.50	
	100.00	

The metallic iron is consequently 62.5 per cent. Prof. Heys adds: Judging from the ore exposures, the dip of the ore and the magnetic attraction in connection therewith, over a space of more than two acres, I consider the deposit to be very extensive, and should say that there is no doubt it contains a large quantity of first-class ore, with no trace of titanium, and practically no phosphorus or sulphur, while the rock matter would be to a considerable extent self-fluxing.

The Snowdon Iron District.—An important iron district occurs in the township of Snowdon, county of Haliburton, and in some of the adjacent townships. On lot 20 in the first concession of Snowdon, seven miles east of Kinmount, are found promising deposits of magnetic iron ore, yielding over 60 per cent. of metallic iron with very little impurity. A considerable quantity of ore has been mined on this lot by different parties. The lot is owned by Messrs. Thomas Shortiss and Henry O'Brien of Toronto. Mr. Wm. Myles, who bought a portion of this property, built a branch railway 6½ miles long in 1879, from the Victoria railway up to lot 20, and this is likely to form the first link in the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa railway, a company having been chartered to build a railroad through this district. Messrs. Parry and Mills of Chicago have built a charcoal furnace on lot 19 in the first concession of Snowdon. They have also constructed, in connection with it, a good dam and saw-mill on the Burnt river, but after expending about $40,000 operations have been suspended for want of funds.

About three miles east of this occurs an extensive deposit of magnetic iron ore on lots 25, 26 and 27 in the fourth concession of Snowdon. Several out-crops, extending more than half a mile in length, appear on these lots. These are entirely free from titanium and contain practically no sulphur or phosphorus, the metallic iron running as high as 63 per cent. Lots 25 and 27 are owned by a company represented by Mr. T. D. Ledyard, of Toronto, and lot 26 is owned by Mr. H. S. Howland of Toronto, and leased a company represented by Mr. Charles J. Pusey of New York. Several shipments of re have been made from lots 25 and 26 to the United States. Lot 27 has not been much eveloped, but it shows good deposits in several places.

Lot 24, in the third concession of Snowdon, contains a bed of limonite, or brown matite, discovered by Mr. Ledyard. A considerable quantity is shown on the surface, it it has not been tested to any depth. This ore is not rich enough for export, but it rries about 50 per cent. of iron.

On lot 23, in the twelfth concession of Galway (the next township to Snowdon to e south), is a promising deposit of magnetic iron ore, known as the Swamp Lake mine. e ore body shows 60 feet in width where it crosses the creek. Prof. Chapman has ade the following analysis of the ore :

Magnetic Oxide of Iron	86.46
Alumina	1.04
Oxide of Manganese	1.27
Lime	Trace.
Titanic acid	0.00
Phosphoric acid	0.02
Sulphuric acid	Trace.
Siliceous rock matter	11.14
	99.93

These results are equivalent to: Metallic iron, 62.60 (or with the manganese added er 63.50); phosphorus, 0.008; sulphur, a slight trace. The Professor says:

> This ore is of very good quality. It is rich in metallic iron, whilst holding traces only of sulphur and osphorus. Titanium is entirely absent.

On lot 25, in the 12th concession of Galway, is an out crop of magnetite quite free om titanium and somewhat similar to the Swamp Lake ore. Lots 27, in the 13th and th concessions, Galway, contain several shows of magnetic iron ore, which run nearly per cent. metallic iron, no titanium, and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. On other part of lot 27, in the 14th concession, is a large bed of magnetic pyrites. These alway lots are all owned by a Toronto company, represented by Mr. Ledyard.

A deposit of magnetic iron occurs on lots 13 and 14 in the 18th concession, Galay, on the south side of the Monck road, about four miles east of Kinmount. This operty belongs to Mr. D. W. Dumble, of Peterborough, who has done some exploratory ork in stripping off the soil and exposing the ore.

A deposit of rich magnetic ore was discovered by Mr. Thomas O'Neill, of Galway, lot 16 in the 16th concession of that township. It is now owned by Mr. A. F. cPherson, of Toronto. It carries 65 per cent. of iron, no titanium and practically no lphur or phosphorus. Brown hematite has also been discovered by Mr. O'Neill on his rm, lot 16 in the 14th concession of Galway.

Sheriff Paxton, of Ontario county, has done considerable work in developing his ine on lot 5 in the 6th concession of Lutterworth, and has shipped some ore to the ates. A letter from the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., says of the xton ore: "The analysis shows 60 per cent. metallic iron, very low in phosphorus, titanium, no sulphur. Excellent Bessemer steel ore."

So far all the iron ores discovered in the townships of Snowdon and Galway are ite free from titanium, but this is not the case in some other townships. There is a ge deposit of magnetic ore in the township of Minden, on the north shore of Kushog e (lots 10 and 11 in the first concession), but according to Prof. Chapman's analysis, contains over 20 per cent. of titanium. For a mile or more to the east occur out-crops ore, but all are titaniferous.

On lots 33 and 34 in the 10th concession of Digby are extensive deposits of magtite. Great blocks of ore stand out on the surface, but it contains about 10 per cent. titanium.

In proximity to these deposits are generally tracts of hardwood from which charcoal uld be obtained as cheaply as on any part of the continent; limestone for flux is plenti, labor is cheap and many of the mines are easily accessible. These are important advantages for the local manufacture of iron and steel. In the opinion of competent authorities a furnace, having its own ore property and being conveniently situated, should be able to obtain its ore at a cost of not more than $1.25 per ton. With the latest improvements in charcoal blast furnaces, seventy bushels of charcoal will smelt a ton of pig iron, the whole cost of which will not then be over $10 a ton. Even with iron at the very lowest, this leaves a large margin for profit. Then by adding Clapp-Griffith converters to the furnace, this pig iron can be converted into steel ingots at a cost of $4 a ton additional, making a marketable article of steel at a cost of $14, the present selling price of which is $35 per ton, and for which there is a large demand.

COPPER.

A large copper-lode has been discovered on Round lake, six miles north-east of the Huronian mine. It is a yellow copper and iron pyrites ore, carrying a fair percentage of silver. Little work has been done, but miners have gone in to commence operations. It is a very large lode and shows abundance of ore, but it has not yet been opened out properly. The vein is six to thirty feet wide, and has been traced a quarter of a mile. The owner and discoverer is Mr. Daniel McPhee, of Port Arthur.

ZINCBLENDE.

A mine of this mineral is located ten miles north of the White Sand river, which empties into Nepigon bay. It was discovered in 1880 by Donald McKellar, of Fort William. Specimens had been exhibited several years previously by Indians, but it was supposed to be iron ore. Mr. Peter McKellar tested the ore, made an examination of the mine and has traced up the several lodes. It is in a diorytic hornblende rock, belonging to the Huronian series. The ore is in great bodies of lenticular shape, some places eighteen feet in thickness. The vein opens and contracts and has been traced a quarter of a mile. In places on the foot wall there are ribs of pure copper ore one foot in thickness. Mr. T. A. Keefer, of Port Arthur, bonded the property in the summer of 1884, and has been mining on it since. Twenty men were employed in the season of 1885 and two shafts sunk in the solid ore, one to a depth of twenty-five feet, besides several test pits. It yields over fifty per cent. of zinc, and ore of that quality is worth $15 a ton.

LEAD.

The mine at Arnprior was worked only for a short time in the spring of last year. It was formerly the property of Mr. Balleau, of Montreal, but is now in the hands of James Robertson & Son, of Toronto. The lead smelting works at Kingston were also in operation for a short time only. The total quantity of galena smelted was 100,800 lbs., and the quantity of lead produced was 61,549 lbs., a percentage of 61.06.

ASBESTUS.

Asbestus, or mineral cotton, is found in considerable quantities in the townships o Elzevir, in Hastings, and Kaladar, in Addington. It is a species of hornblende wit fibres flexible like flax, and is found in pockets throughout a considerable area o country in the townships named. No regular mining works are carried on excepting b farmers, who take it out in small quantities during the winter season. A mill for grindin the mineral was erected in the summer of 1883 in the village of Bridgewater, on, tributary of the Moira. The works are carried on by Messrs. James & Taylor. Five or six men are employed in the mill, the capacity of which is twenty to twenty-five tons per day. The powder is put up in 100 lb. bags, and is sold to the trade at $15 per ton. Owing, however, to the limited market for this article the mill is not operated for a longer time than two or three months each year.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

A fine quarry of lithographic stone is located on lot 7 of the 5th concession of Madoc. Its owners are Messrs. Gaujot & Co., of Belleville. It was discovered twenty years ago, when a quarry was being opened for building stone. The Presbyterian church in Madoc and other buildings in that village are constructed of it. It covers fourteen or fifteen acres, being capped with a layer of limestone, perfectly stratified, eight feet in depth. There are five or six layers of lithographic stone below the limestone, ranging from two inches to seven or eight inches in thickness. The depth of the stratum has not been ascertained. Samples of this stone have been sent to Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and other places during the past year, and very favorable reports have been received as to its quality.

BUILDING STONE.

Chisholm's Quarry.—This is a quarry of brown sandstone and is situated at the Forks of the Credit, in the township of Caledon. It was opened in 1880. The stratum is about fourteen feet deep and covers an area of about fifty acres. During the past three years about fifty men have been employed on the works, one-fourth of whom are quarry men and the rest shippers and loaders, the average yearly output being about 50,000 cubic feet. Quarrymen are paid $1.50 to $2.00 per day, and laborers $1.00 to $1.25. The stone is of a very attractive color and its quality excellent; it is hard, stands fire, and does not stain on exposure to the weather like the lighter colored varieties. Among the buildings into the construction of which this stone enters are the post offices at Hamilton, St. Thomas, Brockville and Barrie, and some of the most handsome stores and private residences in Toronto. Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, of Brampton, is the owner.

Plaunt's Quarry.—This quarry is in the village of Renfrew. The stone is a blueish grey, mottled, crystalline limestone, hard and durable. It is found in upright layers. The quarry was opened about fifteen years ago, when it was used in the construction of the Roman Catholic church in the village. It was used exclusively for building purposes until six years ago, when the property was leased by T. J. Sommerville, who began the manufacture of tombstones, monuments and cut stone. During the past year he took out 13,000 cubic feet, about one-third of which was made up into monuments, and considerable quantities have been shipped to the stone-cutters of western towns for the same purpose. Fourteen men were employed during the summer and seven in the winter, six of whom are stone-cutters. The wages of stone-cutters is $3 per day, and of quarrymen $1.25. Stone at the quarry is $4 per cord.

Jamieson's Quarry.—This quarry is in the township of Horton, on the Bonnechere Point road, a mile and a half north of Renfrew village, and is owned by Mr. John D. Jamieson. It is a good quality of limestone, but not quite so hard as the stone at Plaunt's quarry, nor does it take as fine a polish. It has been worked more or less for twenty years, Mr. Jamieson himself operating it in connection with a lime-kiln. Thomas Henderson, brickmaker and contractor, operated it during the past year, taking out about 6,000 cubic feet. He employs two stone-cutters in summer and four in winter, at wages ranging from $2 to $3 per day.

Arnprior Quarries.—These quarries are at Arnprior village, near the junction of the Mississippi and Ottawa rivers. The layers extend from the Chats falls on the Ottawa up to the Bonnechere river and seven or eight miles back from the Ottawa. The stone is variously marked. At the Arnprior quarry it is a blue ground with dark clouded veins, while at the Ottawa valley quarry, one and a quarter miles distant, it has a grey ground with dark flowing veins. It is generally known as Arnprior marble, but the proprietor informed me that when exhibited at the Philadelphia, London and Paris exhibitions the judges classified it as granite. It is hard, takes a fine polish, and absorbs no liquid. Iron, oil or other substances produce no stain upon it. The pillars and arches of the House of Commons at Ottawa are specimens of the Arnprior quarry stone. A mill for the manufacture of the stone was erected about sixteen years ago by Farquhar, McLachlin, Hartney & Co., but in 1878 it passed into the hands of Robert McDonald & Son. The senior member of the firm died some time ago, and the business is now carried on by the son. The mill has a 35 horse-power engine, which drives three gangs of saws, five lathes, a rubbing bed and two polishing machines. The stone is cut in slabs and blocks from one-half an inch to seven feet in width, and ten feet in length. The mill runs from the first of April to Christmas each year, employing from twenty to twenty-two men. In the winter season fifteen men are employed at the quarries. From 18,000 to 20,000 cubic feet are taken out and worked up annually. Common mill hands are paid $1.15 per day; lathe men, $1.50; cutters and polishers, $1.50 to $2.50; and quarrymen $1.25 per day.

Kennedy's Quarry.—This quarry, the property of Messrs. Kennedy & Sons, is situated on Waterloo avenue, in the city of Guelph, and was opened thirty-one years ago. It is a good quality of limestone of the Guelph formation, has many fossils and works freely whether dry or green. Thirty men are employed the year round, twelve of whom are stone-cutters earning $2.75 a day, and eighteen quarrymen earning $1.25. During the past year the post-offices and custom houses at Galt and Orangeville were constructed of this stone. Thirteen thousand cubic feet of cut stone were prepared during last year, at 65 cents per foot.

APATITE.

Work at the apatite mines was comparatively slack during the past season. Messrs. Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, who are the principal dealers in Ontario, shipped 1,150 tons, 400 of which were sent to Philadelphia and the rest to England. They worked the Brick Lake mine in Loughboro' and took out 100 tons. The lake Opinicon mines are worked by the farmers who own the land, and they took out during the past season 150 tons. At Sydenham 200 tons were taken out during the season, by farmers chiefly. The principal owner of these mines is Mr. James Foxton. A large mine was also worked at St. George's lake, lot 5 in the first concession of Bedford, owned by Capt. Boyd Smith. He employed thirty men during the summer and took out 550 tons before operations ceased in September. At the Otty lake quarries work was carried on throughout the year on lots 2, 5 and 6 in the 8th concession and 14 in the 6th concession of North Burgess. In the early part of the season six to eight men were employed and ten men in the latter part. Altogether 500 tons were taken up, but work was not pushed vigorously as the proprietors are making arrrangements for the forming of a strong company. The rate of wages at all of these mines is $1.25 per day, or $7 per ton. The average price was $13.50 per ton for high and low grades, the mineral yielding about 78 per cent. of pure phosphate.

GYPSUM.

The gypsum beds of Paris on the Grand river have been worked for nearly half a century. South of the town they are found on the west side of the river, and on the north of it on the east side, extending a distance of about four miles along the river. There are two beds of three or four feet in thickness, interstratified with 16 or 18 inches of shale. They lie about ten feet above the level of the river and sixty or seventy feet below the table land. The quarries on the south side of the town have been worked during the past four years by Messrs A. S. Gill & Co., who also have a mill in the town for grinding rock into the plaster of commerce. This quarry has been worked for more than forty years and the tunnels have penetrated a distance of nearly 600 yards. Ten hands are employed on the works from October to May of each year—five miners, three mill hands and two teamsters. The average yearly product of the past four years is 1500 tons, which readily sells at $4 to $4.50 per ton at the mill. Owing, however, to its great weight and cheapness it will not stand the expense of shipment to any great distance for agricultural purposes, and the production is largely limited to the demands of the locality. The same company operate a quarry on the Jones tract, on the east side of the Grand river in North Cayuga, their average annual output being about 650 tons. The cost of quarrying at Paris is ninety cents per ton and in Cayuga ninety-five cents, the average wages of workmen being $1.25 per day.

A new industry has been established in connection with the gypsum works of this town—the manufacture of alabastine. This article is produced from rock gypsum found in the mine near Cayuga, on the Grand river. It is used for painting purposes and takes the place of kalsomine. It is claimed by the manufacturers that as a first coating under oil paint on wood, brick or any other outside surface where paint is used, the saving in expense will be fully one-half.

The deposits on the Grand river, below Caledonia, occur above Cayuga on the west bank of the river, while below the town where the river turns and flows south-east the beds occur on the north side. The deposits in workable thickness are confined to certain areas, having been formed it is supposed in ancient lake bottoms. The first bed, opened some forty years ago, was below Cayuga and operated by Messrs. John Brown, of Thorold, and Wm. H. Merritt, jr., of St. Catharines. Large shipments were made to the United States—to Cleveland, Detroit and other places; but on the discovery of the Michigan beds this trade was greatly reduced, although the Michigan gypsum is of inferior quality. This mine was worked in a small way on and off until it was reopened in 1879 by William Hamilton Merritt, who built a mill for grinding the rock. With much encouragement from the late Hon. George Brown the consumption of Canadian white land plaster in Ontario has been considerably increased in competition with the American gray, which comes over from Oswego, and which is very impure gypsum.

There is a mill on Gill & Company's property, nearer Cayuga, which was built by the late A. W. Thompson, and there are two above Cayuga, at Mount Healey and York, run by Donaldson & Bro. and Thomas Martindale respectively. At Caledonia Mr. Johnson (late N. Garland & Co.) grinds some land plaster.

The whole output along this lower part of the Grand river in land plaster and rock varies from about 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. The land plaster is sold in Ontario for the most part, the duty preventing much from being sent to the United States, while the rock, which is duty free, is chiefly shipped to that country.

NOTE—The following description of the Grand river beds is taken from Sir William Logan's Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada (1863), pp. 762-3:—A large deposit of gypsum, which has been extensively wrought, occurs about three miles below the village of Cayuga, on the left bank of the Grand river, and is supposed to extend over at least sixty acres. The bed, which is five feet in thickness, and very pure, is in some places overlaid by thin beds of dolomite; but in most places it is covered only by clay and gravel. About five miles above this, which is known as Mr. Burrow's plaster-bed, gypsum is met with in Indiana, on the left bank of the river; and about four miles further up, near York, it occurs on both sides. On the right, near Mount Healey, is a very large bed of gypsum, three or four feet in thickness, which has been extensively wrought. About a mile and a half above York, on the left bank of the Grand river, is a mass of gypsum, seven feet in thickness, but divided by layers of dolomite. Occasional masses of gypsum imbedded in green shales are met with for two miles further up the river to Seneca. Twenty miles above, in the township of Brantford, gypsum is again found, extending over several lots and on both sides of the river. A bed of three feet in thickness is here wrought, and above this place gypsum is quarried at several places along the river as far as Paris. Near this town the mass of gypsum is divided into two portions of four or five feet in thickness by a bed of four feet of shale. The amount of gypsum annually raised from these quarries on the Grand river is about 14,000 tons, which is for the most part employed for agricultural purposes and is consumed in western Canada. The price of the crude gypsum at the mine is about $2 per ton; but when ground for use at the mills in the vicinity it is sold at $3.50 to $4. Much of the gypsum is white and pure and is well fitted for the purposes of cement and stucco. The quality which is used for this purpose sells when ground at from $5.50 to $7 per ton, and when calcined at about $16 per ton.

STATISTICS OF

IE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, LABOR & WAGES,

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AREAS, ETC.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month and the year the highest, the lowest, the mean highest, the mean

TEMPERATURE.		GODERICH.			WINDSOR.			SIMCOE.			STRATFORD.		
		1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
JANUARY.	Highest	45.7	42.3	41.1	47.3	48.9	44.3	48.9	44.8	41.4	47.9	44.0	41.2
	Lowest	-6.4	-10.5	-6.5	-15.0	-13.4	-11.7	-11.5	-35.5	-8.0	-21.8	-21.8	-20.6
	Mean highest	22.9	22.3	24.1	26.8	25.2	27.1	24.9	24.5	26.4	21.4	21.7	26.1
	Mean lowest	11.5	9.8	11.2	7.7	9.0	9.6	9.8	7.3	9.9	5.8	4.1	4.2
	Monthly mean	17.2	18.8	17.6	16.9	17.4	18.3	18.0	16.3	18.2	14.6	13.9	14.2
FEBRUʼRY.	Highest	38.4	47.5	51.4	45.0	57.9	57.5	38.9	50.8	57.0	37.6	46.3	48.1
	Lowest	-15.4	-9.0	-8.0	-20.6	-7.8	-5.2	-22.0	-10.5	-9.0	-25.0	-12.8	-18.4
	Mean highest	18.9	29.8	22.7	23.5	31.0	31.0	21.4	34.3	30.0	19.2	30.1	26.7
	Mean lowest	0.4	16.1	11.8	0.0	15.9	13.0	2.4	16.4	11.6	5.8	12.1	6.3
	Monthly mean	9.7	21.9	18.9	11.4	26.5	22.0	10.1	25.0	20.8	7.4	21.0	16.5
MARCH.	Highest	41.1	55.2	44.1	51.1	63.4	61.9	44.9	56.8	49.4	45.3	52.8	46.6
	Lowest	-14.9	-8.0	-1.0	-3.9	-1.2	-10.3	-15.0	-12.5	-7.0	-21.2	-23.0	-16.0
	Mean highest	24.6	35.0	30.1	33.0	34.8	38.4	27.6	32.5	34.2	26.1	34.8	31.9
	Mean lowest	6.7	20.5	13.4	12.9	18.8	15.7	8.2	17.1	13.7	2.3	15.5	6.0
	Monthly mean	16.2	27.0	21.6	23.2	33.1	27.0	19.1	30.0	23.9	15.0	26.5	19.2
APRIL.	Highest	79.1	73.0	80.3	83.9	70.8	86.0	77.7	71.8	75.8	80.0	72.2	77.5
	Lowest	16.7	25.0	13.0	18.4	24.7	19.3	19.0	22.0	15.0	12.0	19.3	2.0
	Mean highest	46.8	47.5	48.3	53.4	46.6	55.8	49.3	44.3	52.2	47.8	49.4	49.3
	Mean lowest	32.0	33.7	31.9	33.7	29.0	33.4	30.3	26.6	31.5	28.3	30.1	29.2
	Monthly mean	38.8	39.5	39.5	43.3	44.1	44.6	40.3	41.2	41.8	37.9	40.6	39.4
MAY.	Highest	82.1	78.3	77.5	85.9	87.3	80.5	77.7	80.8	78.8	81.0	78.2	76.5
	Lowest	25.6	33.0	34.0	27.8	32.2	30.3	32.0	28.0	24.0	22.0	28.1	28.9
	Mean highest	62.3	60.9	58.0	66.4	69.4	64.0	64.5	63.1	62.8	65.1	63.0	59.8
	Mean lowest	43.6	44.9	41.2	43.6	44.3	41.7	45.2	42.5	40.2	42.7	41.9	39.4
	Monthly mean	53.1	52.7	51.2	56.3	58.5	52.9	54.0	55.1	51.5	54.1	52.8	49.6
JUNE.	Highest	83.7	86.1	82.5	88.8	93.1	88.1	80.0	88.8	85.8	83.0	86.9	85.0
	Lowest	40.6	50.0	36.0	41.2	47.8	37.4	39.9	41.3	34.9	37.8	44.5	33.2
	Mean highest	71.6	78.0	72.2	78.6	81.7	73.0	72.9	78.5	75.2	72.0	77.4	73.0
	Mean lowest	50.6	58.8	54.6	50.2	56.4	55.3	47.7	52.3	53.2	49.7	52.9	53.4
	Monthly mean	61.4	67.8	63.4	65.5	70.4	64.2	61.7	67.8	64.2	61.2	68.0	63.5
JULY.	Highest	89.2	85.7	84.4	93.2	90.7	91.1	86.7	85.8	85.0	86.0	86.2	86.7
	Lowest	46.3	45.0	45.0	49.3	45.8	49.2	42.9	42.8	43.8	42.1	43.0	42.5
	Mean highest	77.6	73.3	74.0	85.7	81.2	80.7	79.7	76.6	77.4	78.4	74.2	75.6
	Mean lowest	58.3	56.2	57.6	62.9	58.2	54.5	58.1	54.8	56.6	57.2	52.1	55.3
	Monthly mean	68.3	65.2	66.5	74.4	70.0	67.6	71.5	66.1	67.0	67.9	64.0	65.6
AUGUST.	Highest	84.4	91.3	86.7	89.0	94.0	93.5	82.0	88.3	87.8	82.4	90.0	85.0
	Lowest	42.3	46.5	48.1	43.5	40.6	48.4	42.0	39.9	39.8	40.3	36.6	41.5
	Mean highest	70.2	76.1	73.1	75.3	80.9	82.2	71.8	77.8	75.7	71.9	75.2	74.4
	Mean lowest	53.6	57.0	56.2	55.0	56.1	57.5	53.8	53.6	52.6	51.5	51.2	50.2
	Monthly mean	62.1	67.4	64.5	65.6	69.9	68.0	64.5	66.6	65.1	60.8	64.3	62.5
SEPTEMBʼR	Highest	84.1	90.2	77.3	87.5	93.1	88.1	80.0	87.8	79.8	81.3	88.9	79.7
	Lowest	37.8	38.9	35.0	41.2	38.6	33.8	37.0	29.9	29.0	35.0	28.6	29.4
	Mean highest	67.4	73.0	65.6	73.5	80.3	71.8	66.8	74.8	67.1	66.7	72.2	65.4
	Mean lowest	49.6	55.2	48.7	51.2	55.3	48.8	47.1	52.9	45.3	46.3	51.0	44.3
	Monthly mean	58.8	64.9	56.8	62.6	68.3	60.1	58.6	65.1	56.2	57.1	61.5	53.8
OCTOBER.	Highest	75.3	74.3	76.8	78.8	87.3	77.8	71.0	79.8	85.9	75.2	78.4	76.5
	Lowest	21.1	28.6	27.0	21.6	23.1	28.5	22.0	23.9	30.0	15.0	22.5	24.2
	Mean highest	54.4	57.9	53.4	58.9	63.5	53.7	55.1	60.1	58.6	52.5	57.2	52.9
	Mean lowest	40.0	43.4	38.4	37.9	41.8	38.5	38.1	39.4	41.4	36.2	39.9	36.5
	Monthly mean	46.8	51.1	45.8	48.8	53.3	46.1	47.2	51.0	50.0	44.2	48.5	43.8
NOVEMBʼR.	Highest	63.3	54.1	64.3	69.2	61.8	65.6	64.0	61.7	63.8	61.2	71.1	59.0
	Lowest	25.4	16.6	16.0	24.0	13.2	17.0	24.0	14.0	13.0	18.1	9.9	7.1
	Mean highest	43.2	40.4	45.1	46.8	45.5	49.6	46.3	43.4	47.7	41.6	44.3	43.1
	Mean lowest	33.9	29.7	33.0	33.0	27.3	32.0	34.1	26.9	30.9	34.7	25.3	28.4
	Monthly mean	39.0	35.4	38.5	40.4	36.2	40.5	39.3	35.2	40.9	36.9	32.7	36.1
DECEMBʼR.	Highest	47.2	53.7	51.9	51.6	55.9	56.9	49.0	54.9	53.8	45.8	58.1	49.2
	Lowest	6.5	-6.7	4.0	-1.0	-8.8	5.0	-2.0	-12.5	-2.0	-10.0	-17.0	2.3
	Mean highest	33.0	31.5	33.0	37.2	33.0	38.0	35.2	33.0	36.1	31.8	30.4	31.3
	Mean lowest	23.6	20.9	21.5	22.3	17.6	19.4	22.0	17.6	19.0	17.9	14.9	18.0
	Monthly mean	28.4	26.9	26.8	30.2	25.8	28.6	29.8	26.6	28.2	25.7	23.3	24.6
ANNUAL MEAN		41.6	44.9	42.6	44.9	47.8	45.0	42.8	45.5	44.0	40.2	43.1	40.7

THE WEATHER.

nd the mean temperature, as recorded at the principal stations in Ontario during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885.

LTON.		TORONTO.			BARRIE.			PETERBORO'.			CORNWALL.			PEMBROKE.		
1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
45.3	45.8	44.2	40.1	40.5	45.1	42.9	38.6	45.8	37.2	38.9	50.1	42.3	43.8	40.6	44.6	39.6
-23.0	-11.5	-16.1	-13.1	-7.8	-29.1	-32.1	-28.1	-21.0	-17.0	-22.9	-22.0	-31.3	-22.0	-25.4	-34.9	-34.0
25.9	28.5	24.3	23.1	25.1	23.0	22.1	22.4	23.6	20.5	23.8	23.9	16.8	19.1	18.0	16.0	18.8
5.6	6.9	9.9	7.6	9.3	3.9	-0.0	0.4	7.8	2.7	0.5	5.6	-2.0	-4.2	0.2	-9.1	-4.5
16.7	18.6	18.0	16.0	17.5	12.8	13.2	11.4	14.6	13.1	12.4	14.4	8.0	7.5	9.5	4.8	3.8
46.8	54.8	36.6	42.9	44.1	36.6	42.6	46.6	37.9	39.2	45.8	36.0	48.1	50.9	40.1	40.6	46.6
-10.5	-8.5	-14.9	-7.2	-10.5	-28.1	-9.3	-13.8	-22.0	-11.0	-18.9	-29.0	-6.3	-22.5	-28.2	-17.0	-32.0
35.0	31.6	19.1	30.7	27.4	17.9	29.5	25.8	19.7	25.8	24.8	16.1	27.4	22.6	18.9	24.8	22.5
13.9	11.7	0.0	15.7	11.3	-4.3	10.2	4.6	-4.7	7.8	4.3	-3.7	8.5	5.0	-7.5	2.8	-0.1
25.2	22.5	11.1	23.2	20.1	5.6	21.0	15.2	6.6	20.9	14.9	5.4	17.6	14.2	5.0	14.5	10.6
57.3	49.8	43.3	49.3	46.1	41.1	49.6	47.6	41.8	52.3	44.8	41.1	49.4	44.1	41.6	55.6	46.0
-10.0	-7.1	-8.4	-7.0	-5.8	-13.8	-18.9	-13.3	-14.0	-20.0	-10.9	-26.1	-18.6	-12.8	-28.7	-24.0	-16.4
41.2	34.8	27.1	35.1	31.2	23.2	33.5	30.5	26.1	32.5	30.3	23.5	33.1	28.0	25.9	34.8	27.8
21.5	11.8	9.2	20.5	11.8	2.1	16.1	5.7	5.1	14.9	6.3	3.1	16.0	5.9	2.8	13.5	0.5
30.7	24.6	18.4	28.0	21.9	14.1	26.6	18.1	15.3	27.5	20.7	13.7	24.8	16.6	10.8	24.3	15.5
75.2	79.7	67.3	67.8	64.6	73.6	67.6	63.6	82.6	72.3	63.7	82.0	71.8	72.1	83.6	76.1	74.0
25.0	8.8	17.8	25.1	11.9	12.6	16.8	4.1	13.0	25.0	5.0	10.8	24.7	17.6	9.3	21.2	-1.0
51.9	50.5	45.7	48.5	46.8	45.2	47.7	45.2	49.6	50.4	48.1	47.4	50.2	51.7	47.1	51.4	47.4
30.3	27.4	28.8	33.2	29.6	25.8	28.2	27.1	26.7	33.2	27.0	27.9	33.0	31.7	27.7	30.8	26.0
41.6	41.0	37.7	40.9	38.3	35.8	37.9	36.2	38.0	41.6	37.5	37.4	41.2	37.6	36.2	39.9	36.2
84.0	80.8	74.1	75.7	72.7	79.6	80.1	77.1	84.6	80.4	75.7	85.0	78.5	84.1	87.8	86.3	84.
32.0	30.1	28.1	28.0	31.1	22.9	28.5	28.5	25.0	30.1	30.1	25.5	30.0	32.7	27.0	31.0	30.1
65.6	62.7	60.6	59.9	58.3	62.3	61.0	57.6	67.6	64.6	61.8	67.2	63.0	61.8	67.3	64.0	62.2
38.9	38.7	42.9	41.9	40.2	41.6	40.6	38.4	43.3	43.8	39.6	43.8	42.5	42.5	41.4	42.0	39.2
51.9	51.4	51.7	51.2	49.3	53.1	50.8	43.0	56.0	54.6	50.7	55.1	53.5	51.6	54.6	52.5	49.7
89.8	85.7	79.1	84.3	78.9	83.1	87.0	81.6	85.6	90.6	86.0	87.0	90.0	86.2	92.6	92.0	96.
39.2	37.1	41.5	42.9	39.2	39.8	45.1	38.0	41.1	45.2	42.1	39.7	37.2	43.7	40.0	43.0	42.0
79.5	73.8	70.8	75.9	71.2	71.4	77.8	71.6	75.2	81.4	77.4	73.5	81.3	74.5	76.4	81.8	78.4
39.2	51.4	49.0	53.4	52.6	48.5	54.1	53.2	50.1	55.5	54.9	53.2	53.2	55.6	49.7	55.7	54.3
67.3	64.6	60.6	65.1	62.1	60.3	66.6	62.4	62.5	68.9	66.1	62.3	66.7	66.1	63.2	66.2	64.9
90.2	89.8	88.6	85.6	83.4	85.3	87.6	83.1	90.6	86.6	88.4	88.3	89.5	85.0	95.6	91.6	88.8
44.3	46.3	44.9	45.1	46.1	45.5	44.3	44.0	45.2	50.1	48.1	47.6	45.7	46.7	49.0	33.9	46.5
76.7	80.0	77.6	73.7	74.7	71.1	72.8	76.0	82.1	74.2	81.0	79.8	74.8	76.9	83.3	75.2	77.
53.1	57.2	57.9	54.3	55.9	57.0	54.0	54.4	57.6	55.9	55.3	59.2	56.1	56.1	59.0	50.4	55.
67.0	68.9	68.3	64.3	65.7	68.7	65.0	65.2	70.6	66.9	68.1	68.7	64.8	65.8	71.3	65.3	66.
94.8	89.8	83.1	89.6	82.7	82.4	90.1	85.6	85.6	91.7	85.4	83.2	94.8	87.1	86.6	94.6	91.
45.5	40.3	43.2	44.1	46.3	40.2	41.0	45.0	33.1	42.1	45.1	40.7	39.7	39.2	40.0	38.0	41.1
79.7	77.6	71.1	75.8	72.9	69.9	74.8	74.2	75.0	77.4	74.1	73.5	80.4	76.2	74.7	81.1	76.
56.2	52.4	56.1	54.7	54.1	52.9	53.7	57.1	52.8	55.0	53.1	53.7	56.0	55.5	53.1	57.6	53.0
69.5	66.4	63.5	65.6	63.7	62.1	66.2	63.8	63.8	68.3	64.2	62.5	67.7	64.6	62.8	67.2	64.
93.3	82.8	82.5	85.2	75.1	79.6	88.6	81.1	84.5	92.6	78.3	82.0	90.3	80.7	84.6	93.6	84.
34.1	29.0	38.1	34.9	33.4	35.0	36.0	32.0	35.1	35.1	29.1	29.8	28.7	31.6	35.9	80.7	32.
77.4	66.6	66.9	71.5	63.5	66.0	71.5	66.1	70.5	76.6	66.2	68.2	73.2	68.0	68.4	72.4	65.
51.9	42.8	46.7	51.6	45.6	46.7	51.4	47.7	44.5	51.6	44.5	44.1	52.0	45.4	44.7	47.3	43.
66.1	56.8	57.0	62.2	55.0	56.6	61.9	55.0	56.9	64.2	55.4	54.5	61.7	55.1	56.1	61.3	53.7
85.8	79.8	70.2	81.5	71.0	73.1	77.1	73.6	77.7	77.7	79.8	73.2	72.6	80.8	74.6	72.2	77.0
19.9	25.0	23.4	24.3	27.1	20.3	22.4	23.9	19.0	19.0	25.0	21.4	20.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	23.
62.8	55.4	52.8	56.8	52.2	53.1	57.1	52.2	54.3	58.6	56.7	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.5	56.4	51.7
38.4	33.3	38.4	39.7	37.6	38.2	35.9	38.2	36.8	39.2	33.5	37.6	38.7	36.5	36.2	35.1	35.0
53.0	47.1	45.8	49.0	45.4	45.5	49.9	44.4	45.7	48.8	47.1	44.6	46.2	43.3	45.9	44.4	43.5
63.8	68.3	61.8	54.1	60.1	62.6	55.1	61.1	60.7	54.7	58.3	52.6	58.1	67.7	47.6	52.6	63.
12.3	9.8	20.6	10.7	13.4	18.8	14.1	7.0	18.0	14.0	10.3	4.5	9.0	-1.0	11.2	9.4	4.0
45.8	50.5	43.9	40.5	44.6	41.4	40.4	43.4	42.3	41.0	42.8	38.4	39.6	43.9	38.9	38.3	41.
26.8	28.6	32.4	27.3	29.7	30.2	27.2	28.0	30.2	24.7	29.2	29.4	24.2	26.5	28.8	22.6	25.
36.7	40.6	38.6	34.1	37.9	37.3	32.9	35.6	37.0	32.5	36.8	33.9	31.9	35.2	34.1	24.4	32.
55.8	55.3	43.6	50.6	48.7	43.5	52.1	48.0	44.8	51.7	44.2	47.1	55.0	51.6	47.4	51.6	47.
-10.5	-1.0	-5.1	-13.3	-4.6	-5.1	-27.6	-9.1	-7.3	-23.0	-10.0	-2.0	-26.8	-25.5	-10.2	-33.9	-22.
35.6	36.9	33.7	31.7	33.1	31.1	29.5	30.6	32.2	29.5	31.0	26.8	26.7	25.8	26.6	21.6	25.
17.2	22.3	21.2	18.8	18.5	16.4	13.9	14.5	16.1	12.9	14.3	12.7	9.5	6.4	11.9	9.0	6.
27.5	28.8	28.2	25.9	26.6	25.5	21.2	24.2	24.9	20.9	25.1	20.1	18.2	16.3	20.8	14.4	15.
46.1	44.3	41.6	43.8	41.9	39.8	42.7	39.5	41.0	44.0	41.6	39.4	41.9	39.5	39.2	39.9	38.

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TABLE No. II.—Monthly Summary of Sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario during the years 1883, 1884
sunshine, and the

MONTH.	Hours of Sun above horizon.	WINDSOR.			WOODSTOCK.			STRATFORD.			ST. CATHARINES.*			To-
		1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.
anuary	285.7	80.4	62.9	71.7	71.2	43.5	71.1	91.9	......	68.4	......	44.1	46.0	79.6
ebruary	291.4	88.3	53.7	96.8	83.0	52.1	105.3	86.8	46.0	104.7	......	42.6	52.0	100.7
arch	369.9	150.2	128.0	150.1	145.2	157.0	162.2	107.8	154.2	164 1	......	108.9	118.8	130.2
pril	406.4	164.6	167.7	192.6	176.2	157.2	160.5	147.5	161.7	171.0	......	114.4	154.3	206.7
ay	461.1	189.4	196.0	198.2	201.2	170.3	172.7	153.0	140.2	184.7	......	147.3	191.1	228.3
une	465.7	278.9	256.6	211.0	271.8	265.8	207.7	......	289.8	226.5	......	283.6	219.4	291.0
uly	470.9	298.9	247.1	279.0	280.8	248.4	227.2	......	248.1	249.5	......	257.5	241.5	316.8
ugust	434.5	183.3	250.1	297.0	163.4	264.4	274.4	......	183.3	299.9	......	279.4	262.5	219.8
eptember	376.3	215.1	198.7	157.4	195.9	211.5	177.4	......	150.2	181.4	217.2	......	155.6	240.6
ctober	340.2	118.5	130.6	117.1	116.5	136.2	112.5	......	92.7	113.6	118.2	......	103.8	118.6
ovember	286.9	32.0	83.4	109.2	37.2	61.8	89.3	......	63.0	71.9	39.8	49.7	79.4	49.4
ecember	274.3	48.5	37.5	60.8	41.7	48.0	50.9	......	59.5	43.1	49.2	36.0	34.5	36.6
Totals	4463.3	1848.1	1812.3	1940.9	1784.1	1816.2	1811.2	......	......	1878.8	......	......	1658.9	2018.3

* During the summer of 1885 the recording instrument was removed from St.

TABLE No. III.—Monthly Summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow

MONTH.	WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.								NORTH-WEST AND NORTH.							
	Rain.				Snow.				Rain.				Snow.			
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
anuary	1.02	0.32	0.49	1.44	17.2	23.1	16.2	9.5	1.99	0.42	0.21	1.08	30.5	47.5	42.7	20.4
ebruary	0.78	2.02	2.16	1.66	12.0	10.6	17.4	4.3	0.09	0.49	1.68	0.69	14.0	21.5	39.5	11.7
arch	0.49	1.64	0.18	2.74	8.4	6.4	27.4	13.1	0.23	1.07	0.17	1.96	19.6	7.6	18.7	16.4
pril	1.56	1.24	1.60	1.56	8.5	2.9	2.6	0.7	1.23	1.01	1.36	1.62	9.3	3.0	3.9	1.5
ay	2.50	3.11	4.96	4.77	0.9	S.	S.	S.	2.73	3.72	3.78	2.14	2.4	S.	S.	S.
une	3.15	2.19	4.96	3.77	....	....	....	....	3.12	1.40	5.67	3.08	......	......	......	......
ly	2.70	3.55	5.71	1.50	....	....	....	....	2.53	2.41	4.02	1.65	......	......	......	......
ugust	5.40	1.94	1.55	4.05	....	....	....	....	4.36	1.42	1.98	2.80	......	......	......	......
ptember	2.80	2.05	2.70	1.74	....	....	....	....	3.48	3.45	3.32	2.58	......	......	......	......
ctober	3.44	3.58	2.25	1.86	S.	0.8	....	....	2.56	3.96	0.06	1.90	S.	4.0	......	...
ovember	2.38	1.75	3.12	1.19	4.6	7.3	6.4	10.4	2.55	1.84	2.92	1.25	12.8	15.9	17.0	16.1
cember	1.32	1.67	1.01	0.64	21.4	13.1	10.7	23.0	1.00	2.75	0.41	0.43	27.8	21.8	22.3	40.3
Totals	27.54	25.06	30.69	26.92	73.0	64.2	80.7	61.0	25.87	23.94	25.61	21.18	116.4	121.3	144.1	106.4

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and 1885, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon in each month, the hours of registered
totals for the year.

RONTO.		BARRIE.			LINDSAY.			KINGSTON.			CORNWALL.			PEMBROKE.		
1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
51.1	86.2	59.5	35.5	72.4	93.3	47.3	82.7	66.1	50.3	95.5	69.4	56.7	96.3	51.2	39.3	......
52.2	129.7	73.1	40.8	75.7	108.1	56.9	110.2	117.2	52.5	119.6	123.8	60.2	107.2	......	43.0	......
159.7	191.6	130.1	138.9	146.5	159.6	177.6	190.9	138.4	152.5	191.6	168 9	154.2	181.8	166.9	153.2	......
166.0	184.7	162.5	146.0	171.5	196.7	176.0	214.4	186.9	140.6	184.3	222.0	146.1	244.7	120.2	137.3	......
209.3	184.0	210.0	182.1	168.2	237.6	194.2	200.6	235.1	173.8	218.8	281.4	178.3	210.1	208.6	185.9	151.9
220.4	241.5	267.6	270.8	205.5	286.3	299.4	253.2	276.0	239.5	244.7	250.7	299.7	230.9	216.2	272.3	......
246.9	275.1	288.4	226.2	238.2	299.3	247.1	275.5	294.0	191.1	263.4	280.2	184.6	274.1	241.6	166.6	265.8
281.1	305.1	151.1	223.7	275.6	194.3	272.6	301.6	204.4	290.2	267.5	226.7	259.1	247.2	168.6	248.4	240.0
214.2	193 1	196.3	119.7	156.6	237.1	208.9	192.3	230.1	228.8	190.6	234.7	188.7	202.0	147.0	145.8	143.8
137.7	127.3	77.0	102.6	98.7	118.1	137.3	135.1	105.2	127.0	123.0	110.8	101.1	118.9	149.4	25.5	105.9
63.7	90.2	35.2	32.8	53.4	37.4	70.3	78.0	43.9	67.2	90.5	36.1	60.2	55.7	45.1	41.1	53.3
29.5	30.3	26.5	43.8	27.2	52.6	58.7	42.2	54.4	53.8	68.4	46.8	35.9	40.5	66.7	42.6	16.7
1931.8	2038.8	1677.3	1562.9	1689.5	2020.4	1946.3	2076.7	1951.7	1767.3	2057.9	2051.5	1724.8	2009.4	......	1501.0	.....

Catharines to Niagara Falls, and placed in charge of Mr. Morden.

in the several districts of Ontario for the four years, 1882-5.

CENTRE.								EAST AND NORTH-EAST.							
Rain.				Snow.				Rain.				Snow.			
1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1.30	0.24	0.66	1.22	20.1	34.5	19.4	7.8	0.73	0.35	0.29	0.96	13.7	44.6	17.3	20.7
0.41	1.92	1.24	1.18	13.1	10.8	16.0	5.4	0.17	0.94	0.80	0.95	18.1	22.1	16.3	10.6
0.12	1.63	0.17	1.58	17.9	7.5	21.4	4.6	0.32	1.17	0.12	1.23	18.4	12.7	22.4	12.6
1.84	0.77	1.65	0.94	9.6	2.3	3.9	0.3	1.49	0.68	1.52	1.25	21.1	1.7	3.4	2.2
1.85	2.53	4.82	3.59	1.1	S.	S.	S.	2.11	2.40	4 87	2.94	2.8	S.	S.	S.
3.32	2.12	4.86	3.17	......	......	......	......	3.04	1.16	4.44	3.29	......	......	......	......
2.80	3.61	3.78	1.17	......	......	......	......	2 80	4.21	3.39	2.48	......	......	......	......
3.45	1.62	2.38	3.74	......	......	......	......	2.91	2.42	2.19	3.04	......	......	......	......
3.39	2.81	2.33	1.94	......	......	......	......	3.07	2.35	2.81	3.31	......	......	......	......
4.32	2.02	1.32	1.30	S.	0.4	......	......	2.77	2.27	2.06	1.33	S.	0.7	......	......
2.23	1.55	2.27	1.44	2.0	8.3	3.5	8.7	1.84	1.72	2.10	1.30	5.1	17.7	11.1	4.5
1.31	1.49	0.61	1.28	14.5	15.3	9.3	17.7	0.83	2.12	0.58	0.25	23.5	15.1	14.6	23.5
26.34	22.31	26.09	22.55	78.3	79.1	73.5	44.5	22.08	21.79	25.17	22.33	102.7	114.6	85.1	74.1

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TABLE No. IV.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1884 and 1885 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the Province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1885.		1884.		1885.		1884.	
		Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.
Essex—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	32.23	105	26.78	88	56.8	45	54.6	42
Maidstone	T. F. Kane	34.51	99	25.47	85	49.8	25	......	......
Windsor	A. Sinclair, M.A	26.50	93	21.79	79	36.8	40	48.3	33
Kent—									
Blenheim	W. R. Fellowes	35.24	87	31.49	81	52.3	37	48.0	32
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	30.35	98	26.13	92	45.4	40	34.9	41
Ridgetown	Thos. Scane, P.L.S.	31.27	95	26.92	97	60.3	56	44.2	47
Elgin—									
Aylmer	W. H. Draper	34.71	79	31.53	93	75.7	36	67.3	35
Cowal	Samuel Maccoll	26.01	61	27.67	69	60.4	34	48.9	27
Lyons	Wm. McCredie	31.58	89	27.70	91	54.1	36	50.9	34
Port Stanley	M. Payne	28.64	114	22.40	114	67.9	81	46.2	61
St. Thomas	S. Williams	28.06	93	27.91	102	69.6	62	51.2	43
Norfolk—									
Port Dover	H. Morgan	23.52	124	17.06	70	66.7	77	44.7	31
Simcoe	D. S. Patterson, B.A.	24.15	74	17.06	70	48.1	47	44.7	31
Lambton—									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	25.21	88	21.91	91	109.5	66	93.6	47
Oil Springs	Alex. Smyth	27.02	73	25.37	92	65.1	32	35.7	34
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	23.20	68	22.83	85	69.0	35	45.7	50
Thedford	Martin Wattson	23.00	82	22.40	95	70.0	60	64.6	35
Watford	D. Ross	26.73	50	25.06	75	......	......	......	......
Huron—									
Goderich	H. J. Strang, B.A.	25.50	115	22.71	114	82.7	91	60.4	79
Goderich L. House	G. N. Macdonald	23.77	110	23.10	112	131.2	82	122.2	85
Zurich	G. Hess	25.34	81	24.33	89	102.3	53	80.6	44
Bruce—									
Lucknow	M. McDonald	28.05	101	......	......	141.1	112	......	......
Point Clark	John Kay	22.64	47	......	......	95.0	92	......	......
Saugeen	Mrs. K. Stewart	23.12	95	20.66	99	143.8	95	134.7	77
Grey—									
Bognor	C. H. Henning	31.06	62	29.48	76	146.5	45	167.8	70
Owen Sound	John McLean	24.95	69	23.25	71	126.3	55	167.0	57
Presqu' Isle	John McKenzie	24.89	75	26.67	77	156.6	77	150.3	64
Simcoe—									
Barrie	H. B. Spotton, M.A.	20.47	66	16.93	70	94.1	72	86.5	69
Coldwater	Jas. N. Lazonby	27.15	61	29.61	68	157.2	45	165.0	50
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	19.90	89	17.68	105	132.5	98	152.9	80
Middlesex—									
Ailsa Craig	John Rennie	27.25	59	23.14	65	68.0	31	67.0	30
Delaware	A. Francis, M.D.	31.61	111	27.83	108	60.5	37	50.5	31
Granton	James Grant	30.45	86	25.34	100	90.9	79	85.2	69
London	E. B. Reed	27.96	80	29.11	94	126.6	50	123.5	48
Putnam	Wm. Uglow	32.53	73	27.14	89	57.6	58	55.9	50
Wilton Grove	Henry Anderson	28.62	59	26.56	61	58.0	31	46.4	37
Oxford—									
Otterville	Thomas Wright	29.73	69	28.91	80	64.4	36	59.8	29
Princeton	David Beamer	32.88	90	30.32	96	64.5	44	75.2	43
Woodstock	N. Wolverton, B.A.	31.61	82	27.60	90	62.7	64	109.1	45
Brant—									
Brantford	T. M. McIntyre, M.A	19.66	63	......	......	34.5	23	60.5	17
Paris	John Kay	30.99	79	......	......	52.2	35	......	......
St. George	Dr. Kitchen	32.92	96	22.31	91	78.2	47	79.7	38
Perth—									
Listowel	Alex. McKay	26.81	88	26.90	106	130.0	79	105.7	66
Stratford	Wm. McBride, M.A.	30.02	87	33.55	81	111.8	76	113.9	53
Wellington—									
gus	A. D. Ferrier	31.56	104	27.33	127	93.9	80	112.5	74

TABLE No. IV.—THE WEATHER—*Continued.*

ATIONS.	OBSERVERS.	RAIN.				SNOW.			
		1885.		1884.		1885.		1884.	
		Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.	Depth Inches.	No. of Days.
o—									
go	G. A. McIntyre	27.43	84	33.73	111	85.8	81	129.6	69
N—									
ville	N. Gordon	28.79	86	23.00	90	77.4	35	....	....
RTH—									
wn	John Ireland	28.78	90	23.83	87	70.3	61	86.7	49
on	Geo. Dickson, B.A.	24.85	76	23.85	81	67.1	40	94.0	41
Creek	C. F. Van Wagner	32.67	97	20.80	98	52.0	28	70.0	36
—									
town	J. Barber	28.81	121	23.82	136	80.6	92	88.7	86
	J. E. Armstrong	20.93	71	....	....	63.5	48	....	....
na	Capt. Sibbald, R.N.	18.87	101	19.26	105	92.4	82	109.0	81
ro'	R. Martin	25.79	99	22.77	84	49.0	68	58.4	54
o	Observatory	26.35	103	20.53	123	65.6	73	80.2	69
—									
	Rev. J. Middleton	23.53	68	26.05	90	55.0	30	76.9	40
& ADDINGTON									
h	James Lane	24.89	62	21.65	63	134.8	36	112.4	54
AC—									
smith	John Donnelly	27.43	79	24.96	73	78.1	44	87.0	33
on	A. P. Knight, M.A.	30.80	117	24.59	110	112.4	83	121.4	70
GRENVILLE—									
t	C. Chapman	23.79	86	....	....	170.8	62	....	....
T—									
ll	James Smith, M.A.	25.36	107	23.90	114	103.7	32	102.9	90
N—									
	A. McGill, M.A.	20.87	82	22.35	108	137.4	56	99.7	56
—									
ote	F. Kosmark	15.81	54	15.65	72	91.5	41	70.5	34
oke	E. Odlum, M.A.	27.39	61	21.01	80	99.0	47	98.4	47
w	W. E. Smallfield	16.56	77	13.54	75	114.8	49	86.0	39
fe	W. H. McIntyre	18.32	88	22.60	106	106.8	83	113.7	69
—									
s Ferry	A. E. Hume	29.71	53	25.37	71	100.3	33	99.7	41
—									
geon	John Stewart	24.73	86	23.72	80	76.9	56	92.0	38
y	Thos. Beall	19.00	89	22.01	98	104.0	69	124.2	48
ROUGH—									
h	Wm. McIllmough	10.83	44	....	....	78.7	43	....	....
nore	Thomas Tellford	26.89	92	20.52	79	86.4	50	75.4	42
ld	S. Sheldrake	17.70	83	17.80	80	102.4	48	119.0	47
od	Rev. J. Carmichael.	24.03	77	....	....	53.2	37	....	....
orough	Wm. Tassie, M. A.	23.66	105	25.42	93	78.5	57	84.2	51
S—									
ft	J. Cleak	20.24	80	19.60	88	119.1	62	128.4	5
nto	Messrs. Rathbun	26.71	104	23.57	89	86.4	56	123.1	5
ble	Benjamin Spurr	23.00	82	20.93	85	111.0	57	109.5	5
nville	John Kemp	25.56	69	....	....	94.4	40	....	....
n	W. G. Clarke	26.14	73	....	....	81.9	41	....	....
A—									
	E. B. Sutton	23.74	110	24.17	106	128.1	94	136.7	7
e	John Hollingworth.	27.86	82	26.31	102	162.5	75	216.3	6
nch	C. J. Tisdall	28.33	108	25.11	101	173.6	104	141.5	74
hurst	T. M. Robinson	23.24	89	23.30	93	128.6	81	120.9	68
OUND—									
Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	27.33	96	24.94	98	130.7	96	95.0	7
dale	A. McKenzie	22.09	56	....	....	131.4	49	....	....
—									
rthur	Wm. Cooke	14.93	49	19.28	58	39.1	27	64.8	4
VERAGE FOR THE PROVINCE		26.01	83.8	24.11	90.2	90.6	56.8	91.4	51.
VERAGE OF TWO YEARS		25.06	87.0	....	....	91.0	54.2	....	....

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. V.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the nine years 1877-85, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39′ .4 North, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 35s. West.

	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average temperature	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42	46.06	45.43	44.16	47.09	46.10
Difference from average (45 years)	—2.60	—0.38	—2.22	+1.25	+1.89	+1.26	—0.01	+2.92	+1.93
Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40′)	—9.45	—7.23	—9.07	—5.60	—4.96	—5.59	—6.86	—3.93	—4.92
Highest temperature	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9	92.7	89.9	89.5	95.4	88.7
Lowest temperature	—16.1	—13.3	—10.5	—17.4	—15.1	—8.3	—8.9	—9.0	—13.9
Monthly and Annual Ranges	104.7	102.9	93.9	107.3	107.6	98.2	98.4	104.4	102.6
Average daily range	16.85	17.05	17.07	15.70	16.61	15.96	17.10	15.11	16.19
Greatest daily range	39.2	34.8	38.4	36.0	40.9	30.8	34.1	28.6	33.2
Average height of Bar. at 32° Fah.	29.5933	29.6273	29.6496	29.6515	29.6311	29.6359	29.6353	29.5647	29.6346
Difference from average (44 years)	—.0245	+.0095	+.0318	+.0337	+.0133	+.0181	+.0175	+.0531	+.0168
Highest barometer	30.300	30.412	30.365	30.447	30.461	30.323	30.319	30.123	30.352
Lowest barometer	28.714	28.807	28.803	28.781	28.911	28.800	28.948	28.607	28.712
Monthly and Annual Ranges	1.586	1.605	1.562	1.666	1.550	1.523	1.371	1.516	1.640
Average humidity of the air	77	76	77	74	75	77	76	77	74
Average elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265	0.283	0.260	0.267	0.293	0.272
Average of cloudiness	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.60
Difference from average (31 years)	—0.01	+0.01	+0.02	+0.02	0.00	0.00	+0.01	0.00	—.02
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of wind	N 62 W	N 55 W	N 77 W	N 47 W	N 50 W	S 80 W	N 72 W	N 63 W	N 62 W
" velocity of the wind	2.60	3.30	2.39	2.11	2.70	2.86	3.18	2.25	1.80
Average velocity (miles per hour)	9.95	10.29	10.08	10.42	9.91	10.54	10.36	8.32	8.33
Difference from average (10 years)	+0.33	+0.67	+0.46	+0.80	+0.29	+0.92	+0.74	—1.30	—1.29
Total amount of rain	26.351	20.532	25.734	20.587	21.138	30.922	22.515	43.390	21.885
Difference from average (45 years)	—0.981	—7.200	—1.998	—7.145	—6.594	+3.190	—5.217	+15.658	—5.847
Number of days rain	103	123	124	110	123	140	107	132	116
Total amount of snow	65.6	80.2	84.0	42.5	57.6	44.0	68.5	51.0	37.3
Difference from average (42 years)	—4.32	+10.28	+14.08	—27.42	—12.32	—25.92	—1.42	—18.92	—32.62
Number of days of snow	73	69	74	62	64	78	79	56	54
Number of fair days	203	184	181	209	191	163	188	202	204
Number of Auroras observed	31	20	46	60	23	23	9	7	13
Possible to see Aurora (No. of nights)	195	202	207	204	187	198	191	195	206
Number of Thunderstorms	19	30	32	28	24	47	37	30	33
Number of Fogs	30	42	28	32	23	37	43	27	37
Number of hours Sunshine	2018.3	1931.8	2038.8	2169.5	....	....	....	....	....
No. of hours of possible Sunshine.	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	....	....	....	....	....

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

No. VI.—Showing by County Muncipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye in Ontario in the year 1885.

TIES.	FALL WHEAT.		SPRING WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
.....	28,087	684,761	2,707	39,766	2,257	62,654	28,141	1,118,042	1,367	29,049
.....	59,717	1,530,547	5,634	87,665	3,978	115,163	32,923	1,359,391	545	16,350
.....	38,999	885,667	5,578	78,427	3,543	104,235	31,546	1,206,319	1,226	16,710
.....	32,549	764,902	2,037	31,064	4,215	122,614	26,465	992,438	6,416	97,523
nd...	31,856	795,126	5,412	73,756	12,136	349,395	21,723	802,230	342	5,558
.....	21,806	458,798	4,256	48,816	4,281	107,796	17,219	559,962	1,084	20,235
.....	213,014	5,119,801	25,624	359,494	30,410	861,857	158,017	6,038,382	10,980	185,425
.....	28,743	810,553	15,473	226,215	11,977	365,179	38,183	1,473,864	248	4,299
.....	59,193	1,527,179	41,465	341,257	17,550	494,559	69,877	2,632,965	135	2,025
.....	45,269	1,014,026	22,048	248,040	14,623	410,029	55,249	2,042,003	71	1,775
.....	133,205	3,351,758	78,986	815,512	44,150	1,269,767	163,309	6,148,832	454	8,099
.....	22,783	445,635	51,584	450,328	21,625	526,353	76,182	2,501,817	312	7,020
.....	54,602	1,378,700	44,360	420,089	19,961	528,967	58,433	1,937,054	1,167	23,340
.....	77,385	1,824,335	95,944	870,417	41,586	1,055,320	134,615	4,438,871	1,479	30,360
x....	60,401	1,420,028	35,390	440,606	9,147	252,823	68,122	2,570,924	349	6,980
.....	33,319	814,316	22,711	264,583	11,401	345,678	49,717	1,915,099	705	10,575
.....	30,275	639,711	3,440	32,818	14,413	463,090	18,596	677,638	725	10,331
.....	40,568	1,115,620	27,732	190,796	12,087	347,501	49,885	1,961,478	187	3,179
on...	26,558	630,487	31,460	253,568	27,228	765,651	65,129	2,420,845	563	8,445
.....	38,897	976,704	11,941	103,767	11,652	370,417	33,708	1,320,005	455	7,887
.....	12,945	282,072	22,272	205,125	9,578	273,643	26,109	988,487	451	4,510
.....	242,963	5,878,938	154,946	1,491,263	95,506	2,818,803	311,266	11,854,476	3,435	51,907
.....	21,009	543,082	4,542	56,957	3,216	91,302	17,573	658,988	219	4,034
th...	31,409	798,417	4,775	64,176	9,988	320,115	26,388	1,061,061	214	3,700
.....	23,025	602,795	5,770	56,546	8,971	280,523	17,520	689,587	46	805
.....	29,600	908,720	14,464	184,271	27,166	910,061	27,944	1,116,363	611	10,692
.....	39,578	1,065,440	32,330	378,261	45,942	1,416,392	59,890	2,286,001	692	11,072
.....	9,921	249,017	53,583	579,768	29,204	801,066	46,895	1,642,732	1,562	23,992
.....	2,640	61,670	48,808	511,020	37,843	1,061,875	31,957	1,103,475	2,517	31,790
erl'd	9,699	235,977	36,363	353,448	38,344	1,043,340	29,614	915,369	8,018	115,700
d ...	1,903	40,344	11,729	113,419	36,470	796,140	13,487	365,228	7,186	117,994
.....	168,784	4,505,462	212,364	2,297,866	237,144	6,720,814	271,268	9,838,804	21,065	319,779
Ad.	2,293	38,981	8,774	106,604	35,852	854,353	23,121	741,722	3,810	53,035
r....	2,292	48,430	10,984	164,760	16,263	425,277	24,699	790,368	2,406	42,514
Gren.	5,070	102,820	14,329	281,278	8,155	220,185	62,069	2,165,587	3,923	64,180
.....	718	8,408	5,897	123,188	5,742	165,886	29,350	1,229,472	1,468	28,626
.....	492	7,710	4,530	93,998	1,994	55,832	24,749	822,904	371	3,710
.....	420	8,274	8,749	164,481	1,380	34,500	30,725	1,190,594	2	40
.....	52	936	7,970	114,529	2,024	41,998	26,973	805,684	241	4,820
.....	78	897	4,240	78,143	1,301	31,224	19,098	564,728	91	1,820
.....	718	10,318	22 981	403,546	5,758	177,692	57,141	1,978,793	4,472	75,353
.....	269	4,412	26,238	431,353	1,148	30,491	39,603	1,285,513	6,093	117,900
.....	2,962	63,535	16,548	261,127	2,554	79,174	37.728	1,290,675	2,643	54,631
.....	15,364	294,721	131,240	2,223,007	82,171	2,116,612	375,256	12,866,040	25,520	446,629
.....	7,708	184,530	36,328	353,108	24,866	632,094	37,828	1,152,619	768	12,419
ugh.	9,048	179,241	31,478	256,231	11,567	275,757	30,616	965,935	2,474	40,005
n...	34	381	1.297	15,784	338	8,450	4,286	121,422	187	2,693
.....	7,307	132,476	22,375	310,341	28,030	723,735	40,530	1,310,335	11,349	164,560
.....	24,097	496,628	91,478	935,464	64,801	1,640,036	113,260	3,550,311	14,778	219,677
.....	79	1,738	1,651	22,404	655	13,428	7,948	209,986	305	4,767
nd..	80	1,600	1,803	33,049	780	18,525	5,262	182,434	225	4,005
.....	165	3,300	5,427	81,405	670	18,425	3,544	101,606	52	858
.....	324	6,638	8,881	136,858	2,105	50,378	16,754	494,026	582	9,630
:										
.....	875,136	21,478,281	799,463	9,129,881	597,873	16,533,587	1,543,745	55,229,742	78,293	1,271,506
.....	864,740	20,717,631	721,647	14,609,661	700,472	19,119,041	1,481,828	57,696,304	103,416	1,648,259

this and following tables organized townships only are included in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma for 1885.

PEASE, CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS, AND HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Peas Buckwheat, Beans, and Hay and Clover in Ontario in the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	Pease.		Corn.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Hay and C
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.
Essex	3,748	67,801	32,062	2,301,731	953	30,973	694	22,555	38,796
Kent	10,670	231,646	26,397	1,762,528	991	23,536	14,201	262,719	54,982
Elgin	12,640	282,504	14,341	1,061,234	1,361	28,037	1,182	27,186	50,217
Norfolk	16,062	321,240	12,240	834,523	4,654	99,285	644	10,089	40,405
Haldimand	12,395	243,066	1,129	70,246	541	8,007	94	1,410	50,477
Welland	4,772	82,556	5,525	347,744	1,636	38,446	651	8,658	46,055
Totals	60,287	1,228,813	91,694	6,378,006	10,136	228,284	17,466	332,617	280,932
Lambton	9,605	216,977	6,368	413,283	541	12,443	450	9,581	54,876
Huron	30,942	790,878	1,276	104,207	253	5,376	116	2,900	93,028
Bruce	35,923	884,783	487	32,872	227	3,859	111	2,442	79,597
Totals	76,470	1,892,638	8,131	550,362	1,021	21,678	677	14,923	227,501
Grey	43,152	956,248	257	15,420	369	7,380	135	2,025	116,709
Simcoe	31,674	673,073	638	31,800	229	4,580	101	2,020	73,884
Totals	74,826	1,629,321	895	47,220	598	11,960	236	4,045	190,593
Middlesex	21,598	461,549	9,164	642,580	429	9,009	336	6,552	91,902
Oxford	15,906	386,198	7,029	456,885	729	14,580	206	5,150	64,076
Brant	9,429	205,081	3,866	265,788	725	16,131	325	4,956	31,425
Perth	21,556	561,965	459	32,130	159	3,657	31	620	67,690
Wellington	37,181	896,434	375	26,250	34	748	43	645	80,964
Waterloo	14,255	364,642	1,023	54,986	142	2,840	29	580	42,115
Dufferin	11,375	248,658	67	4,690	118	2,360	6	120	34,115
Totals	131,300	3,124,527	21,983	1,483,309	2,336	49,325	976	18,623	412,287
Lincoln	4,954	93,878	5,813	397,202	507	11,027	169	3,380	40,722
Wentworth	10,469	241,310	3,852	277,344	773	19,325	91	1,820	45,226
Halton	11,574	251,156	804	45,563	150	1,800	38	760	34,307
Peel	14,362	312,374	266	18,620	262	5,895	31	744	38,157
York	28,324	606,700	1,009	80,720	80	1,600	173	4,325	75,354
Ontario	24,241	524,818	1,902	76,080	210	4,200	191	4,775	52,274
Durham	19,679	406,371	1,577	67,291	1,019	20,380	316	6,162	43,467
Northumberland	19,251	343,053	3,503	129,611	4,505	93,839	364	7,400	54,585
Prince Edward	10,662	264,737	5,149	172,492	6,475	184,991	264	6,204	32,994
Totals	143,516	3,044,397	23,875	1,264,923	13,981	343,057	1,637	35,570	417,086
Lennox & Add.	9,778	189,498	1,834	100,870	2,164	58,796	91	1,426	44,928
Frontenac	11,165	206,106	1,803	99,165	1,333	37,764	366	11,591	62,340
Leeds & Gren.	6,127	123,888	4,358	202,342	5,632	147,840	386	6,689	108,729
Dundas	1,938	35,136	1,380	69,000	1,599	54,366	120	2,400	35,378
Stormont	2,725	50,876	1,102	66,120	2,336	70,080	84	3,360	31,292
Glengarry	7,000	124,600	661	33,050	618	17,922	48	1,200	32,855
Prescott	11,698	162,251	1,378	67,756	2,025	44,550	592	13,024	29,809
Russell	3,997	70,627	407	16,280	768	13,824	266	7,315	19,345
Carleton	13,204	265,797	1,145	77,288	3,926	104,039	471	12,717	58,211
Renfrew	22,168	413,433	473	18,920	1,457	38,319	397	14,954	58,721
Lanark	11,923	305,706	1,151	46,040	6,157	159,282	185	3,885	61,280
Totals	101,723	1,947,918	15,692	796,831	28,015	746,782	3,006	78,561	542,888
Victoria	16,237	317,596	450	22,500	369	3,690	47	940	39,401
Peterborough	16,472	321,204	525	27,563	842	18,735	315	3,150	41,244
Haliburton	1,599	26,112	131	6,550	344	3,440	47	940	9,467
Hastings	16,199	310,049	4,175	153,097	3,576	91,939	184	5,520	65,968
Totals	50,507	974,961	5,281	209,710	5,131	117,804	593	10,550	156,080
Muskoka	2,871	55,985	195	6,500	258	4,902	38	1,235	20,586
Parry Sound	1,349	26,832	28	1,680	247	5,558	17	340	10,179
Algoma	3,232	80,800	57	2,850	53	1,325	5	100	9,959
Totals	7,452	163,617	280	11,030	558	11,785	60	1,675	40,724
Province. '85.	646,081	14,006,192	167,831	10,741,391	61,776	1,530,675	24,651	496,564	2,268,091
Province. '84.	570,92[illegible]	13,691,607	174,560	12,935,889	65,836	1,484,570	24,878	592,044	2,193,369

ROOTS, PASTURE AND BUTTER.

E No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes, angel-wurzels, Carrots and Turnips, the area of Pasture in 1885, and the quantity of Butter made in 1884.

NTIES.	POTATOES.		MANGEL-WURZELS.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		PASTURE.	BUTTER MADE, 1884
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Pounds.
	3,024	310,656	270	108,000	89	32,819	294	107,800	62,457	586,410
	3,503	356,885	288	163,541	152	63,840	367	183,500	89,292	811,471
	2,751	189,598	267	125,490	140	44,645	253	89,562	74,624	559,216
k	3,478	237,651	153	68,212	90	27,975	608	232,730	50,528	490,144
and	1,907	227,772	102	38,760	76	25,080	50	13,333	39,206	707,981
d.	2,683	217,430	135	60,000	63	23,850	92	41,400	32,216	590,379
ls.	17,346	1,539,992	1,215	564,003	610	218,209	1,664	668,325	348,323	3,745,601
on	3,156	299,283	294	116,665	152	47,880	174	47,960	88,689	673,043
	5,380	955,488	1,205	578,400	406	203,812	6,915	2,808,112	140,784	1,492,245
	4,955	913,355	328	201,868	199	92,867	5,650	3,077,216	98,469	1,071,560
ls.	13,491	2,168,126	1,827	896,933	757	344,559	12,739	5,933,288	327,942	3,236,848
	7,436	1,418,045	235	121,417	505	221,887	8,983	4,096,787	138,009	1,898,060
	6,914	1,269,894	738	326,831	574	213,201	3,171	1,407,131	76,948	1,196,766
s.	14,350	2,687,939	973	448,248	1,079	435,088	12,154	5,503,918	214,957	3,094,823
sex	5,852	421,344	1,195	500,406	458	130,965	1,579	514,896	182,945	1,259,363
	3,351	203,640	944	411,924	287	91,318	5,112	1,905,396	103,255	616,022
	2,382	276,574	396	247,500	206	104,471	2,491	1,314,003	34,402	518,122
	3,970	466,475	1,465	763,895	452	192,100	5,014	1,591,945	89,555	920,638
gton	6,154	801,620	786	318,000	205	72,176	13,293	5,339,399	93,601	1,161,324
oo	3,033	453,585	374	164,560	253	101,903	5,140	1,773,300	37,477	724,992
n	3,521	504,136	210	84,000	124	43,400	2,502	771,450	34,960	476,425
s.	28,263	3,127,374	5,370	2,490,285	1,985	736,333	35,131	13,210,389	576,195	5,676,886
	1,735	154,294	202	78,107	97	32,773	180	54,643	30,464	671,195
orth	3,359	505,362	473	253,055	220	95,823	2,134	1,202,808	43,905	719,039
	1,712	278,200	374	175,780	86	27,950	1,607	666,905	39,215	493,926
	2,912	330,715	370	98,668	258	60,199	1,160	328,663	35,993	691,249
	8,230	588,445	1,635	960,563	639	343,463	3,009	1,375,534	68,306	1,386,029
	3,817	490,752	722	315,514	471	197,820	11,767	4,394,268	68,628	851,719
o	3,024	376,307	398	190,244	460	186,760	5,355	2,506,140	55,059	590,882
mberland	4,071	438,569	489	210,270	216	68,580	3,277	1,433,688	70,475	650,390
Edward.	2,156	242,559	146	32,850	29	5,800	36	10,800	41,021	342,412
s.	31,016	3,405,194	4,809	2,315,051	2,476	1,019,168	28,525	11,973,449	453,066	6,396,841
& Add.	3,691	573,581	43	12,900	56	12,600	173	51,900	67,812	446,332
ac	3,914	292,415	117	64,935	111	43,013	531	207,090	74,306	617,045
Gren	7,360	1,166,118	177	88,500	111	30,525	156	76,701	168,109	1,094,851
	2,578	547,825	113	48,966	28	7,000	42	12,600	43,824	970,482
ot	2,050	256,250	44	19,800	13	2,600	93	23,250	39,609	521,159
ry	2,762	379,775	54	27,000	31	6,200	32	9,600	46,675	307,993
	2,545	325,404	53	13,250	43	8,600	113	56,500	42,499	317,871
	1,716	226,512	32	9,600	125	41,667	238	83,300	22,793	347,108
n	6,292	935,935	517	212,833	462	167,092	1,464	519,720	82,294	1,022,993
v	3,919	718,157	115	34,020	98	22,214	676	199,981	69,711	855,082
	3,909	685,639	134	49,134	106	46,375	314	130,834	107,631	807,429
s.	40,736	6,107,611	1,399	580,938	1,184	387,886	3,832	1,371,476	765,263	7,308,345
n	3,046	385,837	282	151,575	275	105,251	3,673	1,122,506	49,735	591,392
rough	2,598	333,687	308	132,440	340	100,038	1,109	363,198	55,785	543,649
rton	648	77,112	1	300	12	3,300	407	88,185	5,494	139,970
rs	5,529	854,507	190	63,333	170	76,500	586	217,658	97,240	661,876
s.	11,821	1,651,143	781	347,648	797	285,089	5,775	1,791,547	208,254	1,936,887
a	1,389	160,721	29	8,023	76	17,987	1,143	315,879	9,344	250,786
ound	628	120,369	6	1,800	19	5,700	752	222,464	3,869	110,041
	701	122,675	26	7,800	41	12,300	588	147,000	3,986	130,684
s.	2,718	403,765	61	17,623	136	35,987	2,483	685,343	17,199	491,511
ce. } '85.	159,741	21,091,144	16,435	7,660,729	9,024	3,462,319	102,303	41,137,735	2,911,199	31,887,745
'84.	168,757	27,546,261	18,341	8,655,184	10,987	4,197,200	104,199	44,406,363	2,794,986	32,814,269

AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average produce of crops pe
Ontario in the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn (in ear).	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Bush.	Bush.	Busl
Essex	24.4	14.7	27.8	39.7	21.2	18.1	71.8	32.5	32.5	1.78	102.7	400.0	368.
Kent	25.6	15.6	28.9	41.3	30.0	21.7	66.8	23.7	18.5	1.70	101.9	567.8	420.
Elgin	22.7	14.1	29.4	38.3	13.6	22.3	74.0	20.6	23.0	1.61	68.9	470.0	318.
Norfolk	23.5	15.2	29.1	37.5	15.2	20.0	68.2	21.3	15.7	1.39	68.3	445.8	310.
Haldimand	25.0	13.6	28.8	36.9	16.2	19.6	62.2	14.8	15.0	1.47	119.4	380.0	330.
Welland	21.0	11.5	25.2	32.5	18.7	17.3	62.9	23.5	13.3	1.46	81.0	444.4	378.
Group	24.0	14.0	28.3	38.2	16.9	20.4	69.6	22.5	19.0	1.57	88.8	464.2	357.
Lambton	28.2	14.6	30.5	38.6	17.3	22.6	64.9	23.0	21.3	1.69	94.8	396.8	315.
Huron	25.8	8.2	28.2	37.7	15.0	25.6	81.7	21.2	25.0	1.56	177.6	480.0	502.
Bruce	22.4	11.2	28.0	37.0	25.0	24.6	67.5	17.0	22.0	1.21	184.3	615.4	466.
Group	25.2	10.3	28.8	37.7	17.8	24.8	67.7	21.2	22.0	1.47	160.7	490.9	455.
Grey	19.6	8.7	24.3	32.8	22.5	22.2	60.0	20.0	15.0	1.13	190.7	516.7	439.
Simcoe	25.2	9.5	26.5	33.1	20.0	21.2	50.0	20.0	20.0	1.14	183.7	442.9	371.
Group	23.6	9.1	25.4	33.0	20.5	21.8	52.8	20.0	17.1	1.13	187.3	460.7	403.
Middlesex	23.5	12.4	27.6	37.7	20.0	21.4	70.1	21.0	19.5	1.68	72.0	418.7	286.
Oxford	24.4	11.6	30.3	38.5	15.0	24.3	65.0	20.0	25.0	1.68	60.8	436.4	318.
Brant	21.1	9.5	32.1	36.4	14.2	21.7	68.8	22.2	15.2	1.50	116.1	625.0	507.
Perth	27.5	6.9	28.7	39.3	17.0	26.1	70.0	23.0	20.0	1.57	117.5	521.4	425.
Wellington	23.7	8.1	28.1	37.2	15.0	24.1	70.0	22.0	15.0	1.64	130.3	404.6	352.
Waterloo	25.1	8.7	31.8	39.2	17.3	25.6	53.8	20.0	20.0	1.47	149.6	440.0	402.
Dufferin	21.8	9.2	28.6	37.9	10.0	21.9	70.0	20.0	20.0	1.37	143.2	400.0	350.
Group	24.2	9.6	29.5	38.1	15.1	23.8	67.5	21.1	19.1	1.59	110.7	463.7	370.
Lincoln	25.8	12.5	28.4	37.5	18.4	19.0	68.3	21.7	20.0	1.67	88.9	386.7	337.
Wentworth	25.4	13.4	32.0	40.2	17.3	23.0	72.0	25.0	20.0	1.57	150.4	535.0	435.
Halton	26.2	9.8	31.3	39.4	17.5	21.7	56.7	12.0	20.0	1.62	162.5	470.0	325.
Peel	30.7	12.7	33.5	40.0	17.5	21.7	70.0	22.5	24.0	1.49	113.6	266.7	233.
York	26.9	11.7	30.8	38.2	16.0	21.4	80.0	20.0	25.0	1.37	71.5	587.5	537.
Ontario	25.1	10.8	27.4	35.0	15.4	21.6	40.0	20.0	25.0	1.48	128.6	437.0	420.
Durham	23.4	10.5	28.1	34.5	12.6	20.6	42.7	20.0	19.5	1.36	124.4	478.0	406.
Northumberland	24.3	9.7	27.2	30.9	14.4	17.8	37.0	20.8	20.3	1.35	107.7	430.0	317.
Prince Edward	21.2	9.7	21.8	27.1	16.4	24.8	33.5	28.6	23.5	1.64	112.5	225.0	200.
Group	26.7	10.8	28.3	36.3	15.2	21.2	53.0	24.5	21.7	1.48	109.8	481.4	411.
Lennox & Add.	17.0	12.1	23.8	32.1	13.9	19.4	55.0	27.2	15.7	1.51	155.4	300.0	225.
Frontenac	21.1	15.0	26.2	32.0	17.7	18.5	55.0	28.3	31.7	1.38	74.7	555.0	387.
Leeds & Grenville	20.3	19.6	27.0	34.9	16.4	20.2	46.4	26.2	17.3	1.73	158.4	500.0	275.
Dundas	11.7	20.9	28.9	41.9	19.5	18.1	50.0	34.0	20.0	1.71	212.5	433.3	250.
Stormont	15.7	20.7	28.0	33.2	10.0	18.7	60.0	30.0	40.0	1.60	125.0	450.0	200.
Glengarry	19.7	18.8	25.0	38.8	20.0	17.8	50.0	29.0	25.0	1.37	137.5	500.0	200.
Prescott	18.0	14.4	20.8	29.9	20.0	13.9	49.2	22.0	22.0	1.00	127.9	250.0	200.
Russell	11.5	18.4	24.0	29.6	20.0	17.7	40.0	18.0	27.5	.94	132.0	300.0	333.
Carleton	14.4	17.6	30.9	34.6	16.8	20.1	67.5	26.5	27.0	1.25	148.7	411.7	361.
Renfrew	16.4	16.4	26.6	32.5	19.3	18.6	40.0	26.3	37.7	.67	183.2	295.8	226.
Lanark	21.4	15.8	31.0	34.2	20.7	25.6	40.0	25.9	21.0	1.51	175.4	366.7	437.
Group	19.2	16.9	25.8	34.3	17.5	19.1	50.8	26.7	26.1	1.38	149.9	415.3	327.
Victoria	23.9	9.7	25.4	30.5	16.2	19.6	50.0	10.0	20.0	1.17	126.7	537.5	382.
Peterborough	19.8	8.1	23.8	31.6	16.2	19.5	52.5	22.0	10.0	1.05	128.4	430.0	294.
Haliburton	11.2	12.2	25.0	28.3	14.4	16.3	50.0	10.0	20.0	1.00	119.0	300.0	275.
Hastings	18.1	13.9	25.8	32.3	14.5	19.1	36.7	25.7	30.0	1.38	154.6	333.3	450.
Group	20.6	10.2	25.3	31.3	14.9	19.3	39.7	23.0	17.8	1.22	139.7	445.1	357.
Muskoka	22.0	13.6	20.5	26.4	15.6	19.5	33.3	19.0	32.5	1.08	115.7	276.7	236.
Parry Sound	20.0	18.3	23.7	34.7	17.8	19.9	60.0	22.5	20.0	1.07	191.7	300.0	300.
Algoma	20.0	15.0	27.5	28.7	16.5	25.0	50.0	25.0	20.0	1.21	175.0	300.0	300.
Group	20.5	15.4	23.9	29.5	16.2	22.0	39.4	21.1	27.9	1.11	148.6	288.9	264.
Province... 1885	24.5	11.4	27.7	35.8	16.2	21.7	64.0	24.8	20.1	1.43	132.0	466.1	383.
Province... 1884	24.0	20.2	27.3	38.9	15.9	24.0	74.1	22.5	23.8	1.39	163.2	471.9	382.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Cattle in Ontario in the year 1885.

	Horses.				Cattle.				
	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle ov'r two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.
	7,463	2,710	3,939	14,112	208	11,634	6,868	15,149	33,859
	9,771	2,864	4,549	17,184	129	18,483	12,652	25,435	56,699
	7,651	2,098	3,926	13,675	281	16,250	12,188	20,025	48,744
	6,689	1,748	3,054	11,491	517	14,598	6,167	15,384	36,666
	5,475	1,850	3,069	10,394	187	12,143	4,802	15,494	32,626
	4,980	1,250	2,322	8,552	203	8,291	3,849	9,205	21,548
	42,029	12,520	20,859	75,408	1,525	81,399	46,526	100,692	230,142
	7,568	1,990	3,569	13,127	34	16,398	13,416	25,778	55,626
	13,201	5,338	7,939	26,478	458	31,358	25,508	49,746	107,070
	9,915	3,295	5,374	18,584	1,016	25,476	16,643	38,469	81,604
	30,684	10,623	16,882	58,189	1,508	73,232	55,567	113,993	244,300
	13,198	4,001	6,203	23,402	2,266	32,448	21,775	49,126	105,615
	12,730	4,047	5,875	22,652	942	23,907	16,544	32,065	73,458
	25,928	8,048	12,078	46,054	3,208	56,355	38,319	81,191	179,073
	14,175	4,633	7,843	26,651	87	34,106	30,561	48,429	113,183
	9,491	2,972	4,686	17,149	151	31,555	13,850	26,315	71,871
	5,190	1,341	2,293	8,824	45	10,154	4,893	12,215	27,307
	10,011	3,311	4,584	17,906	140	26,764	17,078	35,509	79,491
	11,198	3,777	5,298	20,273	482	25,462	16,616	35,995	78,555
	7,018	2,172	2,876	12,066	71	13,580	5,252	18,089	36,992
	4,730	1,522	2,150	8,402	319	9,871	7,376	13,842	31,408
	61,813	19,728	29,730	111,271	1,295	151,492	95,626	190,394	438,807
	5,010	1,210	2,084	8,304	172	8,913	2,738	9,371	21,194
	6,899	1,828	2,971	11,698	176	14,321	4,679	13,572	32,748
	4,790	1,310	2,025	8,125	245	9,767	6,301	13,175	29,488
	6,520	1,988	2,870	11,378	53	11,718	6,345	13,212	31,328
	12,618	4,826	6,815	24,259	130	21,622	8,930	20,347	51,029
	9,506	3,627	5,015	18,148	51	16,085	10,513	23,358	50,007
	8,035	2,291	3,828	14,154	91	12,063	7,525	16,895	36,574
	9,236	2,258	4,417	15,911	254	19,750	6,248	18,641	44,893
	5,992	1,443	2,666	10,101	62	9,464	1,916	7,599	19,041
	68,606	20,781	32,691	122,078	1,234	123,703	55,195	136,170	316,302
	5,966	1,482	2,422	9,870	530	13,998	5,422	12,340	32,290
	5,013	1,294	2,484	8,791	439	14,250	4,104	11,889	30,682
lle	10,002	2,455	4,883	17,340	133	45,107	6,145	24,604	75,989
	4,300	1,248	2,143	7,691	28	16,826	1,995	9,611	28,460
	3,560	1,160	1,889	6,609	11	14,719	2,803	9,126	26,659
	4,449	1,690	2,154	8,293	38	18,037	3,483	10,967	32,525
	3,648	1,397	1,994	7,039	29	12,053	3,018	8,793	23,893
	2,157	1,012	1,370	4,539	84	7,908	2,059	6,713	16,764
	7,010	2,462	3,330	12,802	37	19,398	7,783	17,958	45,176
	5,899	1,638	2,583	10,120	165	16,438	9,124	18,938	44,665
	5,902	1,537	2,405	9,844	174	18,299	8,038	17,472	43,983
	57,906	17,375	27,657	102,938	1,668	197,033	53,974	148,411	401,086
	6,746	2,084	3,419	12,249	370	13,382	9,322	17,636	40,710
	6,119	1,604	2,584	10,307	540	14,298	6,560	15,242	36,640
	627	97	152	876	380	2,148	1,022	2,949	6,499
	9,023	2,313	4,280	15,616	1,229	28,967	7,189	18,704	56,089
	22,515	6,098	10,435	39,048	2,519	58,795	24,093	54,531	139,938
	1,111	342	440	1,893	1,070	4,180	2,202	6,199	13,651
	457	180	226	863	529	1,767	1,132	2,703	6,131
	538	268	261	1,067	746	2,049	1,222	3,033	7,050
	2,106	790	927	3,823	2,345	7,996	4,556	11,935	26,832
5.	311,587	95,963	151,259	558,809	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	1,976,480
4.	303,474	93,910	138,569	535,953	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	1,925,670

SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep, Pigs a Poultry in Ontario in the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP.					PIGS.			POULTRY.	
	Coarse-woolled.		Fine-woolled.		Totals.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.	Turkeys	Geese.
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.						
Essex	12,651	7,410	3,041	2,777	25,879	12,009	32,052	44,061	12,162	15,522
Kent	19,473	11,209	3,498	2,526	36,706	9,411	33,104	42,515	15,016	13,166
Elgin	17,548	11,801	3,199	2,306	34,854	5,475	20,975	26,450	11,108	8,617
Norfolk	13,272	8,549	4,258	2,796	28,875	4,938	17,443	22,381	8,763	6,939
Haldimand	15,491	10,100	4,002	3,216	32,809	3,881	12,977	16,858	10,045	6,995
Welland	11,110	6,179	6,187	4,119	27,595	2,079	8,658	10,737	8,282	4,584
Totals	89,545	55,248	24,185	17,740	186,718	37,793	125,209	163,002	65,376	55,823
Lambton	22,384	14,752	2,657	1,523	41,316	4,280	12,664	16,944	8,603	9,367
Huron	46,155	28,987	6,068	4,467	85,677	8,291	20,384	28,675	10,987	24,986
Bruce	44,658	27,163	6,931	4,438	83,190	6,904	17,186	24,090	6,289	16,072
Totals	113,197	70,902	15,656	10,428	210,183	19,475	50,234	69,709	25,879	50,425
Grey	70,456	39,701	7,376	4,898	122,431	9,148	26,127	35,275	15,936	25,019
Simcoe	45 892	25,476	7,839	5,675	84,882	12,927	29,561	42,488	17,796	25,770
Totals	116,348	65,177	15,215	10,573	207,313	22,075	55,688	77,763	33,732	50,789
Middlesex	32,211	21,462	4,916	2,879	61,468	7,570	27,577	35,147	24,564	21,511
Oxford	15,681	10,170	4,742	3,552	34,145	5,682	20,176	25,858	11,046	8,857
Brant	12,361	8,579	3,479	2,344	26,763	2,741	10,482	13,223	5,511	4,704
Perth	29,784	20,980	3,298	2,155	56,217	5,292	15,841	21,133	7,731	17,991
Wellington	43,900	27,896	8,610	7,006	87,412	6,275	23,672	29,947	12,899	20,311
Waterloo	19,571	11,831	5,894	3,426	40,722	3,574	11,933	15,507	3,703	6,094
Dufferin	20,097	13.283	1,578	1,324	36,282	4,059	10,893	14.952	9,504	12,545
Totals	173,605	114,201	32,517	22,686	343,009	35,193	120,574	155,767	74,958	92,013
Lincoln	7.609	4,946	3,219	2,467	18,241	3,369	9,810	13,179	7,422	3,902
Wentworth	12,195	7,820	3,208	2,425	25,648	2,654	13,254	15,908	8,063	6,818
Halton	10,513	6,857	2,168	1,561	21,099	2,086	9,517	11,603	6,195	8,358
Peel	14,477	8,371	2,179	1,649	26,676	4,294	15,572	19,866	17,374	16,162
York	24,233	12,435	8,392	6,811	51,871	6,183	28,667	34,850	17,518	19,593
Ontario	20,441	12,198	7,827	5,322	45,788	6,322	18,572	24,894	11,741	11,985
Durham	19,453	10,749	2,399	1,737	34,338	5,013	12,583	17,596	13,327	15,757
Northumberl'd	21,856	13,383	1,927	1,619	38,785	5,754	13,352	19,106	9,329	12,209
P. Edward	7,524	4,411	2,319	1,275	15,529	3,137	3,794	6,931	2,613	4,469
Totals	138,301	81,170	33,638	24,866	277,975	38,812	125,121	163,933	93,582	99,253
Lennox & Ad.	13,550	9,320	2,527	1,673	27,070	2,858	5,857	8,715	2,874	6,665
Frontenac	16,801	11,250	3,168	2,961	34,180	2,895	5,334	8,229	7,391	7,442
Leeds & Gren.	33,267	20,761	7,586	5,063	66,677	7,767	12,919	20,686	29,215	15,564
Dundas	10,616	6,113	1,997	1,378	20,104	3,596	6,004	9,600	5,181	5,769
Stormont	8,623	4,718	2,252	871	16,464	2,592	4,625	7,217	2,168	3,602
Glengarry	14,105	6,076	3,435	2,100	25,716	3,934	5,550	9,484	2,415	6,302
Prescott	11,441	7,171	2,321	907	21,840	4,319	5,811	10,130	5,581	3,330
Russell	7,241	3,916	1,764	1,173	14,094	2,685	4,678	7,363	5,740	3,485
Carleton	21,346	12,969	5,622	4,098	44,035	6,640	13,203	19,843	22,344	15,775
Renfrew	32,373	16,358	5,635	3,061	57,427	8,483	8,594	17,077	8,694	10,110
Lanark	34,499	20,186	3,225	2,168	60,078	5,022	8,788	13,810	19,669	9,928
Totals	203,862	118,838	39,532	25,453	387,685	50,791	81,363	132,154	111,272	87,972
Victoria	19,106	11,518	4,337	3,663	38,624	6,198	11,037	17,235	4,648	11,304
Peterborough	17,981	10,169	2,106	1,625	31,881	5,040	9,409	14,449	9,343	11,942
Haliburton	3,034	1,666	1,651	911	7,262	547	957	1,504	537	1,144
Hastings	23,756	13,662	5,124	3,309	45,851	6,701	11,529	18,230	4,989	11,073
Totals	63,877	37,015	13,218	9,508	123,618	18,486	32,932	51,418	19,517	35,463
Muskoka	5,085	2,739	1,569	921	10,314	1,094	1,958	3,052	1,618	1,501
Parry Sound	1,998	1,120	532	302	3,952	576	1,232	1,808	486	638
Algoma	2,944	1,542	186	166	4,838	1,217	2,439	3,656	1,813	3,065
Totals	10,027	5,401	2,287	1,389	19,104	2,887	5,629	8,516	3,917	5,204
PROVINCE. :										
1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,643	1,755,605	225,512	596,750	822,262	428,233	476,942
1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	1,890,733	257,711	658,447	916,158	445,532	540,130

WOOL.

BLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Clip of Coarse and Fine Wools in Ontario in 1885, and the average for the four years 1882-5.

NTIES.	1885.					AVERAGE 1882-5.				
	COARSE WOOL.		FINE WOOL.		Total Clip.	COARSE WOOL.		FINE WOOL.		Total Clip.
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Fleeces.	Pounds.		Fleeces.	Pounds.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	
....	12,432	69,290	3,087	16,268	85,558	12,621	69,151	1,997	10,221	79,372
....	19,869	118,168	3,480	16,780	134,948	20,538	116,540	3,785	19,181	135,721
....	17,326	99,396	3,107	16,152	115,548	23,604	132,710	3,509	18,639	151,349
....	13,371	71,973	4,407	22,058	94,031	16,170	86,188	4,174	19,953	106,141
and.......	15,509	97,099	4,006	20,659	117,758	17,981	108,083	3,706	18,104	126,187
l	11,106	60,930	6,074	26,676	87,606	11,494	60,712	4,169	18,769	79,481
s..........	89,613	516,856	24,161	118,593	635,449	102,408	573,384	21,340	104,867	678,251
n..........	22,595	133,264	2,782	14,492	147,756	27,435	157,796	3,606	19,032	176,828
....	47,064	268,456	6,273	33,207	301,663	51,034	289,497	5,651	30,229	319,726
....	45,027	256,297	7,050	38,349	294,646	45,055	253,745	6,644	36,107	289,852
s..........	114,686	658,017	16,105	86,048	744,065	123,524	701,038	15,901	85,368	786,406
....	71,271	397,703	7,604	38,678	436,381	67,211	366,669	8,712	45,456	412,125
....	46,458	272,064	7,955	41,622	313,686	42,216	230,782	6,831	35,682	266,464
s..........	117,729	669,767	15,559	80,300	750,067	109,427	597,451	15,543	81,138	678,589
sex	32,740	195,271	5,010	28,359	223,630	42,584	248,563	5,055	28,091	276,654
....	16,061	93,305	4,829	25,445	118,750	22,515	129,851	3,636	19,153	149,004
....	12,389	74,654	3,865	20,465	95,119	14,993	86,798	3,054	16,656	103,454
....	30,557	173,872	3,482	18,851	192,723	34,015	189,888	4,270	23,046	212,934
ton	44,830	265,439	8,655	43,407	308,846	47,553	271,170	7,225	37,345	308,515
o..........	19,827	108,707	5,929	29,771	138,478	21,690	120.058	4,372	21,038	141,096
....	20,491	112,058	1,578	8,523	120,581	18,031	100,843	2,196	11,948	112,791
s..........	176,895	1,023,306	33,348	174,821	1,198,127	201,381	1,147,171	29,808	157,277	1,304,448
....	7,638	41,615	3,284	16,783	58,398	9,173	47,782	2,854	13,884	61,666
rth.......	12,234	72,929	3,216	16,163	89,092	14,998	84,620	2,849	14,212	98,832
....	10,902	70,756	2,173	11,628	82,384	12,194	76,944	1,707	9,342	86,286
....	14,595	97,717	2,043	11,114	108,831	16,153	106,954	1,542	8,324	115,278
....	24,856	154,200	8,131	45,634	199,834	26,905	163,320	5,624	30,753	194,073
....	20,824	136,443	8,132	45,048	181,491	25,061	156,980	6,070	33,900	190,880
....	19,646	117,647	2,396	14,848	132,495	21,689	125,823	2,365	13,736	139,559
mberland..	22,228	128,258	2,064	10,630	138,888	21,217	120,111	2,545	13,588	133,699
Edward...	7,801	41,471	2,354	11,642	53,113	8,827	47,711	2,829	14,091	61,802
s..........	140,724	861,036	33,793	183,490	1,044,526	156,217	930,245	28,385	151,830	1,082,075
& Add ...	13,832	74,699	2,573	13,091	87,790	14,453	74.272	3,363	17,088	91,360
ac..........	17,444	91,258	3,261	17,098	108,356	19,077	92,256	3,681	18,261	110,517
Grenville.	34,033	171,029	7,822	40,022	211,051	36,319	174,808	9,372	46,273	221,081
....	10,825	53,574	2,107	10,165	63,739	11,090	54,434	2,807	13,416	67,850
nt..........	8,731	43,749	2,281	11,613	55,362	8,818	43,648	2,679	13,649	57,297
rry..........	14,310	66,059	3,783	18,388	84,447	14,851	67,073	4,114	19,534	86,607
....	11,565	56,522	2,437	12,651	69,173	9,649	44,805	2,852	13,996	58,801
....	7,292	35,139	1,758	9,196	44,335	7,381	34,296	1,787	8,866	43,162
n	22,406	114,567	5,716	28,721	143,288	27,926	137,250	5,346	26,497	163,747
y..........	33,146	144,012	5,762	24,894	168,906	32,859	142,826	6,100	26,863	169,689
....	35,398	172,959	3,283	15,360	188,319	34,712	164,038	3,390	15,677	179,715
s..........	208,982	1,023,567	40,783	201,199	1,224,766	217,135	1,029,706	45,490	220,120	1,249,826
s..........	20,334	110,726	4,516	24,764	135,490	20,936	113,632	3,534	19,985	133,617
rough......	18,681	100,909	2,250	10,917	111,826	17,928	94,705	2,291	11,262	105,967
ton	3,115	15,747	1,687	7,565	23,312	2,565	12,377	1,367	5,639	18,016
s	24,037	122,897	5,481	25,089	147,986	23,377	114,140	6,827	31,409	145,549
s..........	66,167	350,279	13,934	68,335	418,614	64,806	334,854	14,019	68,295	403,149
a..........	5,361	28,941	1,606	8,238	37,179	4,474	24,207	1,249	6,415	30,622
ound	2,170	12,185	557	2,698	14,883	1,353	8,066	548	3,003	11,069
....	2,987	18,021	210	1,169	19,190	1,959	11,718	440	2,194	13,912
s	10,518	59,147	2,373	12,105	71,252	7,786	43,991	2,237	11,612	55,603
OVINCE....	925,314	5,161,975	180,056	924,891	6,086,866	982,684	5,357,840	172,724	880,507	6,238,347

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and group of Counties the quantity and value of Cheese made at 536 factories in Ontario in 1885, the average date of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation

COUNTIES.	FACTORIES.			QUANTITY OF—		Value of Cheese made.		Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lbs.		AVERAGE DA OF—	
	No. in operation.		No. making Returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.						Opening	Closi
	1884.	1885.										
				lbs.	lbs.	$	c.	lbs.	$	c.		
Essex	1	1	1	270,871	26,622	2,618	86	10.17	9	84	June 1	Oct.
Kent	15	12	9	7,630,339	722,670	60,504	19	10.56	8	37	May 12	"
Elgin	24	23	16	15,349,332	1,472,226	121,777	16	10.43	8	27	April 30	Nov.
Norfolk	20	21	16	17,216,025	1,661,342	133,574	23	10.36	8	04	" 28	"
Haldimand	9	8	6	6,682,900	653,023	53,710	69	10.23	8	22	May 5	"
Welland	5	8	6	2,022,541	193,234	16,764	50	10.32	8	68	" 14	Oct.
Totals	74	73	54	49,172,008	4,729,117	388,949	63	10.40	8	22	" 4	Nov.
Lambton	21	21	16	13,487,229	1,274,773	105,118	55	10.58	8	25	May 12	Oct.
Huron	18	16	12	16,202,876	1,540,702	130,808	98	10.52	8	49	" 11	"
Bruce	18	19	13	13,255,800	1,276,146	106,283	08	10.39	8	33	" 20	"
Totals	57	56	41	42,945,905	4,091,621	342,210	61	10.50	8	36	" 14	"
Grey	7	10	7	5,358,162	525,820	42,847	28	10.19	8	15	May 15	Oct.
Simcoe	7	6	6	3,041,971	292,641	24,145	94	10.39	8	25	" 18	"
Totals	14	16	13	8,400,133	818,461	66,993	22	10.26	8	19	" 16	"
Middlesex	41	40	32	41,803,262	3,949,605	331,095	83	10.58	8	38	April 30	Nov.
Oxford	53	48	29	48,714,082	4,654,258	389,888	98	10.47	8	38	" 21	"
Brant	9	7	7	5,972,461	581,431	46,973	67	10.27	8	08	" 25	"
Perth	25	27	23	30,814,605	2,959,681	254,411	68	10.41	8	56	May 4	"
Wellington	13	12	11	14,221,071	1,364,140	111,985	05	10.42	8	21	" 10	"
Waterloo	11	8	5	4,787,582	454,940	38,332	61	10.52	8	43	" 18	Oct.
Dufferin	3	5	3	2,589,158	246,478	19,928	97	10.50	8	09	" 23	"
Totals	155	147	110	148,902,221	14,210,533	1,192,616	79	10.48	8	39	" 1	Nov.
Lincoln	5	4	4	3,556,180	340,462	26,519	61	10.44	7	79	May 5	Nov.
Wentworth	6	6	3	3,775,179	358,665	29,089	70	10.53	8	11	" 1	"
Halton	3	2	1	338,244	31,970	2.877	30	10.58	9	00	" 4	Oct.
Peel	3	4	2	1,424,705	132,413	10,289	07	10.76	7	77	" 23	"
York	3	3	2	675,024	64,237	5,544	21	10.51	8	63	" 28	Sep.
Ontario	8	7	4	1,336,691	124,337	10,223	69	10.75	8	22	" 18	"
Durham	4	4	4	3,788,995	365,071	28,296	70	10.38	7	75	" 10	Oct.
Northumberland	32	32	25	20,001,080	1,946,543	152,647	06	10.28	7	84	" 3	"
Prince Edward	16	14	10	10,392,995	1,019,101	77,155	88	10.20	7	57	" 4	"
Totals	80	76	55	45,289,093	4,382,799	342,643	22	10.33	7	82	" 6	"
Lennox and Addington	18	19	12	15,421,333	1,513,503	117,940	64	10.19	7	79	May 2	Oct.
Frontenac	32	33	23	15,562,905	1,508,978	118,880	27	10.31	7	88	" 2	"
Leeds and Grenville	91	92	54	58,686,032	5,852,103	463.692	03	10.03	7	92	April 24	Nov.
Dundas	20	21	20	19,695,589	1,953,788	162,169	39	10.08	8	30	" 30	Oct.
Stormont	24	25	17	14,686,290	1,446,544	112,146	87	10.15	7	75	May 4	"
Glengarry	47	47	25	14,308,859	1,325,423	106,604	36	10.80	8	04	" 5	"
Prescott	22	22	16	7,925,625	787,519	64,176	97	10.06	8	15	" 8	"
Russell	7	5	5	1,972,196	197,108	15,554	10	10.01	7	89	" 5	"
Carleton	7	11	10	6,241,866	621,797	50,121	46	10.04	8	06	" 15	"
Renfrew	5	4	3	1,336,774	130,774	10,666	60	10.22	8	16	" 13	"
Lanark	18	21	17	17,508,815	1,753,749	138,984	68	9.98	7	93	" 7	"
Totals	291	300	202	173,346,284	17,091,286	1,360.937	37	10.14	7	96	May 2	"
Victoria	10	12	6	3,424,480	338.894	26,754	69	10.10	7	89	May 10	Oct.
Peterborough	19	20	15	9.873,560	952,110	75,128	48	10.37	7	89	" 7	"
Hastings	51	52	40	41,415,423	4,141,050	324,600	45	10.00	7	84	April 27	Nov.
Totals	80	84	61	54,713,463	5,432,054	426,483	62	10.07	7	85	May 1	Oct.
THE PROVINCE 1885	......	752	536	522,769,107	50,755,871	4,120,834	46	10.30	8	12	May 4	Oct.
THE PROVINCE 1884	751	......	567	517,899,803	50,538,932	5,284,124	48	10.25	10	46	" 3	"
THE PROVINCE 1883	635	......	440	373,962,719	37,079,896	3,872,927	52	10.09	10	44	" 3	"

FACTORY CHEESE.

No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the averages of days in operation, number of patrons, of number of cows, and of value of product per cow, for 433 factories in Ontario, king complete returns in 1885.

UNTIES.	No. of factories returned.	Average No. of days worked.	QUANTITY OF— Milk used.	QUANTITY OF— Cheese made.	Value of cheese made.	No. of Patrons.	Average No. of Cows.	VALUE OF PR DUCT PER COW Per Season.	VALUE OF PR DUCT PER COW Per Day
			lbs.	lbs.	$ c.			$ c.	ct
	1	104	270,871	26,622	2,618 86	32	145	18 06	17
	8	149	6,491,421	617,728	52,113 25	609	2,310	22 56	15
	11	166	11,874,815	1,134,770	93,968 72	743	3,714	25 30	15
	14	167	15,942,620	1,540,896	124,393 [illegible]	1,184	5,407	23 00	13
	6	157	6,682,900	653,023	53,710 69	503	2,430	22 10	14
	6	133	2,022,541	193,234	16,754 50	227	980	17 11	12
	46	160	43,285,168	4,166,273	343,559 [illegible]	3,298	14,986	22 92	14
	12	151	10,583,517	1,003,429	83,360 60	859	3,630	22 96	15
	10	146	13,699,203	1,302,318	110,255 95	1,075	4,694	23 49	16
	11	131	11,543,989	1,109,904	92,292 92	1,039	4,377	21 09	16
	33	142	35,826,7[illegible]	3,415,651	285,909 47	2,973	12,701	22 51	15
	5	139	3,972,668	391,851	32,405 31	404	1,466	22 10	15
	4	120	1,507,172	147,172	12,334 96	199	740	16 67	13
	9	133	5,479,840	539,023	44,740 27	603	2,206	20 28	15
	25	169	33,291,611	3,148,972	263,771 74	1,641	10,598	24 89	14
	26	179	43,158,641	4,129,068	345,273 24	1,783	13,599	25 39	14
	6	164	5,307,315	521,164	42,165 86	368	1,835	22 98	14
	20	156	24,726,326	2,374,447	203,879 46	1,463	8,570	23 79	15
	9	144	11,376,906	1,091,497	89,396 76	746	3,960	22 57	15
	4	138	3,272,895	309,543	26,111 41	231	1,080	24 18	17
	2	122	2,132,162	202,408	16,364 51	182	850	19 25	15
	92	165	123,265,856	11,777,099	986,962 98	6,414	40,492	24 37	14
	3	156	2,788,548	265,577	20,774 54	214	920	22 58	14
	3	157	3,775,179	358,665	29,089 70	256	1,350	21 54	13
	1	132	338,244	31,970	2,877 30	23	130	22 13	16
	2	117	1,424,705	132,413	10,289 07	103	512	20 10	17
	2	100	675,024	64,237	5,544 21	71	330	16 80	16
	3	107	935,668	86,341	7,062 03	140	415	17 02	15
	4	149	3,788,995	365,071	28,296 70	345	1,383	20 46	13
rland	21	157	16,669,025	1,624,013	127,086 72	1,119	5,621	22 61	14
ard	10	149	10,392,995	1,019,101	77,155 88	901	3,786	20 38	13
	49	150	40,788,383	3,947,388	308,176 15	3,172	14,447	21 33	14
d Addington	10	155	13,383,217	1,314,391	102,902 47	941	4,790	21 48	13
	21	152	14,218.755	1,376,574	108,859 79	802	5,064	21 50	14
Grenville	48	168	53,090,181	5,293,667	418,721 47	2,260	19,139	21 88	13
	13	159	13,796,015	1,371,114	114,402 66	599	5,223	21 90	13
	12	149	11,986,801	1,190,556	92,071 47	602	4,490	20 51	13
	2	148	1,107,785	105,316	8,408 35	78	440	19 11	12
	14	138	6,722,859	675,021	55,047 34	453	3.275	16 81	12
	2	150	973,780	97,378	7,907 33	73	387	20 43	13
	8	137	5,296,246	527,235	42,335 62	349	2,430	17 42	12
	3	125	1,336.774	130,774	10,666 60	132	760	14 04	11
	18	154	17,508,815	1,753,749	138,984 68	973	6,818	20 38	13
	151	157	139,421,228	13,835,775	1,100,307 78	7,262	52,816	20 83	13
	5	138	2,711,742	268,478	21,206 90	212	1,080	19 64	14
gh	13	145	8,241,128	797,557	63,018 52	565	3,126	20 16	13
	35	164	37,315,305	3,731,803	292,634 11	1,801	12,970	22 56	13
	53	159	48,268,175	4,797,838	376,859 53	2,578	17,176	21 94	1
NCE 1885	433	157	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,515 45	26,300	154,824	22 26	1
1884	445	159	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208 01	24,015	158,366	27 51	
1883	385	156	327,353,679	32,495,811	3,396,882 21	19,797	117,577	28 89	

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

LE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and pr of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye in Ontario in the four years 1882-5.

NTIES.	FALL WHEAT.		SPRING WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.
	33,110	656,359	1,924	30,765	2,074	55,890	26,027	999,254	840
	61,377	1,270,058	2,568	42,159	5,813	154,845	30,780	1,277,895	485
	45,950	933,539	2,096	34,015	4,513	123,966	31,054	1,224,070	1,230
k	33,109	666,164	990	15,869	6,029	171,072	25,991	963,341	7,307
and	32,830	603,766	3,116	48,014	15,334	346,601	20,770	740,718	1,306
d	23,247	383,828	2,215	32,839	4,373	108,165	18,295	606,975	754
ls	229,623	4,513,714	12,909	203,661	38,136	960,539	152,917	5,812,253	11,922
on	34,227	683,364	7,847	125,704	15,069	377,550	35,988	1,381,070	263
	73,130	1,575,370	25,890	363,604	26,114	747,469	68,297	2,648,066	301
	54,841	1,140,220	15,785	223,120	17,900	497,351	51,858	1,859,467	409
ls	162,198	3,398,954	49,522	712,428	59,083	1,622,370	156,143	5,888,603	973
	31,726	677,952	53,742	779,832	24,094	631,705	74,373	2,570,254	690
	58,649	1,370,075	37,269	570,842	26,506	727,602	54,434	1,948,069	2,713
ls	90,375	2,048,027	91,011	1,350,674	50,600	1,359,307	128,807	4,518,323	3,403
sex	79,561	1,674,149	15,177	250,200	15,684	411,413	65,648	2,659,199	484
	40,674	836,535	12,973	230,570	17,034	527,531	47,799	1,978,985	1,295
	32,839	682,958	1,795	25,279	14,693	432,861	17,573	717,997	916
	47,171	1,058,302	18,927	293,057	19,234	567,492	49,500	2,080,559	252
gton	31,148	661,329	27,232	405,717	32,995	945,718	59,618	2,293,318	969
oo	41,416	952,693	7,860	120,824	15,030	474,962	31,758	1,298,072	660
n	13,276	276,417	22,198	310,932	10,023	257,085	24,529	861,161	1,028
ls	286,085	6,142,383	106,162	1,636,579	124,693	3,617,062	296,425	11,889,291	5,604
	22,668	462,680	2,863	45,805	4,527	123,003	17,451	650,323	663
orth	32,943	726,264	3,166	52,175	11,219	341,676	27,345	1,136,235	1,160
	24,328	516,483	4,039	63,746	11,769	347,392	17,305	679,703	638
	29,102	718,203	14,888	261,286	30,255	903,629	25,817	1,048,214	2,111
	44,118	1,039,763	29,199	522,778	50,621	1,497,035	56,379	2,383,929	2,517
	13,746	314,679	50,773	878,578	34,243	972,472	43,514	1,672,925	3,929
n	3,464	73,909	46,537	801,675	40,570	1,159,958	31,386	1,209,205	6,167
mberland	9,973	223,860	33,909	506,342	42,625	1,077,693	26,685	908,386	13,408
Edward	2,888	44,317	8,314	114,100	42,046	886,149	12,983	376,000	10,258
ls	183,230	4,120,158	193,688	3,246,485	267,875	7,309,007	258,865	10,064,920	40,851
& Add.	2,373	42,995	7,589	118,907	43,509	1,009,434	20,168	652,269	6,798
nac	2,662	51,646	9,289	153,340	20,554	522,118	24,915	821,614	5,509
& Gren	7,014	130,502	13,939	247,291	11,688	301,949	59,283	2,061,787	10,558
s	1,995	35,294	4,447	87,282	8,229	257,015	26,985	1,043,223	1,974
nt	1,087	19,624	4,092	78,466	2,715	78,269	24,055	865,014	724
rry	1,023	16,647	7,609	126,313	2,043	48,441	29,141	1,053,673	93
t	127	1,525	7,842	118,469	1,941	45,122	24,321	737,525	386
	335	5,915	4,438	75,963	1,224	31,356	16,881	579,072	396
n	2,588	36,717	23,533	404,334	6,658	195,467	53,049	2,100,227	8,892
w	1,688	29,484	25,444	453,841	1,043	28,810	35,549	1,280,008	8,122
	4,118	80,757	14,437	244,032	2,279	67,349	31,689	1,174,496	7,342
ls	25,010	451,106	122,659	2,108,238	101,883	2,585,330	346,036	12,368,908	50,794
a	9,957	197,842	38,420	589,832	26,389	682,355	33,710	1,157,034	1,468
rough	10,527	224,610	27,489	383,486	13,015	347,125	26,590	930,078	3,870
rton	84	1,251	1,376	15,670	290	7,383	4,382	120,741	327
gs	8,839	168,778	19,128	323,481	42,308	1,054,204	39,007	1,257,078	18,430
ls	29,407	592,481	86,413	1,312,469	82,002	2,091,067	103,689	3,464,931	24,095
ka	54	982	1,716	26,807	523	11,576	7,358	230,682	487
Sound	54	1,001	2,022	34,805	676	16,560	4,381	144,383	538
a	365	8,212	7,482	150,755	559	15,025	3,221	118,045	107
ls	**473**	**10,195**	**11,220**	**212,367**	**1,758**	**43,161**	**14,960**	**493,110**	**1,132**
ROVINCE	**1,006,401**	**21.277,018**	**673,584**	**10.782,901**	**726,030**	**19,587,843**	**1,457,842**	**54,500,339**	**138,774**

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and prod
Pease and Hay and Clover in Ontario for the four years 1882-5; and of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans for
e years, 1882, 1884 and 1885.

TIES.	PEASE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		BEANS.		HAY AND CLOVE	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres.	Ton
	3,282	64,708	30,147	2,333,014	594	15,835	489	13,480	34,116	54,
	6,177	129,230	25,667	2,012,380	831	21,412	10,416	211,546	49,787	78,
	8,646	168,162	14,824	1,136,769	1,166	26,781	1,170	26,875	48,437	73,
	11,233	240,736	13,906	968,482	4,851	99,815	935	17,850	41,243	59,
d	11,040	204,905	1,953	119,559	580	11,465	184	4,049	49,223	69,
	3,476	59,398	6,803	392,930	1,699	33,918	922	14,573	44,401	65,
	43,854	867,139	93,300	6,963,134	9,721	209,226	14,116	288,373	267,207	401,
	6,254	123,846	7,383	446,987	476	11,670	373	8,229	51,135	78,
	27,262	611,799	1,744	115,069	215	4,078	105	2,760	88,628	127,
	33,891	795,520	356	19,310	213	3,465	85	1,624	75,345	95,
	67,407	1,531,165	9,483	581,366	904	19,213	563	12,613	215,108	301,
	42,670	946,941	274	14,797	293	5,718	120	1,829	108,319	134,
	29,254	663,140	633	35,750	263	4,498	105	1,859	71,828	101,
	71,924	1,610,081	907	50,547	556	10,216	225	3,688	180,147	235,
	16,124	303,362	10,471	763.597	439	8,833	419	8,056	87,969	142
	11,828	266,488	8,574	555,580	678	15,252	279	8,447	62,654	99,
	7,897	165,884	4,644	339,381	745	16,629	821	14,963	32,816	52,
	19,961	449,290	626	44,614	113	2,863	65	1,680	64,937	103
n	34,586	789,218	543	33,637	136	3,146	23	449	78,640	127,
	12,309	294,221	1,668	113,581	103	2,247	29	615	42,444	70,
	10,903	216,800	48	3,018	74	1,365	8	167	31,742	46,
	113,608	2,485,263	26,574	1,853,408	2,288	50,335	1,644	34,377	401,202	641,
	3,952	77,293	6,048	396,310	727	20,331	171	3,619	39,331	54,
th	8,792	187,215	4,811	376,722	739	17,783	154	2,998	44,980	73,
	9,620	226,409	1,025	65,181	160	2,870	31	591	34,207	54,
	11,842	259,836	335	20,857	271	5,249	72	2,070	37,250	59,
	24,674	552,014	1,329	90,548	292	7,116	175	5,001	71,337	107,
	23,353	499,800	2,322	132,333	315	6,516	432	9,807	51,067	77,
	21,164	435,305	1,915	106,301	726	15,233	343	7,645	43,963	64,
erland	19,262	353,291	3,603	201,103	3,546	77,588	630	12,978	51,425	68,
lward	6,353	132,283	6,577	280,375	5,555	129,483	380	10,146	28,802	40
	129,012	2,723,446	27,965	1,669,730	12,331	282,169	2,388	54,855	402.362	601,
Addingt'n	8,384	167,927	2,400	117,698	2,164	62,848	158	3,227	40,825	55,
	11,555	227,358	1,766	93,027	1,404	37,185	350	10,234	58,787	80,
renville	6,493	131,028	4,931	271,192	5,643	141,672	402	8,142	102,676	150,
	1,876	42,019	1,421	88,785	1,394	40,735	161	4,236	32,647	51,
	2,916	62,140	1,405	71,828	2,270	58,892	171	5,319	29,677	46,
	6,907	123,925	883	34,413	1,076	30,766	95	2,869	32,826	51,
	11,757	171,655	1,445	64,483	1,823	40,369	617	20,190	27,594	38,
	4,741	97,459	470	21,422	982	22,553	300	7,535	17,559	22,
	13,458	294,177	1,205	63,437	3,809	90,438	508	12,744	54,559	70,
	20,315	429,584	508	27,270	1,062	25,692	503	12,329	58,002	62,
	10,999	270,851	1,377	64,143	6,766	181,468	246	6,004	56,038	80,
	99,401	2,018,123	17,811	917,698	28,393	732,618	3,511	92,829	511,190	710,
	15,223	316,381	451	26,077	436	7,649	96	1,801	36,407	46,
ugh	14,434	299,653	385	20,752	635	14,815	206	2,969	37,435	45,
n	1,497	28,981	147	7,264	310	4,021	29	580	9,277	9,
	16,872	303,909	5,692	263,266	3,110	81,998	261	5,943	63,083	88,
	48,026	948,924	6,675	317,359	4,491	108,483	592	11,293	146,202	189,
	2,562	52,453	152	5,446	233	5,854	29	755	18,185	21,
nd	1,331	27,657	106	3,730	236	6,158	26	544	9,127	10,
	3,013	80,158	76	3,563	63	1,801	11	179	8,850	12,
	6,906	160,268	334	12,739	532	13,813	66	1,478	36,162	44,
INCE	580,138	12.344,409	183,049	12,365,981	59,210	1,426,073	23,105	499,506	2,159,580	3,12

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and duce of Potatoes, Mangel-wurzels, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario for the four years 1882-5.

COUNTIES.	Potatoes.		Mangel-wurzels.		Carrots.		Turnips	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bu
	2,920	359,196	184	77,139	67	21,241	233	
	3,733	553,733	253	104,942	125	37,580	399	1
	3,077	311,506	258	96,075	135	36,023	363	1
	3,973	490,225	152	59,210	109	34,396	606	2
and	1,724	206,283	108	35,987	66	16,681	71	
l	2,703	287,224	131	47,261	72	19,191	144	
als	18,130	2,208,167	1,086	420,614	574	165,112	1,816	6
n	3,271	363,888	355	127,225	166	47,032	299	
	5,405	742,384	1,327	612,237	556	239,245	6,891	2,5
	5,023	624,744	446	205,669	312	115,781	5,395	2,2
als	13,699	1,731,016	2,128	945,131	1,034	402,058	12,585	4,8
	7,409	973,002	367	181,621	595	244,636	8,548	3,6
	6,968	960,096	708	292,891	630	245,457	2,968	1,2
als	14,377	1,933.098	1,075	474,512	1,225	490,093	11,516	4,8
ex	6,154	678,096	1,129	471,516	474	149,479	1,603	5
	3,708	409,121	961	469,801	348	150,644	4,960	1,9
	2,372	290,380	327	180,922	241	109,661	2.166	1,0
	4,179	494,558	1,359	629,141	449	187,782	5,075	1,7
ton	6,286	793.795	800	380,594	294	109,672	12,972	5,4
o	3,083	413,489	457	233,905	311	146,335	5,164	2,0
	3,248	476,735	149	57,871	174	61,404	2,348	8
als	29,030	3,556,174	5,182	2,423.750	2,291	914,977	34,288	13,7
	2,051	203,468	220	78,595	109	34,472	203	
rth	3,889	520,300	453	237,739	229	96,112	1,897	9
	1,773	228,677	386	163,243	114	44,265	1,487	6
	2,967	354,066	395	163,865	323	123,289	1,152	4
	8,080	770,851	1,662	853,800	811	371,618	2,732	1,0
	4,113	507,811	839	347,808	574	213,053	10,715	3,9
	3,254	445,612	439	202,487	502	200,938	4,718	2,1
nberland	4,298	519,350	434	201,596	249	87,176	2,663	1,0
Edward	2,431	237,746	124	24,000	44	6,902	96	
als	32,856	3,787,881	4,952	2,273,133	2,955	1,177,825	25,663	10,2
and Addington	3,539	450,040	100	33,510	51	13,815	201	
ac	4,280	441,259	136	54,165	117	32,284	307	
nd Grenville	7,638	1,001,622	200	96,641	140	45,808	209	
	2,561	441,685	101	44,408	40	15,062	69	
it	2,175	295,814	38	16,273	35	12,144	101	
ry	2,627	341,410	57	18,825	33	8,538	21	
	2,448	299,961	54	18,362	45	11,583	91	
	1,607	184,809	52	15,822	107	34,313	255	
	6,288	909,095	538	226,019	534	208,890	1,306	4
	3,746	626,706	111	42,008	116	38,965	570	1
	3,772	619,003	167	71,537	142	56,862	367	1
als	40,681	5,611,404	1,554	637,570	1,360	478,264	3,497	1,1
	2,944	398,287	408	200,850	264	95,858	2,854	
rough	2,561	335,859	288	112,314	343	112,210	886	
ton	743	107,743	4	1,515	15	3,972	332	
s	6,315	795,217	206	62,441	127	40,950	549	1
al	12,563	1,637,106	906	377,120	749	252,990	4,621	1,
a	1,283	169,960	28	7,974	68	18,393	849	
Sound	721	115,314	14	3,021	26	6,363	655	1
	665	117,463	21	7,012	27	7,408	449	1
als	2,669	402,737	63	18,007	121	32,164	1,953	
ROVINCE	164,005	20,867,583	16,946	7,569,837	10,309	3,913,483	95,939	37,

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AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average produce of cro acre in Ontario for the four years 1882-5.

COUNTIES.	FALL WHEAT.	SPRING WHEAT.	FALL AND SPRING WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	PEASE.	CORN (in ear).	BUCK-WHEAT.	BEANS.	HAY AND CLOVER.	POTATOES.	MANGEL-WURZELS.	CARROTS.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Essex	19.8	16.0	19.6	26.9	38.4	20.8	19.7	77.4	26.7	27.6	1.60	123.0	419.2	317.0
Kent..........	20.7	16.4	20.5	26.6	41.5	24.2	20.9	78.4	25.8	20.3	1.58	148.4	414.8	300.6
Elgin	20.3	16.2	20.1	27.5	39.4	17.1	19.4	76.7	23.0	23.0	1.52	101.2	372.4	266.8
Norfolk	20.1	16.0	20.0	28.4	37.1	15.5	21.4	69.6	20.6	19.1	1.45	123.4	389.5	315.6
Haldimand...	18.4	15.4	18.1	22.6	35.7	17.2	18.6	61.2	19.8	22.0	1.41	119.7	333.2	252.7
Welland......	16.5	14.8	16.4	24.7	33.2	17.4	17.1	57.8	20.0	15.8	1.47	106.3	360.8	266.5
Group....	19.7	15.8	19.5	25.2	38.0	16.7	19.8	74.6	21.5	20.4	1.50	121.8	387.3	287.7
Lambton	20.0	16.0	19.2	25.1	38.4	15.9	19.8	60.5	24.5	22.1	1.54	111.2	358.4	283.3
Huron	21.5	14.0	19.6	28.6	38.8	15.9	22.4	66.0	19.0	26.3	1.44	137.4	461.4	430.3
Bruce.........	20.8	14.1	19.3	27.8	35.9	16.1	23.5	54.2	16.3	19.1	1.27	124.4	461.1	371.1
Group....	21.0	14.4	19.4	27.5	37.7	16.0	22.7	61.3	21.3	22.4	1.40	126.4	444.1	388.8
Grey	21.4	14.5	17.1	26.2	34.6	17.0	22.2	54.1	19.5	15.2	1.24	131.3	494.9	411.2
Simcoe	23.4	15.3	20.2	27.5	35.8	19.7	22.7	56.5	17.1	17.7	1.41	137.8	413.7	389.6
Group....	22.7	14.8	18.7	26.9	35.1	19.1	22.4	55.7	18.4	16.4	1.31	134.5	441.4	400.1
Middlesex ...	21.0	16.5	20.3	26.2	40.5	17.5	18.8	72.9	20.1	19.2	1.62	110.2	417.6	315.4
Oxford	20.6	17.8	19.9	31.0	41.4	14.2	22.5	64.8	22.5	30.2	1.58	110.3	488.9	432.9
Brant	20.8	14.1	20.4	29.5	40.9	14.7	21.0	73.1	22.3	18.2	1.58	122.4	553.3	455.0
Perth	22.4	15.5	20.4	29.5	42.0	15.8	22.5	71.3	25.3	25.8	1.59	118.3	462.9	418.2
Wellington ...	21.2	14.9	18.3	28.7	38.5	18.0	22.8	61.9	23.1	19.5	1.62	126.3	475.7	373.0
Waterloo	23.0	15.4	21.8	31.6	40.9	17.8	23.9	68.1	21.8	21.2	1.65	134.1	511.8	470.5
Dufferin	20.8	14.0	16.6	25.6	35.1	17.2	19.9	62.9	18.4	20.9	1.47	146.8	388.4	352.9
Group....	21.5	15.4	19.8	29.0	40.1	16.3	21.9	69.7	22.0	20.9	1.60	122.5	467.7	399.4
Lincoln	20.4	16.0	19.9	27.2	37.3	15.6	19.6	65.5	28.0	21.2	1.39	99.2	357.3	316.3
Wentworth...	22.0	16.5	21.6	30.5	41.6	18.1	21.3	78.3	24.1	19.5	1.64	133.8	524.8	419.7
Halton........	21.2	15.8	20.5	29.5	39.3	17.1	23.5	63.6	17.9	19.1	1.59	129.0	422.9	388.3
Peel..........	24.7	17.6	22.3	29.9	40.6	20.4	21.9	62.3	19.4	28.8	1.60	119.3	414.8	381.7
York.	23.6	17.9	21.3	29.6	42.3	15.6	22.4	68.1	24.4	28.6	1.50	95.4	513.7	458.1
Ontario	22.9	17.3	18.5	28.4	38.4	18.2	21.4	57.0	20.7	22.7	1.53	123.5	414.6	371.2
Durham	21.3	17.2	17.7	28.6	38.5	15.5	20.6	55.5	21.0	22.3	1.46	136.9	461.2	400.3
North'mberl'd.	22.4	14.9	16.6	25.3	34.0	14.2	18.3	55.8	21.9	20.6	1.34	120.8	464.5	350.1
P. Edward ...	15.3	13.7	14.1	21.1	29.0	14.1	20.8	42.6	23.3	26.7	1.41	97.8	193.5	156.9
Group....	22.5	16.8	19.5	27.3	38.9	15.3	21.1	59.7	22.9	23.0	1.49	115.3	459.0	398.6
Lennox & Ad.	18.1	15.7	16.2	23.2	32.3	15.1	20.0	49.0	29.0	20.4	1.35	127.2	335.1	270.9
Frontenac	19.4	16.5	17.2	25.4	33.0	17.2	19.7	52.7	26.5	29.2	1.37	103.1	398.3	275.9
Leeds & Gren.	18.6	17.7	18.0	25.8	34.8	18.1	20.2	55.0	25.1	20.3	1.47	131.1	483.3	327.2
Dundas	17.7	19.6	19.0	31.2	38.7	24.8	22.4	62.5	29.2	26.3	1.58	172.5	439.7	376.6
Stormont	18.1	19.2	18.9	28.8	36.0	20.9	21.3	51.1	25.9	31.1	1.56	136.0	428.2	347.0
Glengarry	16.3	16.6	16.6	23.7	36.2	17.8	17.9	39.0	28.6	30.2	1.56	130.0	330.3	258.7
Prescott......	12.0	15.1	15.1	23.2	30.3	18.4	14.6	44.6	22.1	32.7	1.39	122.5	340.0	257.4
Russell	17.7	17.1	17.2	25.6	34.3	19.4	20.6	45.6	23.0	25.1	1.29	115.0	304.3	320.7
Carleton......	14.2	17.2	16.9	29.4	39.6	18.0	21.9	52.6	23.7	25.1	1.30	144.6	420.1	391.2
Renfrew......	17.5	17.8	17.8	27.6	36.0	20.6	21.1	53.7	24.2	24.5	1.08	167.3	378.5	335.9
Lanark	19.6	16.9	17.5	29.6	37.1	19.9	24.6	46.6	26.8	24.4	1.43	164.1	428.4	400.4
Group....	18.0	17.2	17.3	25.4	35.7	18.6	20.3	51.6	25.8	26.4	1.39	137.9	410.3	351.7
Victoria......	19.9	15.4	16.3	25.9	34.3	16.4	20.8	57.8	17.5	18.8	1.26	135.3	492.3	363.1
Peterborough.	21.3	14.0	16.0	26.7	35.0	16.5	20.8	53.9	23.3	14.4	1.21	131.1	390.0	327.1
Haliburton ...	14.9	11.4	11.6	25.5	27.6	18.0	19.4	49.4	13.0	20.0	1.08	145.0	378.8	264.
Hastings	19.1	16.9	17.6	24.9	32.2	16.0	18.0	46.3	26.4	22.8	1.40	125.9	303.1	322.
Group....	20.1	15.2	16.4	25.5	33.4	16.1	19.8	47.5	24.2	19.1	1.30	130.3	416.2	337.
Muskoka	18.2	15.6	15.7	22.1	31.4	20.7	20.5	35.8	25.1	26.0	1.19	132.5	284.8	270.
Parry Sound..	18.5	17.2	17.2	24.5	33.0	21.2	20.8	35.2	26.1	20.9	1.16	159.9	215.8	244.
Algoma	22.5	20.1	20.3	26.9	36.6	17.9	26.6	46.9	28.6	16.3	1.40	176.6	333.9	274.
Group....	21.6	18.9	19.0	24.6	33.0	20.6	23.2	38.1	26.0	22.4	1.23	150.9	285.8	265.
THE PROVINCE	21.1	16.0	19.1	27.0	37.4	16.9	21.3	67.6	24.1	21.6	1.45	127.2	446.7	37

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

E No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yiel to average of total yields in Counties and groups for the four years 1882-5; also, the ratios for the Provinc

TIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel Wurzels.	Carrots.
	104	129	105	112	112	166	105	99	196	167	127	86	140	155
	121	208	123	74	106	139	179	88	110	124	119	64	156	170
	95	231	100	84	99	80	168	93	105	101	110	61	131	124
	115	196	117	72	103	86	133	86	99	57	94	48	115	81
and	132	154	133	101	108	25	119	59	70	34	107	110	108	150
l	120	149	122	100	92	155	139	89	113	59	103	75	127	124
oup	113	177	116	90	104	93	142	92	109	115	110	70	134	132
n	119	180	128	97	107	103	175	92	107	116	118	82	92	102
	97	94	96	66	99	42	129	91	132	105	114	129	94	85
	89	111	93	82	110	27	111	170	111	150	101	146	98	80
oup	99	114	101	78	104	52	124	95	113	118	111	125	95	86
	66	58	61	83	97	60	101	104	129	111	98	146	67	91
	101	74	93	73	99	44	101	89	102	109	83	132	112	87
oup	89	64	79	78	98	46	101	93	117	110	92	139	94	89
ex	85	176	96	61	97	82	152	84	102	81	108	62	106	88
	97	115	101	66	97	57	145	82	96	61	109	50	88	61
	95	130	95	107	94	77	124	78	97	33	91	95	137	95
	105	65	97	61	94	80	125	72	128	37	103	94	121	102
ton	95	62	84	81	106	48	114	78	24	144	104	101	83	66
o	103	86	101	78	102	67	124	48	126	94	88	110	70	70
l	102	66	83	106	115	25	115	155	173	71	100	106	145	71
up	96	91	95	78	100	56	126	80	98	54	102	88	103	80
	117	124	118	74	101	39	121	100	54	93	125	76	99	95
orth	110	123	111	94	93	18	129	74	109	61	96	97	106	100
	117	89	114	81	101	7	111	70	63	129	102	122	108	63
	127	71	112	101	107	25	120	89	112	36	95	93	60	49
	102	72	92	95	96	28	110	89	22	86	96	76	113	92
	79	66	69	82	98	33	105	57	64	49	99	97	91	93
l	83	64	65	92	91	33	93	63	134	81	92	84	94	93
nberland	105	70	81	97	101	61	97	64	121	57	107	84	104	79
Edward	91	99	97	90	97	82	200	62	143	61	133	102	137	84
up	109	71	92	92	98	51	112	76	122	65	103	90	102	86
and Add	91	90	90	85	114	52	113	86	94	44	123	127	38	91
ac	94	107	104	81	96	45	91	107	102	113	107	66	120	133
nd Gren.	79	114	102	73	105	34	95	75	104	82	125	116	92	67
	24	141	107	65	118	58	84	78	133	57	117	124	110	46
t	39	120	104	71	95	25	82	92	119	63	108	86	122	21
ry	50	132	121	71	113	2	101	96	58	42	88	111	143	73
	61	97	96	93	109	68	95	105	110	65	78	108	72	74
	15	103	97	100	98	24	72	76	61	97	80	122	61	121
l	28	100	94	91	94	47	90	122	115	100	102	103	94	80
	15	95	90	106	100	70	96	69	149	121	62	115	81	57
	79	107	100	118	110	37	113	72	88	65	115	111	69	81
up	65	105	98	82	104	47	97	87	102	85	106	109	91	81
	93	62	68	93	100	51	100	86	48	52	100	97	75	110
rough	80	67	72	79	104	63	107	133	126	106	96	99	118	89
ton	30	101	96	114	101	46	90	90	86	162	95	72	20	83
s	78	96	90	69	104	56	102	58	112	93	102	107	101	187
up	84	71	75	78	102	57	103	66	109	93	100	101	92	112
a	177	84	87	116	91	47	107	119	84	164	103	95	101	98
ound	160	95	97	112	126	35	97	45	90	62	103	104	60	90
	40	54	53	123	86	45	101	80	74	56	98	104	111	166
up	65	64	64	117	100	41	102	87	85	113	101	100	98	112
OVINCE	101	85	95	84	101	54	113	87	107	99	104	101	101	88

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yiel
er acre in 1885 to average yields per acre in Counties and groups for the four years 1882-5; also, the rat
r the Province.

IES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.
......	123	92	115	103	103	102	92	92	122	118	111	83	95	116
......	124	95	121	109	100	124	104	85	92	91	108	69	137	140
......	112	87	108	107	97	80	115	96	90	100	106	68	126	120
......	117	95	115	102	101	98	93	98	103	82	96	55	114	98
d.....	136	88	129	127	103	94	105	102	75	68	104	100	114	131
......	127	78	119	102	98	107	101	109	118	84	99	76	123	142
......	122	89	118	113	101	101	103	93	105	93	105	73	120	124
......	141	91	122	122	100	109	114	107	94	96	110	85	111	111
......	120	58	95	99	97	94	114	124	112	96	108	129	104	116
......	108	79	98	101	103	155	105	125	104	115	95	148	133	126
. ....	120	72	101	105	100	111	109	110	100	98	105	127	111	117
......	92	60	70	93	95	132	100	111	102	99	91	145	104	107
......	108	62	90	96	92	101	93	88	117	113	81	133	107	95
......	104	61	83	94	94	107	97	95	109	104	86	139	104	101
......	112	75	95	105	93	114	114	96	104	102	104	65	103	91
......	118	65	97	98	93	106	108	100	89	84	106	55	89	74
......	101	67	98	109	89	97	103	94	100	84	95	95	113	111
......	123	45	94	97	94	108	116	98	91	78	99	99	113	102
n.....	112	54	83	98	97	83	106	113	91	77	101	103	85	94
......	109	57	97	101	95	97	107	79	92	94	89	112	86	86
......	105	66	83	112	108	58	110	111	109	96	93	98	103	99
......	113	62	93	102	95	93	109	97	96	91	99	90	99	93
.. ..	126	78	118	104	101	118	97	104	78	94	120	90	108	107
h	115	81	110	105	97	96	108	92	104	103	96	112	102	104
......	124	62	112	106	100	102	92	89	67	105	102	126	111	84
......	124	72	111	112	103	86	99	112	116	83	93	95	64	61
......	114	65	94	104	90	103	96	117	82	87	91	76	114	117
......	110	62	71	96	91	85	101	70	97	110	97	104	105	113
......	110	61	63	98	90	81	100	77	95	87	93	91	104	101
erland	108	65	77	108	91	101	97	66	95	99	101	89	93	91
ward.	138	71	80	103	93	116	119	79	123	88	116	115	116	127
......	119	64	91	104	93	99	100	89	107	94	99	95	105	103
d Add	94	77	81	103	99	92	97	112	94	77	112	122	90	83
......	109	91	93	103	97	103	94	104	107	109	101	72	139	140
Gren.	109	111	110	105	100	91	100	84	104	85	118	121	103	84
......	66	107	105	93	108	79	81	80	116	76	108	123	99	66
......	87	108	107	97	92	48	88	117	116	129	103	92	105	58
......	121	113	114	105	107	112	99	128	101	83	88	106	151	77
......	150	95	95	90	99	109	95	110	100	67	72	104	74	78
......	65	108	106	94	86	103	86	88	78	110	73	115	99	104
......	101	102	103	105	87	93	92	128	112	108	96	103	98	92
......	94	92	92	96	90	94	88	74	109	154	62	110	78	67
......	109	93	95	105	92	104	104	86	97	86	106	107	86	109
......	107	98	99	102	96	94	94	98	103	99	99	109	101	93
......	120	63	75	98	89	99	94	86	57	106	93	94	109	105
gh...	93	58	67	89	90	98	94	97	95	69	87	98	110	90
....	75	107	105	98	103	80	84	101	77	100	92	82	79	104
....	95	82	85	104	100	91	106	79	97	132	99	123	110	140
......	102	67	75	99	94	93	97	84	95	93	94	107	107	106
......	121	87	89	93	84	75	95	93	76	125	91	87	97	87
nd ..	108	106	107	97	105	84	96	170	86	96	92	120	139	123
......	89	75	75	102	78	92	94	106	87	123	86	99	90	109
......	95	81	82	97	89	79	95	103	81	125	90	98	101	99
NCE..	116	71	96	103	96	96	102	95	103	93	99	104	102	101

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

LE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under various crops in Ontario in 1885 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also, the Province ratios for four years.

NTIES.	FALL WHEAT.	SPRING WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	PEASE.	CORN.	BUCK-WHEAT.	BEANS.	HAY AND CLOVER.	POTATOES.	MANGEL-WURZELS.	CARROTS.	TURNIPS.
....	154.2	14.9	12.4	154.5	7.5	20.6	176.0	5.2	3.8	213.0	16.6	1.5	.5	1.6
....	218.5	20.6	14.6	120.5	2.0	39.0	96.6	3.6	52.0	201.2	12.8	1.1	.6	1.3
....	152.4	21.8	13.8	123.3	4.8	49.4	56.0	5.3	4.6	196.3	10.7	1.0	.5	1.0
....	146.2	9.2	18.9	118.9	28.8	72.2	55.0	20.9	2.9	181.5	15.6	.7	.4	2.7
nd.........	162.2	27.6	61.8	110.6	1.7	63.1	5.7	2.8	.5	257.0	9.7	.5	.4	.3
....	140.5	27.4	27.6	111.0	7.0	30.8	35.6	10.5	4.2	296.8	17.3	.9	.4	.6
....	165.7	19.9	23.7	122.9	8.5	46.9	71.3	7.9	13.6	218.5	13.5	.9	.5	1.3
....	117.5	63.3	49.0	156.1	1.0	39.3	26.0	2.2	1.8	224.3	12.9	1.2	.6	.7
....	114.7	80.3	34.0	135.4	.3	59.9	2.5	.5	.2	180.2	10.4	2.3	.8	13.4
....	111.9	54.5	36.1	136.6	.2	88.8	1.2	.6	.3	196.8	12.2	.8	.5	14.0
....	114.3	67.8	37.9	140.1	.4	65.6	7.0	.9	.6	195.2	11.6	1.6	.6	10.9
....	43.3	98.0	41.1	144.8	.6	82.0	.5	.7	.3	221.8	14.1	.4	1.0	17.1
....	128.2	104.1	46.9	137.2	2.7	74.4	1.5	.5	.2	173.5	16.2	1.7	1.3	7.4
....	81.3	100.8	43.7	141.4	1.6	78.6	.9	.6	.2	200.2	15.1	1.0	1.1	12.8
x.........	120.9	70.8	18.3	136.3	.7	43.2	18.3	·8	.7	183.9	11.7	2.4	.9	3.2
....	99.9	68.1	34.2	149.0	2.1	47.7	21.1	2.2	.6	192.1	10.0	2.8	.9	15.3
....	179.4	20.4	85.4	110.2	4.3	55.9	22.9	4.3	1.9	186.2	14.1	2.3	1.2	14.8
....	115.7	79.1	34.5	142.2	.5	61.5	1.3	.5	.1	193.0	11.3	4.2	1.3	14.3
on.........	63.4	75.1	65.0	155.4	1.3	88.7	.9	.1	.1	193.2	14.7	1.9	.5	31.7
....	168.4	51.7	50.5	146.0	2.0	61.7	4.4	.6	.1	182.4	13.1	1.6	1.1	22.3
....	75.0	129.0	55.5	151.3	2.6	65.9	.4	.7	.....	197.6	20.4	1.2	.7	14.5
....	111.7	71.2	43.9	143.1	1.6	60.4	10.1	1.1	.4	189.5	13.0	2.5	.9	16.1
....	141.8	30.7	21.7	118.6	1.5	33.4	39.2	3.4	1.1	274.9	11.7	1.4	.7	1.2
rth.........	152.0	23.1	48.3	127.7	1.0	50.7	18.6	3.7	.4	218.9	16.3	2.3	1.1	10.3
....	137.0	34.3	53.4	104.2	.3	68.8	4.8	.9	.2	204.1	10.2	2.2	.5	9.6
....	128.8	63.0	118.2	121.6	2.7	62.5	1.2	1.1	.1	166.1	12.7	1.6	1.1	5.0
....	97.8	79.9	113.6	148.1	1.7	70.0	2.5	.2	.4	186.3	20.3	4.0	1.6	7.4
....	30.2	163.3	89.0	142.9	4.8	73.9	5.8	.6	.6	159.3	11.6	2.2	1.4	35.9
....	9.9	183.4	142.2	120.1	9.5	74.0	5.9	3.8	1.2	163.3	11.4	1.5	1.7	20.1
berland....	31.9	119.7	126.2	97.5	26.4	63.4	11.5	14.8	1.2	179.6	13.4	1.6	.7	10.8
dward	10.7	66.2	205.7	76.1	40.5	60.1	29.0	36.5	1.5	186.1	12.2	.8	.2	.2
....	75.6	95.1	106.2	121.5	9.4	64.3	10.7	6.3	.7	186.8	13.9	2.2	1.1	12.8
& Addingt'n	11.3	43.4	177.5	114.4	18.9	48.4	9.1	10.7	.5	222.4	18.3	.2	.3	.9
c..........	11.1	53.2	78.7	119.6	11.7	54.1	8.7	6.5	1.8	301.9	19.0	.6	.5	2.6
Grenville..	12.9	36.5	20.8	158.1	10.0	15.6	11.1	14.3	1.0	277.0	18.8	.5	.3	.4
....	5.4	44.1	42.9	219.4	11.0	14.5	10.3	12.0	.9	264.5	19.3	.8	.2	.3
t...........	4.4	40.2	17.7	219.4	3.3	24.2	9.8	20.7	.7	277.4	18.2	.4	.1	.8
y..........	3.1	63.9	10.1	224.5	.....	51.2	4.8	4.5	.4	240.1	20.2	.4	.2	.2
....	.4	66.0	16.8	223.3	2.0	96.8	11.4	16.8	4.9	246.8	21.1	.4	.4	.9
....	1.0	57.0	17.5	256.6	1.2	53.7	5.5	10.3	3.6	259.9	23.1	.4	1.7	3.2
....	2.8	88.5	22.2	219.9	17.2	50.8	4.4	15.1	1.8	224.0	24.2	2.0	1.8	5.6
....	1.2	112.8	4.9	170.2	26.2	95.3	2.0	6.3	1.7	252.4	16.8	.5	.4	2.9
....	10.7	59.6	9.2	135.8	9.5	42.9	4.1	22.1	.7	220.5	14.1	.5	.4	1.1
....	7.1	61.0	38.2	174.5	11.9	47.3	7.3	13.0	1.4	252.5	18.9	.7	.6	1.8
....	33.0	155.3	106.3	161.8	3.3	69.4	1.9	1.6	.2	168.5	13.0	1.2	1.2	15.7
ough.......	41.4	144.1	52.9	140.1	11.3	75.4	2.4	3.9	1.4	188.8	11.9	1.4	1.6	5.1
on.........	1.3	51.0	13.3	168.5	7.3	62.9	5.2	13.5	1.8	372.2	25.5	......	.5	16.0
....	23.3	71.3	89.3	129.1	36.2	51.6	13.3	11.4	.6	210.2	17.6	.6	.5	1.9
....	30.4	115.6	81.9	143.1	18.7	63.8	6.7	6.5	.7	197.2	14.9	1.0	1.0	7.3
....	1.6	33.2	13.2	160.0	6.1	57.8	3.9	5.2	.8	414.4	28.0	.6	1.5	23.0
und..... ..	3.0	67.6	29.2	197.3	8.4	50.6	1.0	9.3	.6	381.7	23.5	.2	.7	28.2
....	6.0	197.8	24.4	129.1	1.9	117.8	2.1	1.9	.2	362.9	25.5	.9	1.5	21.4
....	3.1	85.6	20.3	161.3	5.6	71.8	2.7	5.4	.6	392.4	26.2	.6	1.3	23.9
... 1885..	80.6	73.6	55.1	142.2	7.2	59.5	15.5	5.7	2.3	208.9	14:7	1.5	.8	9.4
1884..	80.5	67.2	65.2	138.0	9.6	53.2	16.3	6.7	2.3	204.3	15.7	1.7	1.0	9.7
1883..	104.1	55.6	71.8	134.6	17.8	51.5	20.3	6.4	2.5	223.1	15.8	1.6	1.1	9.3
1882..	116.8	57.7	83.4	136.4	18.2	55.1	20·3	4.9	1.9	179.5	15.8	1.5	1.0	7.8
1882-5	95.2	63.7	68.7	137.9	13.1	54.9	18.0	5.8	2.3	204.3	15.5	1.6	1.0	9.1

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK—WOOL AVERAGES.

E No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the averages of number and alue of Live Stock in Ontario in 1885, per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also, the average pounds of Wool per eece in 1885, and for the four years 1882-5.

OUNTIES.	HORSES.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	POULTRY.	VALUE PER 1,000 ACRES.	AVERAGE POUNDS OF WOOL PER FLEECE.			
							Coarse Wool.		Fine Wool.	
							1885.	1882-5.	1885.	1882-5.
						$				
	77.5	185.9	142.1	241.9	1127.7	11,164	5.57	5.48	5.27	5.12
	62.9	207.5	134.3	155.6	786.4	10,818	5.95	5.67	4.82	5.07
	53.4	190.5	136.2	103.4	615.7	9,847	5.74	5.62	5.20	5.31
	51.6	164.7	129.7	100.6	643.2	8,376	5.38	5.33	5.01	4.78
and	52.9	166.1	167.1	85.8	602.0	9,310	6.26	6.01	5.16	4.89
d	55.1	138.9	177.8	69.2	667.7	8,753	5.49	5.28	4.39	4.50
p	58.7	179.3	145.3	126.8	733.5	9,771	5.77	5.60	4.91	4.91
n	53.7	227.4	168.9	69.3	564.3	10,463	5.90	5.75	5.21	5.28
	51.3	207.4	166.0	55.5	609.7	10,584	5.70	5.67	5.29	5.35
	45.9	201.7	205.6	59.5	501.1	9,476	5.69	5.63	5.44	5.43
p	49.9	209.6	180.4	59.8	562.5	10,174	5.74	5.68	5.24	5.37
	44.5	200.7	232.7	67.0	517.8	9,183	5.58	5.46	5.09	5.22
	53.2	172.5	199.3	99.7	591.5	9,339	5.86	5.47	5.23	5.22
p	48.4	188.1	217.7	81.7	550.8	9,253	5.69	5.46	5.16	5.22
ex	53.3	226.5	123.0	70.3	645.0	11,602	5.96	5.84	5.66	5.56
	51.4	215.4	102.3	77.5	562.1	11,035	5.81	5.77	5.27	5.27
	52.3	161.8	158.6	78.4	524.4	10,029	6.03	5.79	5.29	5.49
	51.1	226.7	160.3	60.3	658.0	10,728	5.69	5.58	5.41	5.40
ton	48.4	187.4	208.6	71.5	540.1	9,869	5.92	5.70	5.02	5.17
	52.3	160.2	176.3	67.2	546.7	9,395	5.48	5.54	5.02	4.81
	48.7	182.0	210.2	86.6	593.0	8,705	5.47	5.59	5.40	5.44
	51.2	201.7	157.7	71.6	590.3	10,454	5.73	5.70	5.24	5.28
	56.1	143.1	123.2	89.0	646.5	9,246	5.45	5.21	5.11	4.86
rth	56.6	158.5	124.1	77.0	531.9	9,666	5.96	5.64	5.03	4.99
	48.3	175.4	125.5	69.0	503.9	9,657	6.49	6.31	5.35	5.47
	49.5	136.4	116.1	86.5	628.5	9,109	6.69	6.62	5.44	5.40
	60.0	126.1	128.2	86.1	556.2	9,987	6.20	6.07	5.61	5.47
	55.3	152.4	139.5	75.9	528.7	10,561	6.55	6.26	5.54	5.59
	53.2	137.4	129.0	66.1	561.4	8,958	5.99	5.80	6.20	5.81
nberland	52.4	147.7	127.6	62.9	513.2	7,802	5.77	5.66	5.15	5.34
Edward	57.0	107.4	87.6	39.1	541.3	6,892	5.32	5.41	4.95	4.98
	54.7	141.7	124.5	73.4	553.0	9,212	6.12	5.95	5.03	5.35
& Addington	48.9	159.8	134.0	43.1	440.5	6,775	5.40	5.14	5.09	5.08
ac	42.6	148.6	165.5	39.8	417.8	6,587	5.23	4.84	5.24	4.96
Grenville	44.2	193.6	169.9	52.7	572.2	7,469	5.03	4.81	5.12	4.94
	57.5	212.7	150.3	71.8	891.3	8,895	4.95	4.91	4.82	4.78
t	58.6	236.3	145.9	64.0	738.7	9,135	5.01	4.95	5.09	5.09
ry	60.6	237.7	187.9	69.3	622.3	9,287	4.62	4.52	4.86	4.75
	58.3	197.8	180.8	83.9	554.5	9,040	4.89	4.64	5.19	4.91
	61.0	225.2	189.3	98.9	730.3	10,162	4.82	4.65	5.23	4.96
	49.3	173.9	169.5	76.4	703.6	8,545	5.11	4.91	5.02	4.96
	43.5	192.0	246.8	73.4	442.7	7,195	4.34	4.35	4.32	4.40
	35.4	158.3	216.2	49.7	551.3	6,352	4.89	4.73	4.68	4.63
	47.9	186.5	180.3	61.5	580.4	7,753	4.90	4.74	4.93	4.84
	52.4	174.1	165.2	73.7	489.3	8,700	5.45	5.43	5.48	5.66
rough	47.2	167.7	145.9	66.1	549.2	7,875	5.40	5.28	4.85	4.92
ton	34.4	255.5	285.5	59.1	518.9	8,347	5.06	4.83	4.48	4.12
	49.8	178.7	146.1	58.1	454.5	8,011	5.11	4.88	4.58	4.60
	49.3	176.8	156.2	65.0	493.0	8,188	5.29	5.17	4.90	4.87
a	38.1	274.8	207.6	61.4	490.0	9,701	5.40	5.41	5.13	5.13
ound	32.4	229.9	148.2	67.8	437.4	9,178	5.62	5.96	4.84	5.48
	38.9	256.9	176.3	133.2	773.9	10,172	6.03	5.98	5.57	4.99
	36.8	258.5	184.1	82.1	551.6	9,691	5.62	5.65	5.10	5.19
OVINCE ... { 1885..	51.5	182.1	161.7	75.7	583.7	9,275	5.58	5.45	5.14	5.10
1882-5	51.0	172.2	175.7	82.7	562.2	9,091				

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Area and Population (R and Urban) of Ontario, as returned by Municipal Assessors for the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	RURAL AREAS.							POPULATION.	
	Acres of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.	Acres woodland.	Acres swamp marsh or waste.	Acres orchard and garden.		
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.					Rural.	*Urban.
Essex	398,190	29,272	427,462	182,179	226,596	18,687	6,015	31,263	14,980
Kent	537,362	28,955	566,317	273,289	262,641	30,387	7,615	31,766	16,611
Elgin	434,641	5,689	440,330	255,884	171,258	13,188	6,881	26,048	3,337
Norfolk	386,590	10,214	396,804	222,559	151,671	22,574	8,024	24,335	5,284
Haldimand	278,916	120	279,036	196,387	72,688	9,961	4,528	17,110	3,365
Welland	221,147	3,938	225,085	155,176	59,184	10,725	6,781	17,384	10,912
Totals	2,256,846	78,188	2,335,034	1,285,474	944,038	105,522	39,844	147,906	54,489
Lambton	598,452	63,084	661,536	244,610	402,178	14,748	5,596	30,200	17,340
Huron	781,731	16,719	798,450	516,169	195,831	86,450	8,478	49,040	16,320
Bruce	770,428	55,472	825,900	404,546	363,488	57,866	5,851	42,008	15,553
Totals	2,150,611	135,275	2,285,886	1,165,325	961,497	159,064	19,925	121,248	49,213
Grey	1,027,768	47,429	1,075,197	526,226	387,050	161,921	7,105	55,134	8,403
Simcoe	889,107	72,240	961,347	425,957	482,837	52,553	4,450	48,113	21,580
Totals	1,916,875	119,669	2,036,544	952,183	869,887	214,474	11,555	103,247	29,983
Middlesex	752,155	5,638	757,793	499,681	237,416	20,696	11,000	51,303	†10,161
Oxford	470,269	1,395	471,664	333,634	110,246	27,784	8,666	29,778	14,425
Brant	212,165	3,661	215,826	168,746	29.723	17,357	4,651	16,750	3,316
Perth	514,764	4,157	518,921	350,695	126,012	42,214	4,626	30,801	9,279
Wellington	618,751	8,211	626,962	419,075	120,440	87,447	4,772	35,511	11,931
Waterloo	304,077	2,056	306,133	230,924	59,740	15,469	5,295	24,808	18,292
Dufferin	335,387	22,274	357,661	172,618	104,180	80,863	1,583	16,243	3,470
Totals	3,207,568	47,392	3,254,960	2,175,373	787,757	291,830	40,593	205,194	70,874
Lincoln	188,186	2,718	190,904	148,119	35,719	7,066	8,075	14,584	5,441
Wentworth	265,904	8,403	274,307	206,611	50,021	17,675	9,324	24,369	4,435
Halton	223,192	1,531	224,723	168,126	43,629	12,968	4,991	14,160	6,573
Peel	287,616	379	287,995	229,738	47,454	10,803	4,128	17,944	4,691
York	533,118	8,398	541,516	404,523	82,715	54,278	7,744	43,441	12,068
Ontario	480,321	15,962	496,283	328,165	115,540	52,578	5,330	32,555	12,821
Durham	363,233	3,257	366,490	266,107	71,349	29,034	3,825	21,895	11,001
N'thumb'd	430,201	3,785	433,986	303,880	107,266	22,840	6,683	25,975	10,240
Prince Ed.	227,767	4,233	232,000	177,259	48,029	6,712	6,696	14,568	3,307
Totals	2,999,538	48,666	3,048,204	2,232,528	601,722	213,954	56,796	209,491	70,577
Len. & Ad.	365,518	38,522	404,040	202,033	148,319	53,688	2,671	18,899	4,746
Frontenac	586,515	81,508	668,023	206,515	370,792	90,716	1,966	21,145	1,330
L'ds&Gren	739,308	8,516	747,824	392,486	253,333	102,005	3,062	38,286	17,450
Dundas	234,695	2,518	237,213	133,776	70,837	32,600	1,262	14,983	2,804
Stormont	248,128	2,143	250,271	112,815	126,559	10,897	920	15,908	5,397
Glengarry	287,032	152	287,184	136,832	102,847	47,505	525	17,677	966
Prescott	269,421	16,959	286,380	120,797	126,755	38,828	166	17,653	2,380
Russell	213,088	38,045	251,133	74,436	175,372	1,325	164	14,240	....
Carleton	557,600	16,444	574,044	259,816	186,659	127,569	470	30,661	1,572
Renfrew	807,450	49,512	856,962	232,662	567,436	56,864	842	28,517	7,961
Lanark	607,371	55,924	663,295	277,855	271,518	113,922	1,097	20,628	12,513
Totals	4,916,126	310,243	5,226,369	2,150,023	2,400,427	675,919	13,145	238,597	57,119
Victoria	528,867	36,207	565,074	233,861	217,095	114,118	1,818	21,546	8,579
Peterboro'	485,458	41,840	527,298	218,468	240,302	68,528	1,969	18,614	11,328
Haliburton	513,211	24,839	538,050	25,435	486,981	25,634	37	5,046	....
Hastings	793,589	133,797	927,386	313,823	541,386	72,177	5,014	32,719	8,363
Totals	2,321,125	236,683	2,557,808	791,587	1,485,764	280,457	8,838	77,925	28.270
Muskoka	456,840	52,799	509,639	49,677	384,604	75,358	349	10,581	2,530
Parry S'd	219,874	28,654	248,528	26,671	217,468	4,389	56	5,222	....
Algoma	226,151	46,176	272,327	27,442	229,840	15,045	165	7,143	6,097
Totals	902,865	127,629	1,030,494	103,790	831,912	94,792	570	22,946	8,627
PROV { 1'85	20,671,554	1,103,745	21,775,299	10,856,283	8,883,004	2,036,012	191,266	1,126,554	369,152
PROV { 1'84	20,567,632	1,144,684	21,712,316	10,736,086	8,914,719	2,061,511	192,837	1,117,880	363,869

* Cities are not included. † London East annexed to London.

MUNICIPALITIES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Cities—										
Belleville	11,000	9,467	9,478	10,021	10,038	9,987	9,991	9,112	9,112	9,241
Brantford	12,167	11,783	10,976	10,865	10,555	10,587	10,587	10,792	10,631	9,424
Guelph	10,216	10,134	10,190	9,854	10,057	10,260	10,072	9,918	9,680	9,017
Hamilton	39,985	39,216	38,196	36,946	35,977	35,009	34,268	33,511	33,511	32,609
Kingston	15,237	15,297	14,611	14,611	14,260	13,929	14,358	14,072	13,253	12,786
London	26,254	20,970	20,305	20,411	20,176	19,941	19,666	19,186	18,808	18,196
Ottawa	32,792	30,791	26,228	25,558	24,791	24,025	24,015	25,000	24,500	24,400
St. Catharines	9,882	9,931	10,050	9,576	10,026	10,475	10,475	11,079	10,143	9,820
St. Thomas	11,157	10,811	10,163	9,644	8,853	8,063	7,217	6,446	5,954	5,527
Stratford	8,764	8,698	8,472	9,000	8,954	8,912	8,885	8,645	8,442	7,729
Toronto	111,800	105,211	91,796	81,372	76,934	75,110	73,813	70,867	67,386	71,693
Totals	289,254	272,309	250,465	237,858	230,621	226,298	223,347	218,628	211,420	210,442
Towns and Villages	369,152	363,869	344,035	336,934	328,685	326,297	321,331	309,827	300,252	283,324
Townships	1,126,554	1,117,880	1,115,841	1,120,574	1,134,192	1,131,288	1,128,889	1,117,580	1,108,671	1,088,753
	1,784,960	1,754,058	1,710,341	1,695,366	1,693,498	1,683,883	1,673,567	1,646,035	1,620,343	1,582,519

NOTE.—The city of Stratford was incorporated March 30th, 1885.

MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No XXV.—Showing the number of Township, City, Town and Village Municipalities in Ontario for the ten years 1876-85.

MUNICIPALITIES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Townships	445	445	442	438	433	430	427	424	418	416
Cities, Towns and Villages	206	205	200	201	198	193	189	182	174	166
Totals	651	650	642	639	631	623	616	606	592	582

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario July–December in 1885, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

—	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Prov.
														1885.
Fall Wheat, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.......	82.5	84.0	87.5	85.0	84.0	85.2	80.8	83.0	84.4	95.0	85.0	80.0	85.2	84.9
August	83.3	82.0	88.8	83.8	85.0	85.0	81.2	79.8	79.2	82.5	84.8	80.5	81.9	82.3
September .	80.0	78.0	92.5	79.4	85.0	81.6	77.5	73.1	75.7	82.5	80.3	79.0	80.6	79.4
October	80.0	81.9	91.3	85.3	88.4	82.6	82.4	78.9	73.5	81.7	80.1	84.2	86.0	81.1
November .	80.0	85.1	92.5	81.0	86.8	81.5	77.5	79.6	73.1	88.1	81.0	83.6	85.7	81.7
December ..	80.0	78.4	92.5	76.7	87.5	81.0	81.6	75.0	73.4	85.5	80.0	77.7	83.0	79.7
Average..	80.7	81.7	90.8	81.8	86.2	82.7	81.6	78.3	76.5	86.4	82.0	80.9	83.8	81.5
Sp'ng Wheat, per bush.:														
July.......	......	84.0	......	......	84.0	85.2	84.5	83.0	84.8	87.5	......	......	85.2	84.8
August	80.0	82.0	......	......	85.0	85.0	83.8	79.8	80.6	82.5	......	......	82.8	81.7
September .	80.0	78.0	......	......	85.0	81.6	82.5	73.1	77.0	82.5	......	......	81.5	79.1
October	80.6	81.9	......	......	86.4	82.6	82.6	78.9	74.9	81.7	......	75.0	85.8	80.8
November..	80.0	85.1	......	......	86.8	81.5	77.5	78.4	73.5	89.6	......	77.1	85.6	81.3
December ..	80.0	77.4	......	......	87.5	81.0	81.6	75.0	70.9	88.5	......	68.8	80.0	77.2
Average..	80.1	81.6	......	......	85.8	82.7	84.9	78.1	76.8	86.0	......	73.4	83.5	80.6
Barley, per bush.:														
July.......	57.5	54.0	52.5	48.0	65.0	51.5	......	45.0	49.2	51.3	50.0	44.4	55.0	51.3
August	55.0	54.8	51.3	48.0	65.0	52.7	56.5	42.5	49.9	50.0	51.8	47.5	55.0	51.8
September .	55.0	51.5	52.5	46.6	64.1	54.1	55.0	54.4	51.5	50.0	57.5	47.5	62.4	54.5
October....	56.4	53.0	47.5	48.9	61.6	54.0	55.8	56.0	55.2	54.2	52.0	48.5	68.8	56.3
November..	60.5	56.2	44.2	48.7	67.8	56.0	50.0	60.0	51.6	57.5	48.3	50.4	73.6	57.0
December..	60.5	60.3	47.5	48.0	68.8	66.5	53.5	70.0	51.6	57.5	50.0	50.4	75.5	59.0
Average..	57.6	55.1	49.4	48.0	65.2	56.1	55.7	54.1	51.1	53.9	51.7	48.3	67.1	55.2
Oats, per bush.:														
July.......	44.0	31.0	34.7	30.0	40.0	35.5	35.0	30.3	31.0	38.0	30.8	30.4	36.4	33.0
August	35.0	29.7	34.9	29.8	40.0	33.8	35.0	31.0	30.7	34.2	29.6	31.7	36.1	32.0
September .	35.0	27.7	33.5	26.9	36.3	33.5	34.0	32.6	29.6	32.5	31.5	32.5	35.2	31.7
October....	34.1	27.8	33.3	27.1	31.1	30.5	30.0	31.3	29.1	30.0	27.8	28.0	35.4	30.4
November..	32.0	29.9	31.5	27.5	32.3	30.5	30.0	32.5	29.8	31 4	29.7	29.0	35.5	31.1
December..	32.5	30.1	31.0	27.5	34.3	29.9	31.0	31.0	29.4	31.8	29.5	28.9	34.9	31.1
Average..	34.2	29.3	33.1	28.0	35.3	32.3	33.2	31.3	29.9	33.0	29.8	29.8	35.6	31.5
Rye, per bush:														
July.......	57.5	55.2	50.0	......	60.0	55.5	......	50.0	58.8	53.0	......	......	70.4	58.
August	52.5	54.5	50.0	......	60.0	55.5	.....	50.0	58.6	51.5	......	......	57.0	56.
September .	52.5	50.3	54.5	.....	60.0	53.5	56.5	50.0	56.0	51.5	......	.....	58.0	55.
October....	51.7	50.5	52.1	......	50.4	52.5	53.3	50.0	56.0	50.0	......	......	61.0	55.
November..	50.0	50.5	50.0	......	51.8	52.5	55.0	50.0	49.0	50.0	......	......	61.2	53.
December..	50.0	50.5	50.0	.....	52.5	52.5	55.4	50.0	49.0	......	......	......	60.3	53.
Average..	52.1	51.7	51.1	......	55.4	53.6	56.1	50.0	54.5	51.5	......	......	60.9	55.2
Pease, per bush.:														
July.......	61.0	56.6	67.5	52.5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.3	62.5	65.0	57.5	64.0	67
August	59.5	56.8	70.0	52.5	60.0	55.0	61.0	57.5	56.7	62.5	64.4	60.8	64.1	6
September .	57.0	54.0	72.5	52.5	60.0	57.5	62.0	54.5	54.5	62.5	55.7	57.5	60.1	5
October....	56.5	56.3	67.5	50.6	57.0	57.5	60.7	52.8	53.0	61.3	53.6	57.0	60.1	5
November..	55.0	56.0	62.5	50.0	57.5	57.3	59.5	54.0	53.1	59.5	55.5	56.0	60.4	5
December..	55.0	55.3	62.5	50.7	58.8	56.5	59.6	56.1	53.0	61.8	55.5	55.4	60.7	5
Average..	56.6	55.8	67.1	51.5	58.8	57.5	60.8	55.8	54.9	61.6	58.5	57.1	61.5	58

MARKET PRICES.

No. XXVI.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1885, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1885.	1884.
r in ear:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
er....	......	28.5	......	24.8	......	......	36.2	......	29.4	38.7	25.2	......	......	28.1	......
nber..	......	28.5	......	24.5	......	......	33.6	......	29.4	35.0	25.0	......	......	28.1	......
iber,..	......	28.1	......	19.0	......	......	32.2	......	28.3	33.3	25.0	......	......	27.5	......
rage..	......	28.4	......	23.1	......	......	34.2	......	28.9	35.2	25.1	......	......	27.9	......
IEAT, ish.:															
er....	......	47.5	43.8	......	......	......	40.0	......	37.2	40.0	......	......	......	41.1	......
nber..	......	45.4	37.5	......	......	......	40.0	......	34.8	40.0	......	......	......	39.1	......
nber..	......	45.0	37.5	......	......	......	42.5	......	33.7	......	......	......	......	37.4	......
rage..	......	46.0	39.6	......	......	......	41.0	......	35.2	40.0	......	......	......	39.2	......
per :															
er....	......	85.0	125.0	85.6	......	......	......	......	56.3	112.5	......	......	......	77.9	......
nber..	......	85.0	112.5	85.1	......	......	......	......	70.4	100.0	......	......	......	81.4	......
nber..	......	85.0	112.5	81.0	......	......	......	......	73.0	......	......	......	......	80.9	......
rage..	......	85.0	116.7	84.2	......	......	......	......	66.4	109.4	......	......	......	80.0	......
ts, per :															
er....	35.8	45.9	26.3	34.2	30.0	31.2	48.0	23.2	40.0	25.0	44.3	37.7	36.9	38.3	......
nber..	36.7	48.3	25.0	45.0	36.2	36.7	58.3	30.0	42.2	30.4	51.7	37.9	42.3	41.7	......
nber..	36.7	48.2	25.0	38.3	37.5	36.7	47.9	32.5	45.7	35.3	51.7	43.3	41.7	43.3	......
rage..	36.4	47.5	25.4	38.7	34.2	35.0	49.8	28.5	42.6	31.1	48.7	39.8	40.3	41.1	......
s, per :															
er....	......	......	43.4	......	......	......	40.0	......	......	29.5	......	......	......	37.4	......
nber..	......	......	43.3	......	......	......	33.3	......	......	33.5	......	......	30.0	31.6	......
nber..	......	......	43.3	......	......	......	36.7	......	......	......	......	......	30.0	32.2	......
rage..	......	......	43.3	......	......	......	36.0	......	......	30.5	......	......	30.0	32.5	......
s, per :															
er....	......	......	21.6	......	......	......	......	......	22.5	25.0	......	......	27.7	24.8	......
nber..	......	......	21.7	......	......	......	33.3	......	22.5	26.5	......	......	23.5	23.0	......
nber..	......	......	21.7	......	......	......	33.3	......	22.5	......	......	......	23.3	22.8	......
rage..	......	......	21.7	......	......	......	33.3	......	22.5	25.4	......	......	24.9	23.6	......
per lb:															
......	16.0	......	17.0	17.0	17.0	19.5	15.5	18.0	17.4	18.0	......	18.0	......	17.5	......
st....	16.0	......	16.0	17.0	17.0	19.5	16.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	......	18.0	......	17.1	......
mber	16.0	......	18.0	17.0	......	19.5	16.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	......	18.0	......	17.4	......
er....	16.0	......	18.0	17.0	......	19.5	17.2	18.0	17.0	17.5	......	18.0	......	17.4	......
mber..	16.3	......	18.0	17.0	......	19.5	17.2	18.0	17.0	18.6	......	......	......	17.4	......
nber..	17.0	......	18.0	16.0	......	19.5	17.0	18.0	17.0	19.0	......	......	......	17.5	......
erage..	16.2	......	17.5	16.9	17.0	19.5	16.6	18.0	17.0	18.3	......	18.0	......	17.4	......
er ton:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
......	14.50	7.75	11.50	8.50	9.67	8.50	10.00	9.40	7.69	14.86	10.50	9.00	13.22	10.16	*11.95
st....	6.75	7.75	9.13	8.50	8.75	7.17	8.50	8.50	7.75	13.67	10.50	8.50	12.27	9.48	10.64
mber.	6.75	7.75	9.69	8.50	9.25	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.68	13.00	......	8.50	13.54	9.83	11.79
er....	6.56	7.75	9.69	8.50	9.50	8.75	9.00	8.60	8.61	14.50	......	7.60	13.19	9.56	11.79
mber..	6.75	7.75	9.75	8.50	9.38	8.81	9.12	9.00	9.00	16.00	......	8.00	13 78	10.07	11.64
nber..	9.00	7.75	10.50	9.50	9.25	8.45	9.00	9.00	8.68	14.80	......	7.40	12.90	9.96	10.77
erage..	7.61	7.75	10.07	8.64	9.34	8.42	8.91	8.78	8.41	14.60	10.50	8.08	13.14	9.85	11.44

* *Toronto Street Market.*

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Wheat, Ba Rye and Pease, based on the average Market Prices for the Province in the second half of 1885, July—De

COUNTIES.	FALL WHEAT.	SPRING WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	PEASE.	TOTA
							1885.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex	558,080	32,051	34,585	352,183	16,035	39,325	1,032,259
Kent	1,247,396	70,658	63,570	428,208	9,025	134,355	1,953,212
Elgin	721,819	63,212	57,538	379,991	9,224	163,852	1,395,636
Norfolk	623,395	25,038	67,683	312,618	53,832	186,319	1,268,885
Haldimand	648,028	59,447	192,866	252,702	3,068	140,978	1,297,089
Welland	373,920	39,346	59,503	176,388	11,170	47,883	708,210
Totals	4,172,638	289,752	475,745	1,902,090	102,354	712,712	7,655,291
Lambton	660,601	182,329	201,579	464,267	2,373	125,847	1,636,996
Huron	1,244,651	275,053	272,996	829,384	1,118	458,709	3,081,911
Bruce	826,431	199,920	226,336	643,231	980	513,174	2,410,072
Totals	2,731,683	657,302	700,911	1,936,882	4,471	1,097,730	7,128,979
Grey	363,193	362,964	290,547	788,073	3,875	554,624	2,363,276
Simcoe	1,123,640	338,592	291,990	610,172	12,884	390,382	2,767,660
Totals	1,486,833	701,556	582,537	1,398,245	16,759	945,006	5,130,936
Middlesex	1,157,323	355,128	139,558	809,841	3,853	267,698	2,733,401
Oxford	663,667	213,254	190,814	603,256	5,837	223,995	1,900,823
Brant	521,364	26,451	255,626	213,456	5,703	118,947	1,141,547
Perth	909,230	153,782	191,821	617,866	1,755	325,940	2,200,394
Wellington	513,847	204,376	422,639	762,566	4,662	519,932	2.428,022
Waterloo	796,014	83,636	204,470	415,802	4,353	211,492	1,715,767
Dufferin	229,889	165,331	151,051	311,373	2,489	144,222	1,004,355
Totals	4,791,334	1,201,958	1,555,979	3,734,160	28,652	1,812,226	13,124,309
Lincoln	442,612	45,907	50,399	207,581	2,227	54,449	803,175
Wentworth	650,710	51,726	176,703	334,234	2,042	139,960	1,355,375
Halton	491,278	45,576	154,849	217,220	444	145,671	1,055,038
Peel	740,607	148,523	502,354	351,654	5,902	181,177	1,930,217
York	868,333	304,878	781,848	720,090	6,112	351,886	3,033,147
Ontario	202,949	467,293	442,188	517,461	13,244	304,394	1,947,529
Durham	50,261	411,882	586,155	347,595	17,548	235,695	1,649,136
Northumberland	192,321	284,879	575,924	288,341	63,866	198,971	1,604,302
Prince Edward	32,880	91,416	439,469	115,047	65,133	153,547	897,492
Totals	3,671,951	1,852,080	3,709,889	3,099,223	176,518	1,765,750	14,275,411
Lennox & Addington	31,770	85,923	471,603	233,642	29,275	109,909	962,122
Frontenac	39,470	132,797	234,753	248,966	23,468	119,541	798,995
Leeds & Grenville	83,798	226,710	121,542	682,160	35,427	71,855	1,221,492
Dundas	6,853	99,290	91,569	387,284	15,801	20,379	621,176
Stormont	6,284	75,762	30,819	259,215	2,048	29,508	403,636
Glengarry	6,743	132,572	19,044	375,037	22	72,268	605,686
Prescott	763	92,310	23,183	253,790	2,661	94,106	466,813
Russell	731	62,983	17,236	177,889	1,005	40,964	300,808
Carleton	8,409	325,258	98,086	623,320	41,595	154,162	1,250,830
Renfrew	3,596	347,671	16,831	404,937	65,081	239,791	1,077,907
Lanark	51,781	210,468	43,704	406,563	30,156	177,309	919,981
Totals	240,198	1,791,744	1,168,370	4,052,803	246,539	1,129,792	8.629,446
Victoria	150,392	284,605	348,916	363,075	6,855	184,206	1,338,049
Peterborough	146,081	206,522	152,218	304,270	22,083	186,298	1,017,472
Haliburton	311	12,722	4,664	38,248	1,487	15,145	72,577
Hastings	107,968	250,135	399,502	412,755	90,837	179,828	1,441,025
Totals	404,752	753,984	905,300	1,118,348	121,262	565,477	3,869,123
Muskoka	1,416	18,058	7,412	66,145	2,631	32,471	128,133
Parry Sound	1,304	26,638	10,226	57,467	2,211	15,563	113,409
Algoma	2,690	65,612	10,171	32,006	474	46,864	157,817
Totals	5.410	110,308	27,809	155,618	5,316	94,898	399,359
THE PROVINCE { 1885	17,504,799	7,358,684	9,126,540	17,397,369	701,871	8,123,591	60,212,854
THE PROVINCE { 1884	16,677,693	11,892,264	10,247,806	19,097,476	984,010	8,817,395	....

VALUES.

No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Corn, Buckwheat, ns, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips, based on the average Market Prices for the Province in the three months ber to December, and of Hay and Clover and Wool based on average Market Prices in the six months to December, 1885.

COUNTIES.	CORN.	BUCK-WHEAT.	BEANS.	HAY AND CLOVER.	POTATOES.	CARROTS.	TURNIPS.	WOOL.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	642,183	12,141	18,044	680,211	127,680	10,666	25,441	14,887
	491,745	9,226	210,175	920,670	146,680	20,748	43,306	23,481
	296,084	10,990	21,749	796,363	77,925	14,510	21,137	20,105
	232,832	38,920	8,071	553,205	97,674	9.092	54,924	16,361
d	19,599	3,139	1,128	730,880	93,614	8,151	3,147	20,490
	97,021	15,071	6,927	662,314	89,364	7,751	9,770	15,244
	1,779,464	89,487	266,094	4,343,643	632,937	70,918	157,725	110,568
	115,306	4,878	7,665	913,489	123,005	15,561	11,319	25,710
	29,074	2.107	2,320	1,429,471	392,706	66,239	662,714	52,489
	9,171	1,513	1,953	948,673	375,389	30,182	726,223	51,268
	153,551	8,498	11,938	3,291,633	891,100	111,982	1,400,256	129,467
	4,302	2,893	1,620	1,299,028	582,817	72,113	966,842	75,930
	8,872	1,795	1,616	829,646	521,926	69,290	332,083	54,582
	13,174	4,688	3,236	2,128,674	1,104,743	141,403	1,298,925	130,512
	179,280	3,532	5,241	1,520,791	173,172	42,564	121,515	38,912
	127,471	5,715	4,120	1,060,333	83,696	29,678	449,673	20,662
	74.155	6,323	3,965	464,309	113,672	33,953	310,105	16,551
	8,964	1,434	496	1,046,789	191,721	62,433	375,699	33,534
n	7,324	293	516	1,307,893	329,466	23,457	1,260,098	53,739
	15,341	1,113	464	609,804	186,423	33,118	418,499	24,095
	1,309	925	96	460,369	207,200	14,105	182,062	20,981
	413,844	19,335	14,898	6,470,288	1,285,350	239,308	3,117,651	208,474
	110,819	4,323	2,704	669,859	63,415	10,651	12,896	10,161
h	77,379	7,575	1,456	699,399	207,704	31,142	283,863	15,502
	12,712	706	608	547;433	114,340	9,084	157,390	14,335
	5,195	2,311	595	560,012	135,924	19,565	77,564	18,937
	22.521	627	3,460	1,016,865	241,851	111,625	324,626	34,771
	21,226	1,646	3,820	762,055	201,699	64,291	1,037,047	31,579
	18,774	7,989	4,930	582,283	154,662	60,697	591,449	23,054
erland	36,162	36,785	5,920	725,847	180,252	22,289	338,350	24,166
ward	48,125	72,516	4,963	532,983	99.688	1,885	2,549	9,242
	352,913	134,478	28,456	6,096,736	1,399,535	331,229	2,825,734	181,747
Addington	28,143	23,048	1,141	668,234	235,742	4,095	12,248	15,275
	27,667	14,804	9,273	847,386	120,183	13,979	48,873	18,854
Grenville	56,453	57,953	5,351	1,852,795	479,274	9,921	18,101	36,723
	19,251	21,312	1,920	595,886	225,156	2,275	2,974	11,091
	18,448	27,471	2,688	493,160	105,319	845	5,487	9,633
	9,221	7,025	960	443,358	156,087	2,015	2,266	14,694
	18,904	17,464	10,419	293,619	133,741	2,795	13,334	12,036
	4,542	5,419	5,852	179,112	93,096	13,542	19,659	7,714
	21,563	40,783	10,174	716.597	384,669	54,305	122,654	24,932
	5,279	15.021	11,963	385,598	295,163	7,219	47,195	29,390
	12,845	62,439	3,108	911,450	281,798	15,072	30,877	32,768
	222,316	292,739	62,849	7,387,195	2,510,228	126,063	323,668	213,110
	6,278	1,447	752	454,075	158,579	34,207	264,911	23,575
ugh	7,690	7,344	2,520	426,564	137,145	32,512	85,715	19,458
n	1,827	1,348	752	93,250	31,693	1,072	20,812	4,056
	42,714	36,040	4,416	896,705	351,203	24,863	51,367	25,750
	58,509	46,179	8,440	1,870,594	678,620	92,654	422,805	72,839
	1,813	1,922	988	218,995	66,056	5,846	74,547	6,469
nd	469	2,179	272	107,276	49,472	1,853	52,502	2,590
	795	519	80	118.693	50,419	3,998	34,692	3,339
	3,077	4,620	1,340	444,964	165,947	11,697	161,741	12,398
INCE	2,996,848	600,024	397,251	32,033,727	8,668,460	1,125,254	9,708,505	1,059,115

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market values of per acre under crop in Ontario in the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
Essex	19 87	11 84	15 32	12 51	11 73	10 49	20 03	12 74	26 00	17 53	42 22	119 84	86
Kent	20 89	12 54	15 98	13 01	16 56	12 59	18 63	9 31	14 80	16 74	41 87	136 50	118
Elgin	18 51	11 33	16 24	12 05	7 52	12 96	20 65	8 07	18 40	15 86	28 33	103 64	83
Norfolk	19 15	12 29	16 06	11 81	8 39	11 60	19 02	8 36	12 53	13 69	28 08	101 02	90
Haldimand	20 34	10 98	15 89	11 63	8 97	11 37	17 36	5 80	12 00	14 48	49 09	107 25	62
Welland	17 15	9 24	13 90	10 24	10 30	10 03	17 56	9 21	10 64	14 38	33 31	123 03	106
Group	19 59	11 31	15 64	12 03	9 32	11 82	19 41	8 83	15 23	15 46	36 49	116 25	94
Lambton	22 93	11 78	16 83	12 16	9 57	13 10	18 11	9 02	17 03	16 65	38 98	102 37	65
Huron	21 03	6 63	15 56	11 87	8 28	14 82	22 79	8 33	20 00	15 37	72 99	163 15	95
Bruce	18 26	9 07	15 48	11 64	13 80	14 29	18 83	6 66	17 60	11 92	75 76	151 67	128
Group	20 51	8 32	15 88	11 86	9 85	14 36	18 88	8 32	17 63	14 47	66 05	147 93	109
Grey	15 94	7 03	13 44	10 34	12 42	12 85	16 74	7 84	12 00	11 13	78 38	142 80	107
Simcoe	20 58	7 63	14 63	10 44	11 04	12 32	13 95	7 84	16 00	11 23	75 49	120 71	104
Group	19 21	7 31	14 01	10 39	11 33	12 63	14 72	7 84	13 71	11 17	76 99	131 05	106
Middlesex	19 16	10 03	15 26	11 89	11 04	12 39	19 56	8 23	15 60	16 55	29 59	92 93	76
Oxford	19 92	9 39	16 74	12 13	8 28	14 08	18 13	7 84	20 00	16 55	24 98	103 41	87
Brant	17 22	7 69	17 74	11 48	7 87	12 61	19 18	8 72	20 20	14 78	47 72	164 82	124
Perth	22 41	5 55	15 87	12 39	11 04	15 12	19 53	9 02	16 00	15 46	48 29	138 12	74
Wellington	19 35	6 50	15 52	11 71	8 28	13 98	19 53	8 62	12 00	16 15	53 54	114 43	94
Waterloo	20 46	7 00	17 55	12 34	9 57	14 84	15 00	7 84	16 00	14 48	61 47	130 90	81
Dufferin	17 76	7 42	15 77	11 93	5 52	12 68	19 53	7 84	16 00	13 49	58 85	113 75	72
Group	19 72	7 76	16 29	12 00	8 34	13 80	18 83	8 28	15 26	15 69	45 48	120 56	88
Lincoln	21 07	10 11	15 67	11 81	10 17	10 99	19 06	8 53	16 00	16 45	36 55	109 81	71
Wentworth	20 72	10 83	17 69	12 67	9 54	13 37	20 09	9 80	16 00	15 46	61 83	141 56	133
Halton	21 34	7 90	17 26	12 40	9 66	12 59	15 81	4 70	16 00	15 96	66 79	105 62	97
Peel	25 02	10 27	18 49	12 58	9 66	12 61	19 53	8 82	19 20	14 68	46 68	75 83	66
York	21 94	9 43	17 02	12 02	8 83	12 42	22 32	7 84	20 00	13 49	29 39	174 69	107
Ontario	20 46	8 72	15 14	11 03	8 48	12 56	11 16	7 84	20 00	14 58	52 84	136 50	88
Durham	19 04	8 44	15 49	10 88	6 97	11 98	11 90	7 84	15 60	13 40	51 14	131 95	110
Northumberland	19 83	7 83	15 02	9 74	7 97	10 34	10 32	8 16	16 26	13 30	44 28	103 19	103
Prince Edward	17 28	7 79	12 05	8 52	9 06	14 40	9 35	11 20	18 80	16 15	46 24	65 00	70
Group	21 76	8 72	15 64	11 42	8 38	12 30	14 78	9 62	17 38	14 62	45 12	133 78	99
Lennox & Add.	13 85	9 79	13 15	10 11	7 68	11 24	15 35	10 65	12 54	14 87	63 87	73 12	70
Frontenac	17 22	12 09	14 43	10 08	9 75	10 71	15 35	11 11	25 36	13 59	30 71	125 94	92
Leeds & Grenville.	16 53	15 82	14 90	10 99	9 03	11 73	12 95	10 29	13 86	17 04	65 12	89 37	116
Dundas	9 54	16 84	15 95	13 20	10 76	10 52	13 95	13 33	16 00	16 84	87 34	81 25	70
Stormont	12 77	16 72	15 46	10 47	5 52	10 83	16 74	11 76	32 00	15 76	51 37	65 00	59
Glengarry	16 06	15 15	13 80	12 21	11 04	10 32	13 95	11 37	20 00	13 49	56 51	65 00	70
Prescott	14 67	11 58	11 45	9 41	11 04	8 04	13 72	8 62	17 60	9 85	52 55	65 00	118
Russell	9 37	14 84	13 25	9 31	11 04	10 25	11 16	7 06	22 00	9 26	54 25	108 33	82
Carleton	11 71	14 15	17 03	10 91	9 30	11 68	18 83	10 39	21 60	12 31	61 14	117 54	83
Renfrew	13 37	13 25	14 66	10 22	10 68	10 82	11 16	10 31	30 13	6 57	75 32	73 67	69
Lanark	17 48	12 72	17 11	10 78	11 41	14 87	11 16	10 14	16 80	14 87	72 09	142 19	98
Group	15 63	13 65	14 22	10 80	9 66	11 11	14 16	10 45	20 91	13 61	61 62	106 47	84
Victoria	19 51	7 83	14 03	9 60	8 93	11 34	13 95	3 92	16 00	11 52	52 06	124 39	72
Peterborough	16 15	6 56	13 16	9 94	8 93	11 31	14 65	8 72	8 00	10 34	52 79	95 62	77
Haliburton	9 13	9 81	13 80	8 92	7 95	9 47	13 95	3 92	16 00	9 85	48 91	89 37	49
Hastings	14 78	11 18	14 25	10 18	8 00	11 10	10 23	10 08	24 00	13 59	63 52	146 25	87
Group	16 80	8 24	13 97	9 87	8 21	11 20	11 08	9 00	14 23	11 98	57 41	116 25	73
Muskoka	17 93	10 94	11 32	8 32	8 63	11 31	9 30	7 45	26 00	10 64	47 56	76 92	65
Parry Sound	16 30	14 77	13 11	10 92	9 83	11 54	16 74	8 82	16 00	10 54	78 78	97 50	69
Algoma	16 30	12 09	15 18	9 03	9 11	14 50	13 95	9 80	16 00	11 91	71 92	97 50	59
Group	16 70	12 42	13 21	9 29	9 13	12 73	10 99	8 28	22 33	10 93	61 05	86 01	65
The Province	20 00	9 20	15 27	11 27	8 96	12 57	17 86	9 71	16 12	14 12	54 27	124 70	94

VALUES.

No.XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly values of the cipal farm crops in Ontario for the four years 1882-5, based on the average market prices for the Province in second half of each year.

UNTIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	603,565	27,191	31,770	356,802	10,404	42,501	1,072,233
	1,146,174	35,476	90,938	460,725	7,038	82,645	1,822,996
	863,956	28,361	72,278	443,257	13,052	109,004	1,529,908
	602,101	13,594	99,320	347,877	69,837	157,089	1,289,818
nd	539,377	41,830	200,399	266,765	14,290	135,271	1,197,932
	344,319	28,198	61,451	218,670	7,890	38,459	698,987
ls	4,099,492	174,650	556,156	2,094,096	122,511	564,969	7,611,874
n	623,063	108,775	218,764	490,939	2,581	79,440	1,523,562
	1,443,506	324,885	434,565	959,354	3,075	401,780	3,567,165
	1,054,325	202,157	289,295	675,387	4,239	528,966	2,754,319
ls	3,120,894	635,817	942,624	2,125,630	9,895	1,010,186	7,845,046
	643,739	740,570	368,620	940,718	7,467	630,190	3,331,304
	1,253,717	533,625	421,000	703,241	33,792	440,358	3,385,433
ls	1,897,456	1,274,195	789,620	1,643,959	41,259	1,070,248	6,716,737
ex	1,549,345	209,609	241,742	961,730	5,305	197,801	3,165,532
	760,566	199,451	309,350	716,869	11,517	174,160	2,171,313
	620,526	22,368	250,909	260,145	8,392	108,628	1,270,968
	962,722	262,273	331,202	755,904	2,511	295,747	2,610,359
ton	612,465	376,503	549,347	833,199	11,005	522,538	2,905,057
o	868,167	109,537	277,140	471,761	7,335	193,740	1,927,680
	255,897	293,772	148,000	310,162	11,249	143,801	1,162,881
ls	5,629,688	1,473,513	2,107,690	4,309,770	57,314	1,636,415	15,214,390
	418,739	39,409	71,496	235,733	6,525	50,624	822,526
rth	655,256	44,940	198,632	412,204	13,301	123,153	1,447,486
	464,728	57,328	203,462	247,407	7,055	149,833	1,129,813
	647,182	244,432	527,377	379,734	27,583	170,646	1,996,154
	949,572	484,426	870,153	867,604	25,102	364,706	3,561,563
	295,109	821,707	568,448	602,302	45,446	331,775	2,664,787
	70,358	757,399	676,363	441,479	61,240	292,692	2,299,531
nberland	207,056	475,361	626,829	327,343	119,722	234,969	1,991,280
Edward	41,366	104,065	514,587	134,903	89,981	83,203	968,105
ls	3,749,366	3,029,067	4,257,347	3,648,709	395,955	1,801,601	16,882,045
and Addington	40,249	110,410	592,253	237,970	64,803	111,726	1,157,411
ac	48,363	141,543	308,345	301,647	59,692	152,220	1,011,810
nd Grenville	123,490	226,514	176,606	742,953	121,870	87,517	1,478,950
	35,206	78,400	150,749	376,569	30,820	28,170	699,914
t	18,800	71,961	45,884	316,314	9,615	41,503	504,077
ry	16,091	115,340	28,142	382,607	1,054	82,917	626,151
	1,452	108,971	25,483	261,982	4,347	113,495	515,730
	5,718	69,404	17,799	207,228	4,960	64,858	369,967
	36,879	370,357	112,631	764,303	100,398	196,130	1,580,698
	29,766	425,615	16,924	463,631	104,566	285,696	1,326,198
	77,887	225,073	38,747	426,246	92,984	180,162	1,041,099
ls	433,901	1,943,588	1,513,563	4,481,450	595,109	1,344,394	10,312,005
	185,991	562,574	397,406	419,975	15,300	210,522	1,791,768
rough	210,184	359,998	202,485	336,954	40,192	199,126	1,348,939
ton	1,231	14,711	4,232	43,547	3,728	19,354	86,803
	159,313	300,669	618,133	454,726	185,785	202,386	1,921,012
ls	556,719	1,237,952	1,222,256	1,255,202	245,005	631,388	5,148,522
a	901	25,388	6,623	84,212	6,367	34,715	158,206
ound	915	32,598	9,396	51,355	7,198	18,402	119,864
	8,181	149,180	8,571	42,754	1,215	53,645	263,546
ls	9,997	207,166	24,590	178,321	14,780	106,762	541,616
OVINCE	19,497,513	9,975,948	11,413,846	19,737,137	1,481,828	8,165,963	70,272,235

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average values per acr Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease, in the four years, 1882-5, based on the average Market Prices for th in the second half of each year; also, average values per acre of the six crops for the four years for 1885.

COUNTIES.	Average Values for the Four Years, 1882-5, of—						Average the six C
	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	1882-5.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	18 23	14 13	15 32	13 71	12 39	12 95	15 94
Kent	18 67	13 81	15 64	14 97	14 51	13 38	17 01
Elgin	18 80	13 53	16 02	14 27	10 61	12 61	16 36
Norfolk	18 19	13 73	16 47	13 38	9 56	13 98	15 24
Haldimand	16 43	13 42	13 07	12 84	10 94	12 25	14 19
Welland	14 81	12 73	14 05	11 95	10 46	11 06	13 35
Group	17 95	13 53	14 58	13 69	10 28	12 88	15 55
Lambton	18 20	13 86	14 52	13 64	9 81	12 70	15 29
Huron	19 74	12 55	16 64	14 05	10 22	14 74	16 14
Bruce	19 23	12 81	16 16	13 02	10 36	15 61	15 77
Group	19 24	12 84	15 95	13 61	10 17	14 99	15 84
Grey	20 29	13 78	15 30	12 65	10 82	14 77	14 66
Simcoe	21 38	14 32	15 88	12 92	12 45	15 04	16 21
Group	21 00	14 00	15 61	12 76	12 12	14 88	15 40
Middlesex	19 47	13 81	15 41	14 33	10 96	12 27	16 43
Oxford	18 70	15 37	18 16	15 00	8 89	14 72	16 50
Brant	18 90	12 46	17 08	14 80	9 16	13 76	16 79
Perth	20 41	13 86	17 22	15 27	9 96	14 82	16 84
Wellington	19 66	13 83	16 65	13 98	11 36	15 11	15 57
Waterloo	20 96	13 94	18 44	14 85	11 11	15 74	17 68
Dufferin	19 27	13 23	14 76	12 64	10 94	13 19	14 19
Group	19 68	13 88	16 90	14 53	10 23	14 40	16 31
Lincoln	18 47	13 76	15 79	13 51	9 84	12 81	15 78
Wentworth	19 89	14 19	17 70	15 07	11 47	14 01	17 10
Halton	19 10	14 19	17 29	14 30	11 06	15 58	16 69
Peel	22 24	16 42	17 43	14 32	13 07	14 41	17 51
York	21 52	16 59	17 19	15 39	9 97	14 78	17 16
Ontario	21 47	16 18	16 60	13 84	11 56	14 21	15 72
Durham	20 31	16 28	16 67	14 06	9 93	13 82	15 40
Northumberland	20 76	14 02	14 71	12 27	8 93	12 20	13 65
Prince Edward	14 32	12 52	12 24	10 39	8 77	13 10	11 69
Group	20 46	15 64	15 89	14 10	9 69	13 96	15 73
Lennox & Addington	16 96	14 55	13 61	11 80	9 53	13 33	13 03
Frontenac	18 17	15 24	15 00	12 11	10 84	13 17	13 58
Leeds & Grenville	17 61	16 25	15 11	12 53	11 54	13 48	13 57
Dundas	17 64	17 63	18 32	13 95	15 61	15 01	15 38
Stormont	17 30	17 59	16 90	13 15	13 28	14 23	14 16
Glengarry	15 73	15 16	13 77	13 13	11 33	12 00	13 37
Prescott	11 43	13 90	13 13	10 77	11 26	9 65	11 12
Russell	17 07	15 64	14 54	12 28	12 53	13 68	13 21
Carleton	14 25	15 74	16 92	14 41	11 29	14 57	14 61
Renfrew	17 63	16 73	16 23	13 04	12 87	14 06	14 39
Lanark	18 91	15 59	17 00	13 45	12 66	16 38	14 69
Group	17 35	15 85	14 86	12 95	11 72	13 52	13 83
Victoria	18 68	14 64	15 06	12 46	10 42	13 83	14 32
Peterborough	19 97	13 10	15 56	12 67	10 39	13 80	14 06
Haliburton	14 65	10 69	14 59	9 94	11 40	12 92	10 91
Hastings	18 02	15 72	14 61	11 66	10 08	13 00	13 29
Group	18 93	14 33	14 91	12 11	10 17	13 15	13 78
Muskoka	16 69	14 79	12 66	11 44	13 07	13 55	12 46
Parry Sound	16 94	16 12	13 90	11 72	13 37	13 83	13 32
Algoma	22 41	19 94	15 33	13 27	11 36	17 80	17 87
Group	21 14	18 46	13 98	11 92	13 06	15 45	14 86
The Province	19 37	14 81	15 72	13 54	10 68	14 08	15 33

VALUES.

E No. XXXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property in Ontario in the year 1885.

OUNTIES.	Farm Lands.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	
					1885.	1884.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
	14,672,393	3,624,666	1,035,294	2,033,792	21,366,145	22,028,291
	23,885,851	5.497,543	1,529,537	2,956,426	33,869,357	33,640,339
	18,656,202	4,826,997	1,243,060	2,519,724	27,245,983	27,209,976
	11,873,686	3,968,167	993,884	1,864,197	18,699,934	19,123,814
nd	9,400,729	3,247,765	919,194	1,828,265	15,395,953	15,377,607
	8,734,633	3,230,273	763,471	1,358,243	14,086,620	14,525,746
	87,223,494	24,395,411	6,484,440	12,560,647	130,663,992	131,905,773
n	19,379,491	4,132,852	1,145,100	2,559,432	27,216,875	29,033,944
	32,229,201	8,298,076	2,229,290	5,462,992	48,219,559	47,129,811
	21,739,941	5,631,601	1,604,651	3,833,571	32,809,764	32,679,285
	73,348,633	18,062,529	4,979,041	11,855,995	108,246,198	108,843,040
	23,238,823	6,884,299	1,950,355	4,832,130	36,905,607	35,915,065
	25,629,104	6,770,027	1,932,961	3,978,208	38,310,300	38,197,075
	48,867,927	13,654,326	3,883,316	8,810,338	75,215,907	74,112,140
ex	37,871,309	9,761,498	2,459,660	5,797,541	55,890,008	56,169,995
	24,581,262	6,978,391	1,653,124	3,681,717	36,894,494	36,230,318
	10,731,407	3,546,474	849,332	1,692,372	16,819,585	16,738,569
	22,564,292	6,330,286	1,721,698	3,762,301	34,378,577	34,662,445
ton	22,122,629	6,979,567	1,824,922	4,135,775	35,062,893	35,896,325
o	14,690,897	4,920,807	1,173,786	2,169,524	22,955,014	23,488,474
	8,347,180	2,073,776	691,049	1,502,720	12,614,725	13,821,484
	140,908,976	40,590,799	10,373,571	22,741,950	214,615,296	217,007,610
	8,771,414	3,244,443	806,600	1,369,559	14,192,016	13,902,637
rth	13,295,322	4,726,450	1,169,018	1,997,193	21,187,983	20,792,011
	9,186,394	3,338,872	816,949	1,623,644	14,965,859	14,757,311
	12,806,809	4,292,384	1,042,429	2,092,655	20,234,277	19,772,390
	30,093,101	8,612,751	1,977,276	4,040,028	44,723,156	42,650,368
	20,913,402	5,841,178	1,476,943	3,465,631	31,697,154	31,421,933
	16,547,459	4,723,438	1,200,795	2,383,812	24,855,504	24,187,624
nberland	16,007,905	5,153,651	1,309,600	2,370,721	24,841,877	24,368,071
Edward	9,525,072	3,390,062	855,832	1,221,646	14,992,612	15,088,321
	137,146,878	43,323,229	10,655,442	20,564,889	211,690,438	206,940,666
& Addington	10,163,763	3,110,069	822,750	1,368,843	15,465,425	15,002,565
ac	9,038,356	2,772,123	818,798	1,360,267	13,989,544	12,691,867
Grenville	16,542,491	5,751,511	1,419,175	2,931,422	26,644,599	26,739,088
	8,077,431	2,433,584	654,019	1,189,984	12,355,018	12,021,373
t	6,736,642	1,918,686	543,448	1,030,578	9,229,354	9,007,956
ry	6,399,695	2,137,276	680,425	1,270,744	10,488,140	10,729,814
	5,939,092	1,818,087	517,219	1,092,018	9,366,416	8,797,289
	4,814,438	1,143,842	373,197	756,384	7,087,861	6,474,719
	14,510,731	4,082,643	1,269,057	2,220,077	22,082,508	*21,952,844
	5,701,860	2,191,451	780,366	1,673,986	10,347,663	9,947,741
	7,321,155	2,793,234	815,763	1,774,901	12,705,053	12,719,266
	94,245,654	30,152,506	8,694,217	16,669,204	149,761,581	146,084,522
	12,582,876	3,142,450	883,137	2,034,532	18,642,995	17,523,647
rough	10,840,223	3,007,509	748,699	1,720,370	16,316,801	15,356,122
ton	775,852	203,150	64,605	212,295	1,255,902	1,214,614
s	16,224,037	4,858,251	1,453,091	2,513,997	25,049,376	23,443,442
	40,422,988	11,211,360	3,149,532	6,481,194	61,265,074	57,537,825
a	2,032,024	578,862	168,758	481,932	3,261,576	3,415,914
ound	940,309	219,265	77,177	244,790	1,481,541	1,799,919
	1,285,141	289,618	104,231	279,147	1,958,137	2,155,761
	4,257,474	1,087,745	350,166	1,005,869	6,701,254	7,371,594
OVINCE.. 1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740	....
1884..	625,478,707	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	....	949,803,170

error occurred in the values of this county in 1884, through the omission of one township. The correct figure
n in the totals of this table.

VALUES.

ABLE No. XXXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Proper acre in Ontario in the year 1885; also the average Rent per acre of leased farms in 1885, and the four years l

COUNTIES.		Farm Lands.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.		Leased Farms, per Acre	
						1885.	1884.	1885.	18
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
ssex		34 32	8 47	2 42	4 76	49 98	51 81	2 92	
ent		42 18	9 71	2 70	5 22	59 81	59 54	3 45	
lgin		42 37	13 96	2 82	5 72	61 87	61 91	2 96	
orfolk		29 92	10 00	2 51	4 70	47 13	48 38	2 61	
aldimand		33 69	11 63	3 29	6 55	55 17	54 81	2 38	
Velland		38 81	14 35	3 39	6 03	62 58	63 82	2 76	
Group		37 35	10 45	2 78	5 38	55 96	56 53	2 90	
ambton		29 29	6 25	1 73	3 87	41 14	45 30	2 66	
uron		40 37	10 39	2 79	6 84	60 39	59 14	2 89	
ruce		26 32	6 82	1 94	4 64	39 72	39 75	2 41	
Group		32 09	7 90	2 18	5 19	47 36	48 16	2 68	
Grey		21 61	6 40	1 81	4 50	34 32	33 40	2 01	
Simcoe		26 66	7 04	2 01	4 14	39 85	39 81	2 79	
Group		24 00	6 70	1 91	4 32	36 93	36 42	2 32	
Middlesex		49 97	12 88	3 25	7 65	73 75	74 13	3 13	
Oxford		52 12	14 79	3 50	7 81	78 22	76 84	3 26	
Brant		49 72	16 43	3 94	7 84	77 93	77 52	3 26	
Perth		43 48	12 20	3 32	7 25	66 25	66 99	2 86	
Wellington		35 29	11 13	2 91	6 60	55 93	57 35	2 50	
Waterloo		47 99	16 07	3 83	7 09	74 98	76 61	3 05	
Dufferin		23 34	5 80	1 93	4 20	35 27	38 90	2 27	
Group		43 29	12 47	3 19	6 99	65 94	66 77	2 92	
Lincoln		45 95	16 99	4 23	7 17	74 34	73 07	3 29	
Wentworth		48 47	17 23	4 26	7 28	77 24	75 59	3 48	
Halton		40 88	14 86	3 64	7 22	66 60	65 81	3 01	
Peel		44 47	14 90	3 62	7 27	70 26	68 65	3 27	
York		55 57	15 91	3 65	7 46	82 59	79 07	3 69	
Ontario		42 14	11 77	2 98	6 98	63 87	63 07	3 51	
Durham		45 15	12 89	3 28	6 50	67 82	65 75	3 42	
Northumberland		36 89	11 87	3 02	5 46	57 24	55 95	2 84	
Prince Edward		41 06	14 61	3 69	5 26	64 62	65 52	2 99	
Group		44 99	14 21	3 50	6 75	69 45	67 87	3 35	
Lennox and Addington		25 15	7 70	2 04	3 39	38 28	37 59	2 62	
Frontenac		13 53	4 15	1 22	2 04	20 94	19 51	2 18	
Leeds and Grenville		22 12	7 69	1 90	3 92	35 63	35 63	2 07	
Dundas		34 05	10 26	2 76	5 01	52 08	50 65	2 56	
Stormont		22 92	7 67	2 17	4 12	36 88	36 11	2 26	
Glengarry		22 28	7 44	2 37	4 43	36 52	36 77	2 03	
Prescott		20 74	6 35	1 81	3 81	32 71	30 79	2 40	
Russell		19 17	4 55	1 49	3 01	28 22	25 88	2 08	
Carleton		25 28	7 11	2 21	3 87	38 47	39 35	2 82	
Renfrew		6 65	2 56	91	1 95	12 07	12 29	1 95	
Lanark		11 03	4 21	1 23	2 68	19 15	19 10	1 41	
Group		18 04	5 77	1 66	3 19	28 66	28 38	2 25	
Victoria		22 27	5 56	1 56	3 60	32 99	31 17	2 74	
Peterborough		20 56	5 70	1 42	3 26	30 94	29 15	2 13	
Haliburton		1 44	38	12	39	2 33	2 27	1 28	
Hastings		17 49	5 24	1 57	2 71	27 01	25 85	2 37	
Group		15 80	4 38	1 23	2 54	23 95	22 74	2 37	
Muskoka		3 99	1 14	33	94	6 40	6 85	1 98	
Parry Sound		3 78	88	31	99	5 96	7 61	2 04	
Algoma		4 72	1 06	38	1 03	7 19	5 79	2 04	
Group		4 13	1 06	34	97	6 50	6 66	2 01	
The Province	1885	28 77	8 38	2 23	4 62	44 00	....	2 80	
	1884	28.81	7.99	2.20	4.75	....	43 75	2.75	...

FARM WAGES.

E No. XXXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Ha and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1885, and for the four years 1882-5.

COUNTIES.	Farm hands.								Domestics.	
	Per year.				Per month.				Per week, with board	
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.			
	1885.	1882-5.	1885.	1882-5.	1885.	1882-5.	1885.	1882-5.	1885.	1882
	$153	$163	$242	$253	$16 85	$18 06	$26 03	$27 33	1 51	1
	165	179	261	273	17 53	18 95	26 53	27 63	1 49	1
	167	173	253	253	17 74	18 78	26 19	27 90	1 53	1
	150	159	227	240	15 47	16 89	24 61	24 79	1 29	1
and	152	158	241	242	16 82	17 98	26 61	27 33	1 39	1
d	147	149	247	244	16 51	17 08	26 64	27 52	1 41	1
Group	157	165	246	252	16 96	18 20	26 07	27 08	1 44	1
n	164	175	271	274	17 71	18 86	28 02	28 66	1 49	1
	162	168	262	260	17 59	18 77	27 85	28 34	1 48	1
	163	165	257	256	17 76	18 83	28 05	27 97	1 42	1
Group	163	169	263	263	17 68	18 82	27 95	28 38	1 46	1
	154	161	252	244	17 09	18 31	27 29	27 48	1 42	1
	165	167	263	265	18 02	19 24	28 43	29 23	1 56	1
Group	159	164	257	256	17 52	18 87	27 82	28 46	1 48	1
sex	159	172	255	252	17 41	19 52	27 94	28 17	1 56	1
	164	168	258	254	17 13	17 54	27 58	26 22	1 55	1
	155	165	239	245	16 36	17 96	25 49	26 34	1 54	1
	162	168	255	260	18 24	19 57	28 55	29 77	1 53	1
gton	160	167	258	260	17 29	18 22	27 48	28 02	1 51	1
oo	152	157	254	249	16 85	17 95	28 07	26 57	1 46	1
n	154	158	256	253	17 33	18 31	27 92	28 77	1 48	1
Group	159	166	254	253	17 31	18 46	27 71	27 44	1 52	1
	155	160	247	246	17 14	18 06	26 93	26 39	1 44	1
orth	156	158	248	254	17 20	18 06	27 04	27 44	1 54	1
	170	173	264	267	18 13	18 95	27 74	28 68	1 66	1
	165	170	269	267	18 20	19 10	27 86	29 03	1 75	1
	167	172	265	264	17 77	18 58	27 83	28 54	1 58	1
	165	171	263	269	16 98	18 86	27 82	29 08	1 52	1
o	163	167	254	250	16 80	17 66	27 03	26 56	1 64	1
mberland	154	158	242	249	16 87	17 42	26 75	26 30	1 57	1
Edward	152	154	239	227	16 76	17 11	24 80	24 40	1 47	1
Group	162	166	255	255	17 38	18 28	27 19	27 38	1 57	1
and Addington	151	158	232	238	16 15	17 37	24 11	26 59	1 47	1
nac	147	154	244	247	16 82	18 45	26 35	27 22	1 57	1
nd Grenville	159	168	250	255	17 22	19 04	27 24	27 44	1 55	1
	150	159	233	233	17 16	17 76	26 73	28 41	1 74	1
nt	155	175	244	246	17 97	19 44	27 56	28 93	1 50	1
rry	148	173	252	254	16 81	19 52	25 94	28 72	1 46	1
t	170	171	263	270	18 37	20 25	27 58	29 36	1 39	1
	164	177	244	260	17 60	19 93	27 27	28 12	1 42	1
n	167	166	267	255	17 20	17 98	27 07	28 18	1 68	1
w	155	174	240	272	16 74	19 12	26 79	28 56	1 32	1
	168	179	257	271	17 16	19 40	26 37	27 98	1 63	1
Group	158	167	248	254	17 16	19 00	26 67	27 60	1 52	1
a	158	170	233	257	16 86	18 86	25 81	28 41	1 53	1
rough	166	174	255	265	17 36	19 52	27 61	28 21	1 59	1
rton	163	170	256	268	17 58	19 30	27 45	29 79	1 43	1
gs	155	164	249	254	16 53	18 15	25 46	26 28	1 40	1
Group	160	169	246	259	16 93	18 90	26 39	27 87	1 50	1
ka	159	176	268	285	19 14	20 33	28 53	30 44	1 54	1
Sound	157	180	265	281	17 74	20 36	28 25	31 04	1 49	1
a	167	184	266	286	18 08	22 11	29 07	32 24	1 40	1
Group	161	181	267	286	18 55	20 77	28 65	31 10	1 49	1
ROVINCE	160	167	253	256	17 32	18 53	27 18	27 88	1 51	

LABOR AND WAGES.

No. XXXV.—Showing by industries the total wages paid to male and female employes for the two w
ıding April 25 and October 31, 1885, as given by 496 employers of labor in Almonte, Belleville, Brant
rockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, King
ondon, Merritton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Tho
oronto, Walkerville and Windsor.

ɪUSTRIES.	Week ending April 25.						Week ending October 31.					
	No. of Returns.	Sex.		Number.		Amount of wages or earnings.	No. of Returns.	Sex.		·Number.		Amoı wag earn
		Male.	Female	Over 16.	Under 16.			Male.	Female	Over 16.	Under 16.	
						$ c.						
ural hand implements works	3	178	......	160	18	1,681 92	3	137	......	122	15	1,2
ural implement	19	1,325	......	1.284	41	11,592 48	19	1,098	......	1,073	25	9,2
:tories	2	39	......	38	1	391 70	2	34	......	33	1	3
....	4	8	......	8	......	75 50	4	8	......	8	......	
nd confection'ry	5	157	104	250	11	1,479 16	5	165	157	304	18	1,6
iths (general) ..	2	6	......	6	......	47 00	2	6	......	6	......	4
ıd engine works.	12	904	......	865	39	8.783 79	12	867	......	834	33	8,5
deries	5	121	83	175	29	1,214 28	5	137	106	188	55	1,3
l shoe factories..	11	271	157	407	21	3,056 74	11	293	153	424	22	3,2
undries	2	11	......	11	......	88 00	2	10	......	9	1	8
s & distilleries.	9	470	5	456	19	3,860 53	9	497	5	478	24	4,3
uilders	2	99	......	96	3	861 87	2	98	......	95	3	8
....	6	277	......	268	9	3,349 55	6	369	......	361	8	4,0
....	2	5	......	5	......	48 50	2	5	......	5	......	4
actories	2	67	27	92	2	871 00	2	61	25	84	2	7
works	25	484	......	480	4	3,847 71	24	377	......	376	1	3.0
furnishings ...	3	145	......	135	10	1,235 58	3	139	......	129	10	1,21
:obacco factories	13	409	135	337	207	3,120 20	13	398	122	322	198	2,9
factories......	19	172	226	385	13	2,643 00	19	179	209	378	10	2,6
l wood yards...	4	43	......	40	3	290 05	4	52	......	50	2	36
ctories	2	102	5	85	22	840 27	2	110	5	96	19	1,0
actories........	6	574	747	1,146	175	7,570 65	6	634	804	1,260	178	8,2
atting factories.	2	8	7	12	3	75 30	2	8	7	12	3	7
mill factories..	2	20	......	20	......	188 50	2	28	......	28	......	2
mills	27	489	......	487	2	4,358 91	27	473	......	469	4	4,2
s (general).....	23	586	......	576	10	5,069 83	23	624	......	613	11	5,3
e factories.....	19	371	5	342	34	3,000 02	19	390	5	362	33	3,0
ks.............	2	48	......	48	......	434 09	2	48	......	48	......	45
tories........	4	332	2	236	98	3,768 97	4	362	2	268	96	4,21
ctories.........	4	49	85	125	9	846 80	4	48	81	120	9	84
makers........	18	94	......	93	1	804 90	18	92	......	91	1	77
ories	3	64	33	97	......	893 15	3	72	36	107	1	95
....	12	57	107	158	6	528 98	12	57	107	158	6	52
ke and bending es............	2	64	......	57	7	468 90	2	64	......	58	6	46
factories......	9	204	354	458	100	2,948 67	8	185	293	428	50	2,59
mills..........	9	936	......	852	84	6,885 37	9	1,305	......	1,211	94	9,81
e iron works...	2	207	......	202	5	2,033 52	2	208	......	203	5	2,04
vorks..........	13	97	......	96	1	959 76	13	90	......	88	2	85
y..............	14	84	201	279	6	1,996 97	14	84	199	273	10	1,98
neous	26	615	265	788	92	6,269 12	26	590	227	730	87	5 77
rivet works...	2	61	7	53	15	464 90	2	61	7	53	15	46
er publishers..	30	1,013	44	738	319	6,864 88	30	1,016	42	759	299	6,84
....	2	45	......	45	......	476 10	2	33	......	33	......	36
ills	3	163	97	253	7	1,923 13	3	164	99	256	7	1,9
organ factories.	5	114	......	111	3	1,167 20	5	112	......	110	2	1,09

TABLE No. XXXV.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

STRIES.	WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.						WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31.					
	No. of Returns.	Sex.		Number.		Amount of wages or earnings.	No of Returns.	Sex.		Number.		Amount of wages or earnings.
		Male.	Female	Over 16.	Under 16.			Male.	Female	Over 16.	Under 16.	
						$ c.						$ c.
nills..........	21	422	1	410	13	3,862 52	21	446	1	427	20	4,009 20
ills....	2	38	....	38	....	312 00	2	41	....	41	....	336 50
, gasfitters,etc.	7	91	....	68	23	726 00	7	114	....	88	26	826 00
ers..........	2	93	....	86	7	722 75	2	118	....	108	10	877 65
....	2	21	....	21	....	182 00	2	22	....	22	....	188 00
....	3	929	5	927	7	8,792 43	3	893	5	888	10	8,944 18
ries..........	2	68	....	52	16	521 28	2	72	....	56	16	663 57
achine fact'ries	3	346	....	323	23	3,474 64	2	163	....	156	7	2,050 78
ders..........	4	248	....	248	....	2,093 00	4	174	....	174	....	1,439 00
ories	2	18	....	18	....	152 00	2	18	....	18	....	152 00
ndries........	9	518	....	512	6	4,910 38	10	638	....	630	8	6,290 32
lways	2	37	....	37	....	295 10	2	37	....	37	....	295 10
....	9	146	....	146	....	1,207 50	9	146	....	146	....	1,192 50
....	7	50	1	50	1	427 75	7	52	1	52	1	435 25
kers&jewellers	10	68	3	68	3	597 50	10	62	2	60	4	552·00
ories.........	2	6	9	14	1	88 50	2	6	9	14	1	79 25
rks...........	2	31	6	27	10	228 00	2	34	....	22	12	212 50
actories	16	430	398	644	184	4,559 70	16	416	386	626	176	4,438 68
...... 1885.	496	15,148	3,119	16,544	1,723	142,529 60	494	15,240	3,095	16,678	1,657	143,531 61
1884.	416	16,803	2,799	17,666	1,936	154,867 43	416	16,384	3,027	17,435	1,976	151,603 79

—In the return for lumber mills the bushmen are not given ; only those employed in the mills, lumber yards, otel returns board is included. Under the head of miscellaneous is included all industries for which only one been received.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXXVI.—Showing by occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for the week April 25 and October 31, 1885, in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, C Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Merritton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Pari borough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor, based on r 17,602 workpeople collected from employers, and of 2,759 collected from employes.

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.		WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31.		AVERAGE PE FOR THE WEEKS	
	Over 16	Under 16	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	E
Agricultural Hand Implement worker:				$ c.		$ c.		
Blacksmith	M.	....	59.00	9 00	56.50	8 50	57.75	
Carpenter and turner	"	....	58.20	10 14	53.70	9 10	55.95	
Grinder	"	....	59.50	13 80	58.25	11 56	58.88	
Machinist	"	....	59.11	11 06	56.89	10 36	58.00	
Polisher	"	....	59.54	12 19	58.09	10 82	58.88	
Various	"	....	58.84	10 20	55.94	9 47	57.51	
Agricultural Implement worker:								
Blacksmith	"	....	59.57	9 52	59.33	9 03	59.46	
Core maker	"	....	57.00	6 00	56.00	6 50	56.60	
Machinist	"	....	59.58	9 62	59.39	9 14	59.50	
Melter	"	....	57.80	8 40	57.00	8 22	57.40	
Moulder	"	....	59.52	11 73	59.21	11 56	59.36	
Painter	"	....	59.73	9 01	59.28	8 47	59.54	
Woodworker	"	....	59.67	9 33	59.32	9 02	59.51	
Apprentice (various)	"	....	59.25	3 80	58.74	3 89	59.00	
"	....	M.	58.30	2 97	59.38	2 90	58.34	
Axe factory worker:								
Axe maker	M.	....	57.73	11 96	52.51	10 88	55.44	
Grinder	"	....	58.00	8 41	53.00	7 70	56.00	
Polisher	"	....	58.00	12 20	53.00	10 95	55.78	
Temperer	"	....	58.20	10 39	54.50	9 94	56.56	
Axle factory worker:								
Blacksmith	"	....	60.00	12 25	60.00	12 25	60.00	
Machinist	"	....	60.00	10 77	60.00	11 68	60.00	
Various	"	....	58.33	10 08	54.38	8 69	56.07	
Baker	"	....	59.60	9 19	59.84	9 27	59.72	
Barber	"	....	71.11	9 14	71.17	9 17	71.14	
Biscuit and confectionery worker:								
Baker	"	....	58.41	7 75	58.48	7 52	58.44	
Confectioner	"	....	59.54	7 13	59.48	7 39	59.51	
"	....	M.	55.71	3 29	54·92	2 83	55.20	
"	F.	....	58.69	2 74	58.85	2 61	58.79	
Packer	"	....	51.32	2 71	51.84	2 70	51.59	
Blacksmith (general)	M.	....	60.30	9 06	60.05	8 96	60.18	
" (helper)	"	....	59.09	6 48	58.60	6 46	58.86	
Boiler and Engine worker:								
Blacksmith	"	....	58.88	11 21	59.30	11 36	59.09	
Boilermaker	"	....	58.81	10 88	56.55	11 07	57.78	
" (helper)	"	....	59.25	7 32	59.58	7 41	59.41	
Machinist	"	....	58.97	10 75	59.37	10 97	59.17	
Moulder	"	....	58.91	12 05	59.00	12 53	58.95	
Pattern maker	"	....	59.20	9 90	56.42	9 69	57.82	
Various	"	....	59.00	8 40	59.00	8 40	59.00	
Bookbinder	"	....	57.90	9 77	55.70	9 75	56.80	
"	F.	....	60.00	3 07	60.00	3 08	60.00	
Book-keeper	M.	....	58.05	12 79	57.95	12 77	58.00	
"	F.	....	53.80	5 60	53.80	5 60	53.80	
Boot and shoe operative:								
Bottomer	M.	....	59.18	9 21	59.13	9 83	59.15	
Cutter	"	....	57.10	8 25	56.76	8 00	56.92	
Finisher	"	....	56.84	10 19	56.56	10 57	56.69	
Fitter	F.	....	58.43	3 62	58.43	4 43	58.43	
Laster	M.	....	56.78	8 75	56.44	9 04	56.60	
Machine operator	"	....	57.28	10 91	57.03	10 91	57.15	
"	F.	....	55.60	4 73	55.23	4 59	55.42	
Pasters	"	....	51.37	3 97	51.00	3 99	51.18	
Sole Cutter	M.	....	57.89	7 86	57.97	8 07	57.93	
Various	"	....	58.89	8 45	58.79	8 90	58.84	
"	....	M.	54.80	3 38	53.43	3 03	54.00	

NOTE.—In the first and second columns the letters M. and F. denote the sex of workpeople.

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

TION OR SUB-CUPATION.	Unit of workpeople—		Week ending April 25.		Week ending October 31.		Average per week for the two weeks of—	
	Over 16	Under 16	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
bag (paper) factory				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
r	F.		56.48	3 76	56.43	3 86	56.45	3 81
		F.	56.67	2 42	57.14	2 36	56.92	2 38
r	F.		56.71	3 75	56.55	3 77	56.63	3 76
ender	"		57.00	3 45	57.00	3 45	57.00	3 45
er	M.		58.40	8 88	58.59	8 60	58.50	8 73
er	"		56.00	10 00	60.00	12 00	57.60	10 80
l distillery operative:								
	"		57.40	7 34	54.72	6 81	55.94	7 05
		M.	56.70	3 10	57.29	2 99	56.96	3 04
	M.		61.24	12 48	60.99	11 97	61.10	12 21
	"		59.96	8 08	60.13	8 08	60.04	8 08
	"		62.67	12 02	59.67	11 58	61.17	11 80
	"		70.77	8 65	70.03	8 57	70.40	8 61
	"		60.61	8 20	60.12	8 02	60.35	8 11
	"		68.04	8 23	66.80	8 42	67.53	8 31
	"		57.10	14 80	57.15	14 81	57.13	14 81
ler:								
h	"		55.83	10 77	56.67	10 43	56.25	10 60
	"		56.79	9 77	56.56	9 10	56.67	9 41
aker	"		56.25	13 31	57.50	12 88	56.67	13 17
	"		55.00	8 80	56.36	8 58	55.65	8 70
	"		58.75	11 64	58.64	10 77	58.68	11 14
r	"		57.69	9 90	55.79	9 63	56.70	9 76
	"		62.38	8 92	63.62	9 00	63.00	8 96
general)	"		58.39	10 43	58.55	10 56	58.48	10 50
tory worker:								
h	"		59.25	10 01	59.29	10 00	59.27	10 01
	"		59.44	9 66	59.00	9 96	59.25	9 79
	"		59.12	11 10	58.62	11 03	58.88	11 07
ker	"		59.64	9 74	59.25	9 65	59.46	9 70
ret	"		67.36	10 73	59.38	10 09	63.56	10 42
	F.		60.00	5 04	60.00	5 12	60.00	5 08
v operative:								
aker	M.		57.00	7 57	57.44	8 09	57.20	7 80
	F.		56.90	3 66	57.60	4 01	57.22	3 82
ker	M.		52.10	8 76	52.08	8 94	52.09	8 85
	F.		57.92	3 27	57.36	3 70	57.63	3 49
		M.	54.95	3 52	54.96	3 46	54.95	3 49
	M.		49.33	10 40	47.33	11 47	48.33	10 93
	F.		53.29	4 00	63.38	3 88	53.33	3 93
	"		51.00	2 97	51.61	2 82	51.30	2 90
		M.	55.36	2 39	54.27	2 11	54.83	2 25
)	M.		56.83	11 61	57.11	11 80	56.98	11 71
	F.		59.00	4 00	59.00	4 00	59 00	4 00
	M.		50.00	7 00	57.67	7 67	55.00	7 50
r	"		66.00	12 60	60.00	10 50	63.33	11 67
	"		59.82	9 33	59.99	9 48	59.91	9 42
r	F.		56.00	4 50	56.00	4 50	56.00	4 50
ng mill operative:								
oller	"		60.00	3 72	60.00	3 72	60.00	3 72
	M.		60.00	8 70	60.00	8 70	60.00	8 70
er		M.	60.00	3 55	60.00	3 55	60.00	3 55
r	M.		60.00	6 75	60.00	6 75	60.00	6 75
	"		60.00	6 00	60.00	6 00	60.00	6 00
operative:								
	F.		60.00	3 87	60.00	3 87	60.00	3 87
	M.		57.68	6 44	58.75	6 30	58.22	6 37
	F.		59.45	4 36	59.48	4 34	59.46	4 35
der	M.		62.10	8 85	62.10	8 89	62.10	8 87
oper	"		61.71	4 78	62.12	5 51	61.59	5 09
er	"		62.40	4 50	62.67	4 58	62.53	4 53
		M.	60.00	1 80	60.00	1 81	60.00	1 80
rame tender	F.		59.56	3 97	59.52	4 12	59.52	4 04

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Unit of workpeople—		Week ending April 25.		Week ending October 31.		Average per for the tw weeks of—	
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Ear
Cotton mill operative—*Continued.*				$ c.		$ c.		$
Dresser	M.	....	62.50	10 65	62.50	11 07	62.50	1
Dyer	"	....	60.55	6 96	63.66	7 28	61.61	7
Finisher	"	....	63.73	6 87	64.13	7 00	63.93	6
"	F.	....	61.29	4 81	61.81	4 58	61.57	4
Intermediate tender	"	....	60.33	4 26	60.33	4 89	60.33	4
Loom fixer	M.	....	62.14	8 45	61.03	8 57	61.50	8
Mule spinner	"	....	61.06	6 79	61.06	6 69	61.06	6
Picker tender	"	....	61.58	5 88	62.50	6 02	62.03	5
Reeler	F.	....	60.08	3 71	60.08	3 36	60.08	3
Roving hand	"	....	56.74	4 09	56.78	3 96	56.76	4
Section hand	M.	....	60.08	8 60	60.37	9 29	60.20	8
Slasher	"	....	62.57	10 67	62.57	10 67	62.57	1
Slubber	F.	....	57.65	3 84	57.64	4 94	57.65	4
Speeder	"	....	60.87	4 10	60.90	5 44	60.89	4
Spinner	M.	....	57.12	7 13	54.94	6 19	56.01	6
"	F.	....	60.55	4 40	59.91	4 36	60.23	4
"	....	F.	53.60	2 30	49.76	2 18	51.68	2
Spooler	F.	....	60.90	3 19	60.80	3 30	60.84	3
Twister	"	....	60.00	3 53	53.33	2 97	56.67	3
"	....	M.	60.17	2 85	60.14	2 96	60.16	2
Warper	F.	....	60.42	4 55	60.44	4 58	60.43	4
Waste picker	"	....	60.25	3 54	60.30	3 20	60.28	3
Weaver	M.	....	60.56	8 25	60.36	9 17	60.46	8
"	F.	....	60.21	5 97	60.30	5 86	60.26	5
Web drawer	"	....	62.95	4 20	61.76	4 16	61.90	4
Winder	"	....	60.23	3 62	60.21	2 87	60.22	3
Various	M.	....	61.67	8 14	61.33	8 24	61.50	8
"	....	M.	61.22	3 02	60.90	3 30	61.07	3
"	F.	....	61.31	4 84	60.54	4 63	60.92	4
"	....	F.	59.72	3 08	59.19	3 09	59.45	3
Dressmaker	F.	....	56.26	4 43	56.26	4 60	56.26	4
Engineer	M.	....	61.46	9 43	61.94	9 43	61.71	9
Engraver	"	....	57.25	10 12	57.25	10 19	57.25	10
Fanning mill maker	"	....	59.88	8 97	59.96	8 52	59.92	8
File maker	"	....	63.00	7 00	57.00	9 00	59.00	8
Fireman	"	....	62.60	8 39	61.32	8 39	61.93	8
Florist	F.	....	54.00	2 38	54.00	2 38	54.00	2
Flour packer	M.	....	60.46	7 63	60.47	7 67	60.47	7
Foreman:								
Baker	"	....	60.00	9 50	60.00	9 50	60.00	9
Blacksmith	"	....	60.00	12 00	60.00	12 00	60.00	12
Cabinet-maker	"	....	60.00	12 25	60.00	12 25	60.00	12
Carpenter	"	....	57.75	13 11	57.75	13 11	57.75	13
Cotton mill	"	....	61.00	16 80	61.24	15 82	61.12	16
Knitting mill	"	....	62.89	14 73	62.89	14 73	62.89	14
Lumber mill	"	....	62.73	19 27	65.00	18 66	64.04	18
Machinist	"	....	59.67	14 00	59.67	14 00	59.67	14
Miller	"	....	60.00	12 25	60.00	12 25	60.00	12
Moulder	"	....	58.14	13 93	58.71	14 21	58.43	14
Paper mill	"	....	60.00	12 62	60.00	12 62	60.00	12
Printer	"	....	57.83	12 17	59.09	12 45	58.43	12
Railway	"	....	64.37	11 70	64.37	11 49	64.37	11
Shoemaker	"	....	60.00	10 50	60 00	10 50	60.00	10
Woollen mill	"	....	60.98	14 02	60.91	14 08	60 94	14
Various	"	....	58.28	15 75	58.45	16 20	58.36	15
Forewoman	F.	....	57.60	8 30	58.00	7 67	57.82	7
Foundry (general):								
Blacksmith	M.	....	59.64	9 64	57.29	9 22	58.43	9
Machinist	"	....	59.44	10 40	57.67	10 26	58.58	10
Moulder	"	....	59.14	10 52	58.40	10 46	58.76	10
Painter	"	....	59.78	11 31	59.87	10 54	59.83	10
Pattern maker	"	....	59.86	12 03	59.00	12 16	59.41	12
Woodworker	"	....	59.96	9 50	59.47	8 76	59.65	9

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

TION OR SUB-UPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.		WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31.		AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF—	
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
tory employe :				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
ker	M.	....	59.44	9 25	59.48	9 25	59.46	9 25
	“	....	58.90	12 28	58.28	11 40	58.55	11 80
r	“	....	59.29	8 36	54.62	8 00	56.80	8 17
	“	....	58.78	8 34	59.18	8 69	59.04	8 52
nd	“	....	59.08	9 26	59.37	9 32	59.22	9 29
aker	F.	....	60.00	4 71	60.00	4 71	60.00	4 71
r	M.	....	59.00	11 50	53.00	10 50	56.00	11 00
	“	....	58.00	9 30	58.00	9 30	58.00	9 30
	“	....	58.62	9 85	59.80	10 45	59.13	10 11
r	“	....	58.12	10 20	57.53	10 15	57.81	10 18
nd polisher	“	....	55.60	8 37	53.60	8 17	54.60	8 27
	“	....	59.33	11 17	59.33	11 17	59.33	11 17
	F.	....	50.60	3 95	50.60	3 95	50.60	3 95
n fitter	M.	....	61.13	10 34	61.09	10 56	61.11	10 46
ploye (general)	“	....	57.45	7 89	60.64	8 24	59.04	8 06
worker :								
	“	....	49.73	22 30	49.71	22 39	49.72	22 35
	“	....	56.92	7 62	60.00	7 55	58.57	7 58
	“	....	57.60	13 10	57.60	13 10	57.60	13 10
	“	....	56.84	7 45	56.30	7 34	56.55	7.39
	....	M.	50.96	3 53	51.02	3 52	50.99	3 53
employe :								
	F.	....	56.63	3 73	62.64	3 97	59.59	3 85
	M.	....	58.79	9 53	58.79	9 71	58.79	9 62
	“	....	55.00	15 00	55.00	15 00	55.00	15 00
	“	....	58.00	7 25	59.00	7 17	58.50	7 21
er	“	....	59.53	8 68	59.27	8 66	59.40	8 67
mploye :								
	F.	....	59.11	4 67	58.74	4 68	58.92	4 68
	M.	....	58.67	8 67	58.67	8 67	58.67	8 67
	“	....	60.00	15 00	60.00	15 43	60.00	15 21
	“	....	60.00	9 42	60.00	10 08	60.00	9 75
	“	....	58.12	9 93	55.05	8 85	56.38	9 32
	“	....	58.67	10 33	58.86	9 43	58.78	9 85
	F.	....	56 80	4 63	56.24	4 25	56.50	4 43
	M.	....	59.75	8 81	54.75	8 06	57.25	8 44
e (with board) :								
	“	....	74.05	6 65	73.23	6 58	73.64	6 61
	....	M.	73.20	2 00	73.20	2 00	73.20	2 00
id	F.	....	73.00	2 12	72.50	2 12	72.75	2 12
	M.	....	73.71	7 21	73.71	7 21	73.71	7 21
	F.	....	71.33	5 29	70.83	5 29	71.08	5 29
l	“	....	74.57	2 03	74.57	2 03	74.57	2 03
	“	....	73.38	2 24	73.38	2 23	73.38	2 23
	M.	....	72.62	3 66	72.62	3 66	72.62	3 66
	“	....	74.57	3 04	72 86	3 18	73.71	3 11
	F.	....	74.43	2 15	73.86	2 15	74.14	2 15
employe :								
	M.	....	62.80	10 80	59.80	10 42	61.30	10 61
	F.	....	60.00	4 25	60.00	4 37	60.00	4 31
	M.	....	63.33	8 00	63.33	8 00	63.33	8 00
	F.	....	62.15	4 36	62.28	4 35	62.21	4 35
	....	F.	63.40	2 78	63.56	2 81	63.48	2 79
	M.	....	59.71	7 97	55.50	7 38	57.54	7 67
	....	M.	60.00	2 75	56.00	2 56	58.00	2 65
	F.	....	62.05	3 68	62.15	3 70	62.10	3 69
	“	....	62.46	3 79	61.77	3 69	62.13	3 74
	M.	....	60.67	4 67	60.00	4 62	60.33	4 64
	“	....	63.00	6 94	61.00	6 75	62.00	6 84
	....	F.	61 00	2 77	57 00	2 55	59.00	2 66
	M.	....	62.09	7 15	60 36	7 01	61.22	7 08
	“	....	62.90	6 22	62.00	6 21	62.46	6 21

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		WEEK ENDING APRIL 25.		WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31.		AVERAGE PER FOR THE WEEKS OF
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.
				$ c.		$ c.	
Knitting mill employe.—*Con.*							
Spooler	F.	....	63.30	3 41	63.09	2 91	63.20
Winder	"	....	62.67	3 08	63.11	3 06	62.86
Various	M.	....	62.60	8 37	61.46	8 31	62.05
"	....	M.	62.83	3 89	61.56	3 84	62.21
"	F.	....	63.22	3 72	56.18	3 19	59.84
"	....	F.	60.67	2 17	55.33	1 96	58.00
Laborer (general)	M.	....	60.23	7 20	60.81	7 05	60.54
Lamplighter	"	....	57.45	7 89	60.64	8 24	59.04
Lather	"	....	60.00	13 50	59.75	9 75	59.80
Limeburner	"	....	58.00	7 83	70.50	9 25	65.14
Lock factory employe:							
Fitter	"	....	....	....	60.83	13 50	60.83
Locksmith	"	....	57.67	9 33	57.67	9 33	57.67
Machinist	"	....	....	....	50.00	16 50	50.00
Moulder	"	....	....	....	61.20	15 30	61.20
Polisher	"	....	....	....	60.00	12 00	60.00
Various	"	....	....	....	56.00	15 00	56.00
Lumber mill employe:							
Culler	"	....	64.75	8 93	66.26	8 85	65.74
Edger	"	....	66.00	9 50	67.50	9 00	67.00
Filer	"	....	64.53	11 83	66.24	11 39	65.67
Jointer	"	....	61.33	8 50	61.33	8 50	61.33
Measurer	"	....	65.40	8 00	67.14	7 86	66.42
Piler	"	....	60.41	7 22	63.41	7 84	63.01
Sawyer	"	....	62.96	9 65	64.10	9 26	63.59
Slabber	"	....	62.00	7 67	67.09	8 27	66.00
Surveyor	"	....	60.00	9 67	62.00	10 33	61.00
Various	"	....	62.93	7 79	68.66	7 12	66.79
"	....	M.	....	....	67.27	4 40	67.27
Machine hand (general)	M.	....	58.07	9 07	59.20	9 15	58.64
Machinist (general)	"	....	61.36	10 95	59.82	11 40	60.72
Marble cutter	"	....	58.94	9 83	59.38	9 83	59.15
" polisher	"	....	59.09	7 40	59.39	7 28	59.24
Mason (stone)	"	....	53.69	12 75	56.76	12 58	55.12
Miller	"	....	64.07	9 45	64.28	9 81	64.17
Milliner	F.	....	57.24	5 16	57.20	5 17	57.22
Millwright	M.	....	60.04	10 91	60.81	11 30	60.59
Miscellaneous	"	....	57.14	8 36	57.36	8 39	57.25
"	....	M.	58.43	2 88	58.37	3 20	58.40
"	F.	....	54.95	3 69	54.41	3 94	54.71
"	....	F.	54.69	2 67	55.79	2 86	55.16
Nail maker	M.	....	60.00	12 00	60.00	12 00	60.00
Newspaper employe:							
Carrier boy	....	M.	16.38	1 77	16.40	1 77	16.39
Compositor	M.	....	55.99	8 48	55.95	8 51	55.97
"	F.	....	58.93	4 60	58.93	4 60	58.93
Editor	M.	....	58.32	17 88	57.35	17 54	57.82
Press feeder	"	....	57.12	4 52	57.11	5 00	57.12
Pressman	"	....	58.82	9 32	58.79	9 48	58.80
Reporter	"	....	57.12	12 06	56.88	12 11	57.00
Office boy	....	M.	58.29	3 11	58.29	3 11	58.29
Organ factory employe:							
Action maker	M.	....	59.29	9 11	57.86	9 29	58.57
Case maker	"	....	59.75	11 21	56.83	10 58	58.29
Finisher	"	....	59.50	11 00	59.50	11 00	59.50
Trimmer	"	....	59.80	9 72	59.80	9 72	59.80
Tuner	"	....	59.67	17 00	58.00	17 00	58.83
Various	"	....	59.29	9 01	55.86	8 77	57.69
Packer (general)	"	....	60.08	6 38	60.05	7 43	60.06
Painter, house	"	....	57.49	10 34	54.92	10 11	56.30
" ornamental	"	....	58.00	12 95	57.33	12 82	57.67
" various	"	....	56.35	10 04	53.81	9 74	55.07
Paper hanger	"	....	57.60	10 80	57.00	10 20	57.33

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

TION OR SUB-CUPATION.	Unit of workpeople—		Week ending April 25.		Week ending October 31.		Average per week for the two weeks of—	
	Over 16.	Under 16.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
perator :				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
....	M.	....	60.00	7 00	60.00	7 00	60.00	7 00
....	"	....	60.00	8 26	60.00	8 33	60.00	8 29
....	F.	....	60.00	3 97	60.00	3 97	60.00	3 97
ender........	M.	....	60.00	10 56	60.00	10 46	60.00	10 51
r........	"	....	60.00	8 47	60.00	8 47	60.00	8 47
r........	F.	....	59.78	4 25	59.79	4 26	59.78	4 26
....	"	....	60.00	4 28	60.00	4 25	60.00	4 27
....	M.	....	60.00	8 27	60.00	8 27	60.00	8 27
ker (general)........	"	....	61.65	12 71	60.10	12 98	60.81	12 86
er........	"	....	48.00	10 00	48.00	10 00	48.00	10 00
y employe :								
aker........	"	....	59.00	13 75	59.00	11 50	59.00	12 63
er........	"	....	59.00	9 75	59.00	12 06	59.00	10 78
er........	"	....	59.00	15 63	59.00	14 83	59.00	15 29
....	"	....	59.00	8 80	59.00	8 60	59.00	8 70
....	"	....	58.82	10 49	58.80	10 00	58.81	10 24
....	"	....	59.60	7 96	57.20	7 96	58.40	7 96
....	"	....	58.62	14 03	58.64	14 40	58.63	14 24
....	"	....	59.06	10 71	59.95	10 91	59.52	10 82
....	"	....	58.63	8 75	58.63	8 75	58.63	8 75
r........	"	....	58.67	7 92	57.83	7 96	58.25	7 94
p employe :								
h........	"	....	59.33	8 75	59.33	9 62	59.33	9 18
er........	"	....	53.60	8 87	53.60	8 53	53.60	8 70
rer........	"	....	58.47	8 96	58.63	9 84	58.54	9 33
ith........	"	....	49.00	9 45	55.00	10 21	52.00	9 83
....	"	....	57.68	9 33	58.97	9 46	58.32	9 40
....	"	....	53.33	5 90	57.33	6 43	55.33	6 16
t........	"	....	50.67	9 00	54.67	9 48	52.67	9 24
....	"	....	60.00	8 50	60.00	8 70	60.00	8 62
....	"	....	56.40	7 99	57.92	8 92	56.97	8 34
ker........	"	....	59.06	8 10	58.59	9 20	58.89	8 49
....	"	....	59.48	7 60	59.68	7 97	59.57	7 77
nploye :								
nan........	"	....	72.00	8 83	72.00	8 83	72.00	8 83
n........	"	....	64.94	8 19	63.52	8 02	64.16	8 10
....	"	....	65.00	6 80	65.00	6 80	65.00	6 80
....	"	....	60.70	7 17	60.79	7 27	60.74	7 22
r........	"	....	60 09	12 37	60.69	11 32	60.42	11 80
er........	"	....	56 00	17 36	56.00	17 36	56.00	17 36
....	"	....	61 25	18 04	60.51	20 34	60.89	19 18
....	"	....	60 00	10 01	60.00	10 83	60.00	10 43
and agent........	"	....	60.44	8 67	60.44	8 67	60.44	8 67
....	"	....	60.06	7 84	60.06	8 32	60.06	8 08
n........	"	....	81.25	6 43	81.25	6 43	81.25	6 43
n........	"	....	82.09	9 72	81.87	10 09	81.98	9 91
....	"	....	67.20	9 41	69.00	9 74	68.00	9 55
....	"	....	60.64	8 12	60.44	7 83	60.54	7 97
r........	"	....	60.00	9 00	60.00	9 00	60.00	9 00
....	"	....	52.50	7 50	52.50	7 50	52.50	7 50
....	"	....	59.13	10 96	59.33	10 99	59.23	10 98
....	"	....	60.12	9 73	59.92	9 61	60.02	9 68
n........	F.	....	59.42	6 15	59.43	6 13	59.42	6 14
and blind maker........	M.	....	60.00	10 50	60.00	10 00	60.00	10 25
employe :								
....	"	....	52.33	5 92	55.50	7 04	53.60	6 37
....	"	....	42.86	6 51	57.40	13 46	51.41	10 60
....	"	....	50.00	11 24	55.20	12 28	52.60	11 76
....	"	....	60.00	8 25	60.00	9 75	60.00	9 00
....	"	....	46.67	7 13	60.00	8 50	53.33	7 81
er........	"	....	48.60	14 37	49.29	12 26	49.00	13 14
r........	"	....	48.60	10 18	57.60	12 52	53.00	11 45
....	"	....	47.29	7 10	55.38	8 55	51 21	7 80
....	F.	....	51.00	3 50	51.60	3 55	51 30	3 52
ith board)........	"	....	70.33	2 83	70.33	2 83	70 33	2 83

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Unit of workpeople—		Week Ending April 25.		Week ending October 31.		Average per For the two weeks of—	
	Over 16	Under 16	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnin
				$ c.		$ c.		$
Servant (with board)	M.	....	71.00	6 00	71.00	6 00	71.00	6 00
Sewing machine factory employe:								
Fitter	"	....	58.85	10 47	62.37	10 95	61.46	10
Machinest	"	....	57.59	9 72	61.63	11 10	59.50	10
Woodworker	"	....	57.32	10 96	59.81	10 67	58.61	10
Various	"	....	54.67	8 96	51.97	10 26	53.64	9
Ship carpenter	"	....	60.00	8 92	59.96	8 80	59.98	8
Shipper	"	....	59.76	6 85	62.22	7 22	61.33	7
Shirtmaker	F.	....	51.00	3 94	51.00	4 12	51.00	4
Shoemaker	M.	....	59.33	7 70	59.40	7 97	59.37	7
Shovel maker	"	....	61.29	9 50	53.50	7 78	57.69	8
Silver plater	"	....	58.00	10 15	60.00	10 43	59.00	10
Soap maker	"	....	59.04	7 35	59.04	7 43	59.04	7
Spring fitter	"	....	55.50	13 00	53.75	12 25	54.62	12
Spring maker	"	....	49.50	9 12	50.75	9 37	50.12	9
Stereotyper	"	....	36.00	8 00	36.00	8 00	36.00	8
Stone cutter	"	....	58.86	13 20	57.41	12 90	58.19	13
Stove foundry employe:								
Assorter	"	....	62.53	7 30	60.00	7 03	61.15	7
Blacksmith	"	....	56.80	8 86	62.50	9 79	59.33	9
Core maker	"	....	60.00	4 67	60.00	4 67	60.00	4
Finisher	"	....	60.00	8 14	60.00	8 09	60.00	8
Fitter	"	....	60.00	9 67	60.00	10 00	60.00	9
Grinder	"	....	60.00	8 25	60.00	7 50	60.00	7
Japanner	"	....	61.20	8 10	60.91	9 63	61.04	8
Machinist	"	....	54.41	8 11	58.33	8 44	56.43	8
Melter	"	....	60.00	8 75	59.33	8 94	59.61	8
Moulder	"	....	59.39	12 03	59.58	12 45	59.50	12
Mounter	"	....	53.74	8 79	63.58	10 16	59.31	9
Nickle plater	"	....	58.91	8 16	63.21	9 55	61.32	8
Pattern maker	"	....	59.40	11 24	65.38	12 75	62.78	12
Polisher	"	....	56.65	10 75	64.93	12 20	61.41	11
Solderer	F.	....	60.00	2 25	60.00	2 25	60.00	2
Woodworker	M.	....	60.32	9 97	60.77	9 66	60.56	9
Various	"	....	54.70	7 18	59.11	6 66	57.38	6
Street railway employe:								
Driver	"	....	75.42	7 56	75.42	7 56	75.42	7
Stableman	"	....	69.33	8 17	69.33	8 17	69.33	8
Trackman	"	....	67.00	7 90	67.00	7 90	67.00	7
Tailor shop employe:								
Cutter	"	....	58.65	18 13	58.91	18 17	58.78	18
Tailor	"	....	59.45	10 15	59.63	10 16	59.54	10
Tailoress	F.	....	57.85	4 54	57.84	4 46	57.85	4
Tannery employe:								
Beam hand	M	....	59.62	8 75	59.63	8 65	59.62	8
Currier	"	....	59.51	8 82	58.59	8 73	59.06	8
Tanner	"	....	59.69	7 98	59.69	7 95	59.69	7
Yardman	"	....	59.00	7 50	59.00	7 50	59.00	7
Teamster	"	....	60.81	7 29	60.83	7 34	60.82	7
Telegraph operator	"	....	68.00	9 87	68.00	9 87	68.00	9
Telephone employe:								
Lineman	"	....	60.00	7 00	60.00	7 00	60.00	7
Operator	F.	....	54.00	4 25	54.00	4 25	54.00	4
Tinsmith	M.	....	61.03	9 20	60.17	9 20	60.60	9
Tobacco maker	"	....	50.69	9 21	50.69	9 23	50.69	9
Tool maker	"	....	57.00	8 25	50.80	7 31	53.90	7
Traveller	"	....	59.16	15 79	59.14	15 85	59.15	15
Wagon maker	"	....	60.00	9 67	57.43	9 21	58.62	9
Watchmaker and jeweller	"	....	56.49	9 52	56.18	9 56	56.34	9
Watchman	"	....	67.93	7 59	66.44	7 46	67.17	7
Wheel factory employe:								
Bender	"	....	56.25	7 45	64.00	7 79	60.35	7
Morticer	"	....	60.00	9 24	66.00	10 28	63.00	9
Spoke maker	"	....	60.00	8 58	63.65	9 17	61.79	8
Wheel maker	"	....	60.00	11 88	60.00	11 38	60.00	11
Various	M.	....	60.59	7 78	61.47	7 88	61.03	7

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

ATION OR SUB-CUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		WEEK ENDING APRIL 25		WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31.		AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF—	
	Over 16	Under 16	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
				$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
er	"		60.00	8 58	52.00	7 46	56.00	8 02
	F.		60.00	4 11	56.00	3 83	58.00	3 97
ill operative (various)	M.		58.00	5 90	45.17	4 42	51.00	5 09
er	"		60.00	6 19	60.00	7 25	60.00	6 65
er	"		58.67	9 29	57.60	9 46	58.11	9 38
ill employe:								
	"		60.00	7 80	59.67	7 35	59.83	7 57
	F.		60.90	3 96	60.78	3 97	60.84	3 96
aner	M.		60.00	6 10	60.00	6 11	60.00	6 10
	"		59.80	7 41	59.30	7 46	59.55	7 43
		M.	60.00	2 91	60.00	2 91	60.00	2 91
per		"	60.00	3 45	60.00	3 43	60.00	3 44
	F.		61.71	4 97	61.71	4 89	61.71	4 93
framer tender	"		60.60	4 01	60.60	3 99	60.60	4 00
	"		60.00	4 66	60.00	4 60	60.00	4 63
	M.		59.98	7 36	59.19	7 03	59.63	7 21
	"		60.09	7 65	60.07	7 14	60.08	7 37
		M.	60.00	3 75	60.00	3 90	60.00	3 83
	F.		60.00	3 38	60.00	3 38	60.00	3 38
	M.		60.50	7 60	60.50	7 20	60.50	7 40
er	"		61.20	9 49	61.50	8 93	61.33	9 24
	"		59.80	6 07	59.82	6 07	59.81	6 07
ender		M.	59.80	2 76	59.83	2 70	59.82	2 73
		"	60.00	2 95	60.00	2 91	60.00	2 93
	F.		59.75	4 33	59.75	4 33	59.75	4 33
	M.		61.06	6 42	61.06	6 42	61.06	6 42
ender	F.		63.00	4 27	63.00	4 27	63.00	4 27
	"		61.29	3 47	60.95	3 58	61.09	3 53
	M.		60.42	7 89	60.48	7 90	60.45	7 89
		M.	61.09	2 89	61.03	2 87	61.06	2 88
	F.		61.80	3 10	61.80	3 10	61.80	3 10
		F.	63.00	2 60	63.00	2 60	63.00	2 60
	F.		59.96	3 02	60.17	2 97	60.07	3 00
	"		60.00	4 06	60.00	4 42	60.00	4 25
		M.	60.00	2 92	60.00	2 92	60.00	2 92
	F.		61.71	4 10	61.71	4 10	61.71	4 10
	M.		60.62	7 31	60·56	7 33	60.59	7 32
	"		61.50	7 21	61.80	7 70	61.64	7 43
	F.		60.36	4 67	60.39	4 61	60.37	4 64
	"		59.98	2 94	59.97	3 11	59.97	3 02
		F.	60.00	2 10	60.00	2 25	60.00	2 13
	M.		60.94	6 41	61.54	6 45	61.29	6 43
		M.	62.09	2 90	62.18	2 90	62.13	2 90
	F.		60.42	3 92	60.35	3 94	60.38	3 93
		F.	60.00	2 90	60.00	2 90	60.00	2 90
r all occupations	M.		59.37	9 09	59.50	9 11	59.43	9 10
		M.	47.45	2 82	50.43	2 93	49.95	2 88
	F.		58.66	4 34	58.77	4 36	58.72	4 35
		F.	57.65	2 58	56.31	2 52	57.00	2 55
1885			58.64	7 89	58.79	7 92	58.71	7 90
1884			57.12	7 96	55.74	7 85	56.44	7 90

—In making the general averages, hotel employes and servants with board are not included. The term under the different occupations, includes such sub-occupations for each of which not more than one return eceived.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, wages earned and cost o Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas and Toronto for the ye October 31, 1885, based on returns collected from 2,637 workpeople.

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	
	Over 16.	Under 16.								
Agricultural implement worker:							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
Blacksmith	M.	....	2.22	1.67	59.67	269.17	449 96	2 78	11 11	463
Core maker	"	....	2.00	1.00	58.00	192.25	237 12	.....	......	237
Machinist	"	....	2.96	2.01	58.15	253.10	440 12	2 08	9 38	451
Melter	"	....	2.33	1.00	57.00	211.67	310 83	.....	......	310
Moulder	"	....	3.02	2.07	58.88	233.74	453 10	2 33	5 23	460
Painter	"	....	2.29	1.86	59.07	261.93	364 82	....	20 71	385
Woodworker	"	....	2.88	1.98	58.62	244.88	354 11	2 50	11 57	368
Apprentice (various)	"	....	0.01	....	58.39	291.15	167 84	2 89	......	170
" "	....	M.	....	....	57.72	281.50	109 32	0 22	....	109
Axe maker	M.	....	2.67	2.00	57.67	283.33	503 33	.....	.....	503
Axle maker	"	....	1.33	0.83	55.67	274.67	364 17	8 33	......	372
Baker	"	....	1.50	1.00	59.42	276.50	389·08	2 12	......	391
Barber	"	....	0.50	0.30	70.80	310.90	445 30	.....	......	445
Blacksmith (general)	"	....	3.15	2.23	59.59	265.55	394 55	8 18	17 27	420
" (helper)	"	....	1.86	1.29	57.79	276.79	297 40	5 14	......	302
Boiler and engine worker:										
Blacksmith	M.	....	2.60	1.40	58.20	292.80	497 60	......	84 00	581
Boiler maker	"	....	1.56	0.94	57.62	244.81	440 22	......	9 06	449
" (helper)	"	....	2.25	1.25	57.50	223.75	262 03	......	....	262
Machinist	"	....	1.56	1.00	58.44	289.50	484 00	......	19 44	503
Moulder	"	....	3.67	2.83	57.67	276.67	464 17	......	......	464
Pattern maker	"	....	3.00	1.33	56.33	300.00	500 00	......	50 00	55
Various	"	....	1.33	1.00	58.33	295.33	429 00	......	......	429
Bookbinder	"	....	1.50	0.50	54.00	266.67	469 33	......	......	469
Bookkeeper	"	....	3.00	2.17	55.00	297 67	597 67	......	......	597
"	F.	....	....	....	51.00	300.00	300 00	......	......	30
Box and bag (paper) factory operative:										
Bag maker	"	....	0.35	0.27	57.00	300.00	173 50	......	.. ..	17
Band-box maker	"	....	0.50	0.50	57.00	300.00	114 00	......	......	11
Box maker	"	....	0.08	0.08	57.15	295.38	163 00	......	......	16
Machine tender	"	....	....	....	57.00	300.00	148 70	......	......	14
Brewery employe:										
Bottler	M.	....	1.25	0.25	60.00	292.50	284 38	......	......	28
Brewer	"	....	1.25	0.75	62.00	311.25	575 00	......	......	57
Cellarman	"	....	4.50	3.50	65.00	332.50	429 00	......	......	42
Malster	"	....	4.00	2.00	60.00	262.00	420 50	......	......	42
Peddler	"	....	3.50	2.50	60.00	313.00	416 00	......	......	41
Bricklayer	"	....	3.00	2.06	56 89	193.22	446 66	12 22	7 61	46
Brushmaker	"	....	2.55	1.73	55.64	300.18	477 21	6 36	......	48
Butcher	"	....	1.87	1.37	60.88	301.75	438 63	......	......	43
Carpenter (general)	"	....	2.87	1.88	56.87	250.83	444 18	9 18	8 96	46
Carriage worker:										
Blacksmith	"	....	2.17	1.22	59.13	278.65	400 33	5 43	8 70	41
Painter	"	....	1.71	1.07	59.00	259.79	434 02	8 93	......	45
Trimmer	"	....	2.38	1.63	55.63	257.38	447 50	13 75	6 25	46
Woodworker	"	....	2.64	1.71	59.04	271.25	427 23	7 46	30 61	46
Carpet weaver	"	....	2.86	2.29	57.43	207.29	294 71	......	21 43	31
Cigar factory operative:										
Cigarmaker	M.	....	1.07	0.50	55.64	252.29	352 64	11 86	......	36
"	F.	....	0.67	....	56.67	283.33	155 33	......	......	15
Packer	....	F.	....	....	54.00	212.50	87 50	......	......	8
Stripper	....	M.	....	....	60.00	246.67	100 00	......	......	10
Various	F.	....	....	....	48.00	243.00	151 50	......	......	15
Coal heaver	M.	....	4.33	2.67	56.67	168.33	236 67	73 33	23 33	33

NOTE.—In this table the number of dependents is the average for the total number of workpeople, and himself is not included.

TABLE No. XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

CUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.
	Over 16.	Under 16.									
ary operative :							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
oner	M.		1.36	0.79	59.79	272.86	387 69	8 57		396 26	309 00
	F.		0.50	0.50	60.00	213.33	87 63			87 63	85 17
	F.				60.00	300.00	111 67			111 67	111 67
	M.		4.33	3.00	59.00	262.92	380 82	8 75	8 33	397 90	400 67
ter	F.				56.00	290.00	225 00			225 00	225 00
l operative :											
	M.		2.50	2.00	60.00	306.00	331 00	32 00		363 00	280 50
	F.				60.00	290.00	206 50			206 50	201 50
		M.			60.00	300.00	134 75			134 75	123 00
	M.		3.00	2.33	59.67	202.67	259 87		80 47	340 34	325 13
	F.		0.67		60.33	300.00	325 00			325 00	274 67
	"				60.00	253.14	166 51			166 51	175 80
	M.		2.50	2.00	59.75	224.00	272 35	12 50	69 75	354 60	315 00
		M.			57.00	166.00	65 50			65 50	99 00
	F.	F.			60.00	236.00	94 00			94 00	95 33
	M.		2.33	0.67	59.33	301.33	550 00			550 00	380 00
r	F.				55.00	268.75	141 75			141 75	122 25
marine	M.		3.75	2.75	66.00	225.25	473 50	12 50		486 00	439 50
stationary	"		3.31	1.94	62.06	284.20	419 40	2 00	15 86	437 26	383 05
ill maker	"		0.50		59.00	290.00	472 50			472 50	325 00
	"		3.00	2.50	57.00	226.50	353 00	6 00		359 00	259 00
eneral)	"		2.36	1.91	64.82	281.75	355 64	4 55	19 09	379 28	327 18
	F.				54.00	293.33	104 65			104 65	98 33
	M.		4.00	2.00	60.00	313.00	482 08			482 08	501 00
ith	"		3.67	2.00	60.00	294.33	589 33			589 33	461 67
aker	"		1.50	0.50	60.00	300.00	600 00			600 00	383 00
r	"		3.60	2.00	58.20	292.50	618 66	7 50	12 00	638 16	452 20
t	"		6.00	4.00	60.00	300.00	738 00		106 00	844 00	706 00
	"		3.00	3.00	60.00	300.00	700 90			700 50	450 00
ht	"		5.50	4.50	59.50	300.00	712 50			712 50	605 00
	"		4.00	1.83	57.67	296.50	636 89	3 33	25 00	665 22	450 17
	"		2.67	1.00	57.67	304.00	490 00	16 00		506 00	441 67
(various)	"		3.37	1.50	61.12	310.25	600 57			600 57	458 63
er	"		5.00	2.50	60.00	300.00	460 00			460 00	422 50
mills (various)	"		2.90	2.00	60.00	283.70	468 00	60 50	13 50	542 00	459 65
	"		4.58	3.37	61.42	282.63	558 30	1 37	6 89	566 56	474 32
	F.				60.00	233.50	187 26			187 26	142 76
mploye :											
ith	M.		1.60	1.00	59.00	300.00	475 00		20 00	495 00	384 00
t	"		2.56	1.72	58.80	280.20	473 66	4 66	1 80	480 12	372 54
	"		3.20	2.04	55.84	251.84	427 27	4 00	7 36	438 63	374 80
rker	"		4.00	2.33	58.89	294.67	440 15		11 11	451 26	410 64
factory employe :											
naker	"		2.25	1.31	59.19	257.91	406 92	1 69	4 87	413 48	357 41
	"		4.00	3.00	56.50	293.00	547 12			547 12	518 00
aker	"		1.20	0.80	53.40	257.00	316 00		50 00	366 00	300 00
	"		2.11	1.22	59.78	261.56	372 33	5 56	5 78	383 67	320 56
ter	"		3.00	1.50	55.00	300.00	575 00			575 00	450 00
	"		1.67	1.00	60.00	242.00	425 33			425 33	250 67
rer	"		1.08	0.54	57.08	266.15	421 92	1 54	3 00	426 46	349 38
r and polisher	"		1.30	0.90	51.80	237.60	343 16	0 60		343 76	312 80
	F.				49.80	276.80	181 46			181 46	138 96
eamfitter	M.		2.71	1.71	58.86	295.71	461 86	7 34		469 20	369 43
r	"		4.00	3.00	43.44	189.67	604 44	2 22		606 66	574 67
rker	"		2.65	1.90	57.30	283.40	403 01	8 50	29 95	441 46	358 34
	"		0.50	0.17	56.17	220.00	401 66		16 67	418 33	340 83
	"		3.50	2.00	59.50	262.83	422 75			422 75	393 17
loye (with board) :											
r	M.				80.17	307.17	325 50	8 33		333 83	227 67
		M.			76.00	360.00	114 00	5 00		119 00	85 33
maid	F.				66.00	362.50	100 00			100 00	85 50

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TABLE XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE—		No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.
	Over 16.	Under 16.								
Hotel employe (with board)—*Continued.*							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
Clerk	M.				72.00	362.50	270 00			270
Cook	F.		0.40	0.40	66.40	360.00	283 20			283
Porter	M.		0.75	0.50	71.50	348.75	286 00	5 00		291
Waiter	F.				70.67	360.00	100 00			100
Various	"				64.00	329.33	92 00			92
"	M.		1.00	0.50	66.00	332.50	255 00	12 50		267
Japanner	"		1.20	1.00	60.00	279.40	464 20	4 00		468
Knitting mill operative:										
Darner	F.				60.00	300.00	204 00			204
Knitter	"		0.20	0.20	57.60	260.20	185 40			185
"		F.			52.00	266.67	118 00			118
Mule spinner	M.		3.50	3.00	60.00	252.00	331 50			331
Stitcher	F.				48.00	262.50	175 00			175
Various	"				60.00	270.00	169 00			169
"	M.		1.17	0.50	60.00	242.33	277 65	5 83	8 33	201
"		M.			60.00	280.00	147 50			147
Laborer (general)	M.		2.89	1.93	58.05	249.47	290 09	12 01	16 24	318
Lamplighter	"		3.50	2.25	33.25	363.75	278 75	125 00		403
Lather	"		1.00	0.80	58.60	146.80	225 83	64 80	5 00	295
Lime burner	"		5.75	3.50	70.50	175.00	275 00	101 25	71 25	447
Lock factory employe:										
Fitter	"		1.83	1.00	60.83	......	700 00			700
Locksmith	"		2.50	2.00	57.00	300.00	600 00			600
Machinist	"		0.50		50.00	......	750 00			750
Moulder	"		2.60	2.00	61.20	......	820 00			820
Polisher	"		0.50		60.00	......	625 00			625
Various	"		1.50	1.00	58.00	......	616 25			616
Lumber mill employe:										
Culler	"		3.33	2.67	67.67	283.33	459 00			459
Filer	"		3.33	2.67	63.67	289.00	513 00	40 00		553
Jointer	"		4.33	3.00	60.00	270.33	383 67	25 00	73 33	482
Sawyer	"		2.00	1.33	59.83	291.67	433 50		5 00	438
Various	"		3.29	2.00	69.43	260.00	405 71	14 29	59 29	479
Machine hand (general)	"		2.38	1.48	57.00	259.52	358 67	5 10	7 67	371
Machinist (general)	"		2.64	1.91	57.11	259.82	419 16	15 00	12 50	446
Marble cutter	"		2.29	1.57	58.14	255.57	373 36		17 86	391
Mason (stone)	"		2.38	1.52	57.45	190.83	430 58	8 90	26 38	465
Miller	"		2.53	1.67	67.07	276.27	489 87	18 00	27 93	535
Milliner	F.		0.50	0.50	55.83	291.67	299 83			299
Millwright	M.		3.50	2.00	60.80	276.00	578 40	18 00	40 00	636
Miscellaneous	"		2.83	1.97	57.74	273.74	403 43	20 66	26 61	450
"	F.		0.38	0.25	55.75	289.38	160 44			160
"		M.			55.00	216.67	138 67			138
Newspaper employe:										
Press feeder	M.				57.29	292.14	147 71			147
Pressman	"		2.00	1.13	56.25	297.38	479 63			479
Printer	"		2.13	1.08	55.64	272.51	439 90	3 42	2 44	445
Reporter	"		1.00	0.67	60.00	343.33	450 00	50 00		500
Office boy		M.			54 00	300.50	164 00			164
Organ factory employe:										
Action maker	M.		0.56	0.22	58.44	291.00	406 00	1 11		407
Sawyer	"				59.50	295.00	375 00			375
Various	"		1.00	0.75	57.25	270.00	371 25			371
Packer (general)	M.		1.71	1.14	60.00	246.29	301 00	57 86	8 57	367
"	F.				55.67	280.00	135 83			135
Painter, house	M.		2.79	1.82	59.54	240.64	402 91	10 82	0 93	414
" ornamental	"		1.25	0.25	54.00	252.50	550 38		37 50	587
" various	"		3.00	1.00	57.67	282.67	438 47			438
Paper hanger	"		2.00	0.67	56.00	180.00	298 33			298
Paper mill employe:										
Rag picker		F.			54.00	300.00	222 00			222
Various		M.			60.00	300.00	199 50			199
"	M.		2.80	1.60	60.00	300.00	421 20		49 80	471

TABLE XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

ON OR SUB- PATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— Over 16.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— Under 16.	No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed per week.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
....	M.	....	2.38	1.15	56.77	296.62	625 08	3 85	30 00	658 93	545
....	“	....	2.67	1.33	50.00	263.33	436 67	66 67	0 33	503 67	531
....	“	....	1.00	0.57	58.00	258.29	470 14	2 86	......	473 00	371
....	“	....	1.60	0.80	59.60	271.40	329 00	......	30 00	359 00	358
....	“	....	3.40	2.13	59.13	215.40	428 53	4 80	64 67	498 00	433
....	“	....	2.33	1.75	57.75	274.58	428 27	8 33	7 50	444 10	353
....	“	....	1.75	1.25	57.00	231.25	431 25	......	......	431 25	431
....	“	....	3.67	1.67	56.67	266.67	300 00	......	116 67	416 67	381
ye :											
....	“	....	2.71	1.86	55.86	260.14	371 14	......	14 29	385 43	353
....	“	....	3.33	2.67	53.33	270.00	426 00	......	......	426 00	393
....	“	....	3.33	2.11	54.00	257.56	328 39	6 11	9 44	343 94	324
....	“	....	5.50	3.50	56.00	289.50	515 55	72 00	......	587 55	647
....	“	....	4.00	1.00	55.71	267.71	481 70	......	......	481 70	457
....	“	....	3.33	1.33	58.00	288.67	299 30	6 67	......	305 97	304
....	“	....	3.00	2.20	56.40	142.00	276 50	......	......	276 50	305
....	“	....	3.38	1.85	56.31	279.31	400 12	2 46	9 00	411 58	389
....	“	....	3.47	2.13	57.33	269.80	405 05	4 00	4 80	413 85	381
....	“	....	4.00	2.67	54.00	288.67	403 78	......	......	403 78	387
....	“	....	2.00	1.00	78.00	339.00	447 50	......	67 50	515 00	441
....	“	....	1.00	0.56	61.44	308.22	424 17	......	......	424 17	364
....	“	....	....	....	66.00	330.30	330 00	......	......	330 00	289
....	“	....	0.71	0.43	74 43	344.29	328 86	......	7 14	336 00	248
....	“	....	1.67	1.00	62.50	302.00	629 83	......	......	629 83	466
....	“	....	1.50	1.00	56.00	365.00	902 72	......	......	902 72	447
....	“	....	4.00	3.00	79.83	311.33	789 25	16 67	30 00	835 92	511
....	“	....	5.00	4.00	65.00	280.00	400 00	......	......	400 00	380 00
....	“	....	3.00	1.33	79.33	365.00	347 83	......	......	347 83	321 33
....	“	....	3.17	2.00	71.50	323.83	454 22	......	......	454 22	401 17
....	“	....	3.20	2.00	72.00	333.60	525 49	......	......	525 49	396 20
....	“	....	3.83	2.67	70.50	326.00	448 70	......	......	448 70	431 33
....	“	....	3.67	2.33	60.00	271.33	432 00	......	73 17	505 17	462 67
....	“	....	3.50	1.50	52.50	255.00	356 00	......	......	356 00	375 00
....	“	....	2.80	1.60	58.80	289.00	430 25	......	......	430 25	339 90
....	“	....	1.33	0.67	84.00	116.67	216 67	16 67	......	233 34	300 83
....	“	....	2.08	1.33	62.33	302.83	387 75	25 25	......	413 00	356 63
....	F.	....	....	....	60.00	303.00	200 25	......	......	200 25	187 75
d maker........	M.	....	3.00	2.25	60.00	300.00	500 25	......	......	500 25	422 50
....	F.	....	....	....	51.00	254.33	196 67	13 33	....	210 00	198 33
rd	“	....	0.33	0.33	69.22	364.44	150 33	......	......	150 33	131 00
....	M.	....	2.00	1.50	71.00	365.00	307 50	......	......	307 50	300 00
tory employe :											
....	“	....	5.00	3.50	60.00	300.00	432 50	......	....	432 50	345 00
....	“	....	....	....	48.00	262.50	187 50	......	......	187 50	170 00
....	“	....	2.25	1.63	49.75	264.13	419 63	18 00	......	437 63	390 88
....	“	....	5.00	3.00	55.67	293.67	456 33	3 33	......	459 66	436 00
....	“	....	1.67	0.33	51.00	283.33	328 00	......	33 33	361 33	255 33
....	“	....	1.00	0.67	60.00	303.33	342 33	......	......	342 33	347 33
....	F.	....	....	....	52.00	250.00	183 33	36 67	......	220 00	166 67
....	M.	....	1.00	0.33	62.00	266.67	262 57	......	......	262 57	226 00
....	“	....	2.62	1.89	59.00	292.11	384 56	15 98	6 92	407 46	352 37
....	“	....	3.43	2.00	51.43	258.14	359 29	25 86	......	385 15	325 29
....	“	....	3.00	2.25	60.00	265.00	412 75	......	......	412 75	341 00
....	“	....	2.20	1.40	59.60	288.20	410 00	......	......	410 00	355 40
....	“	....	2.75	1.75	55.50	242.50	556 25	3 75	......	560 00	405 25
....	“	....	2.75	2.00	49.00	243.75	387 50	12 50	......	400 00	383 50
....	“	....	1.00	0.50	36.00	313.00	416 00	......	....	416.00	487 00
....	“	....	3.00	2.20	58.70	214.10	458 36	......	7 40	465 76	359 40
loyee :											
....	“	....	2.00	1.00	60.00	270.00	434 38	......	......	434 38	415 00
....	“	....	3.50	2.00	57.00	308.50	469 00	......	......	469 00	425 00
....	“	....	1.86	1.00	5[illegible].55	257.14	534 54	7 27	......	541 81	[illegible]

TABLE No. XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— Over 16.	UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— Under 16.	No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stove foundry employee—*Continued*:											
Mounter	M.	....	2.36	1.73	59.91	279.82	401 06	11 36	......	412 42	354 96
Polisher	"	....	1.67	1.33	56.00	306.00	403 00	......	......	403 00	313 33
Press hand	"	....	0.33	....	60.00	300.00	211 43	......	......	211 43	175 00
Solderer	F.	....	....	....	60.00	258.33	96 54	......	......	96 54	86 04
Woodworker	M.	....	3.80	2.60	60.00	288.00	395 30	....	......	395 30	364 60
Various	"	....	2.60	0.60	59.40	238.60	379 15	.....	42 40	421 55	380 30
Street car driver	"	....	1.20	0.60	83.40	306.60	380 00	.....	......	380 00	333 00
Tailor shop employe:											
Cutter	"	....	3.33	1.67	56.00	311.67	976 33	......	.....	976 33	666 67
Tailor	"	....	2.40	1.23	59.87	285.10	467 02	6 67	5 73	479 42	403 30
Tailoress	F.	....	0.23	0.10	56.27	272.81	204 56	2 19	......	206 75	188 99
Tannery employe:											
Beam hand	M.	....	1.83	0.83	59.00	275.33	381 00	......	......	381 00	371 83
Currier	"	....	2.68	1.83	59.29	279.10	380 45	3 05	1 76	385 26	355 06
Tanner	"	....	1.82	1.12	59.18	274.82	366 69	2 94	......	369 63	302 06
Yardman	"	....	2.00	1.00	59.00	270.00	335 00	......	......	335 00	335 00
Teamster	"	....	2.07	1.22	61.83	284.49	330 07	1 22	5 85	337 14	299 59
Telegraph operator	"	....	0.83	0.33	68.00	315.00	475 00	8 33	......	483 33	399 50
Telephone employe:											
Lineman	"	....	1.50	1.00	60.00	300.00	375 00	.....	.....	375 00	300 00
Operator	F.	....	....	....	54.00	310.00	220 00	......	......	220 00	220 00
Tinsmith	M.	....	1.64	1.00	56.73	300.50	426 93	0 91	3 64	431 48	379 46
Tool (edge) works employe:											
Finisher	"	....	2.50	1.50	60.00	267.50	343 75	20 00	......	363 75	344 00
Various	"	....	2.33	1.67	56.00	279.00	386 40	18 33	16 67	421 40	312 50
Wagon maker	"	....	3.00	1.75	58.25	262.50	416 75	10 00	......	426 75	366 50
Watchmaker and jeweller	"	....	1.40	0.80	53.10	253.50	450 90	4 40	10 00	465 30	417 70
Watchman and caretaker	"	....	2.71	1.82	71.06	339.35	343 16	2 35	14 71	360 22	328 83
Wincey mill employe	"	....	1.50	1.00	60.00	232.75	249 00	......	......	249 00	243 75
Wood turner	"	....	2.58	1.92	58.50	280.25	429 92	0 83	30 08	460 83	390 58
Woollen mill employe:											
Assorter	"	....	4.00	2.33	60.00	301.67	369 00	......	......	369 00	315 33
Burler	F.	....	....	....	60.00	292.00	175 20	......	......	175 20	162 00
Card cleaner	M.	....	1.00	0.50	60.00	293.75	278 75	.. ..	......	278 75	256 50
Carder	"	....	....	....	60.00	268.75	202 75	.. ...	......	202 75	186 50
"	....	M.	....	....	60.00	290.00	143 50	.....	......	143 50	125 50
Card helper	....	"	....	....	60.00	250.00	125 00	.....	......	125 00	125 00
Drawing frame tender	F.	....	....	....	60.00	300.00	187 50	......	......	187 50	150 00
Dyer	M.	....	2.86	1.88	60.00	275.37	346 49	0 75	97 00	444 24	382 50
Loom fixer	"	....	2.00	1.33	60.00	299.33	436 67	......	......	436 67	319 67
Picker	....	M.	....	....	60.00	233.50	93 40	......	......	93 40	93 40
Piecer	....	"	....	....	60.00	300.00	148 50	......	......	148 50	125 00
Scourer	M.	....	0.75	0.25	60.00	285.00	285 00	......	......	285 00	245 00
Shears tender	"	....	....	....	60.00	302.50	317 50	......	......	317 50	217 50
Spinner	"	....	2.00	1.50	60.00	295.87	330 80	....	15 63	346 43	281 75
Winder	....	F.	....	....	60.00	187.50	81 50	......	......	81 50	111 50
"	F.	....	....	....	60.00	258.75	187 75	......	......	187 75	144 00
Weaver	"	....	0.10	0.05	60.00	253.10	194 52	0 43	.... .	194 95	143 43
Various	"	....	0.10	0.10	60.00	264.70	161 69	......	......	161 69	125 90
"	M.	....	3.12	1.92	60.00	270.04	312 35	.....	4 27	316 62	307 01
"	....	M.	....	....	60.00	288.75	138 75	......	......	138 75	123 00
"	....	F.	....	....	60.00	282.57	145 60	......	......	145 60	120 43
Average for all occupations	M.	....	2.45	1.57	58.95	269.89	403 18	7 56	10 52	421 26	359 60
	....	M.	....	....	59.29	273.14	129 45	50	......	129 95	121 85
	F.	....	0.19	0.12	57.97	283.51	182 60	1 22	......	183 82	159
	....	F.	....	....	57.14	265.59	126 82	......	......	126 82	117
Average for all classes 1885	....	....	2.15	1.38	58.85	271.28	372 98	6 72	9 15	388 85	332 50
Average for all classes 1884	....	....	2.18	....	59.10	265.17	372 29	4 33	6 69	383 31	334 47

LABOR AND WAGES.

No. XXXIX.—Showing by industries the average of time employed, wages earned, and cost of livin
637 workpeople in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Gu
amilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toronto
e year ending October 31, 1885.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of dependents.	No. of dependents under 16.	Hours emlyloyed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages from occupation.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	
tural implement works	2.81	1.94	58.60	247.32	413 94	2 07	9 57	425 58	386
nd engine works	2.00	1.25	57.91	271.69	452 79	....	19 36	472 15	360
d shoe factory	2.47	1.74	58.89	286.38	362 02	14 17	6 14	382 33	33
bag (paper) factory	0.20	0.18	57.04	298.82	163 63	....	....	163 63	15
	2.17	1.17	61.00	300.00	394 78	....	....	394 78	29
works	2.28	1.42	58.68	269.86	422 28	7 79	15 16	445 23	38
ctory	0.71	0.29	55.54	251.38	257 50	6 92	....	264 42	221
onary	0.95	0.61	59.87	260.87	273 41	5 22	....	278 63	22
nill	0.87	0.63	59.77	253.60	201 22	3 80	17 35	222 37	20
ol works	2.40	1.60	57.60	274.40	369 34	19 00	10 00	398 34	32
	3.73	2.32	59.95	291.59	554 77	10 60	10 25	575 62	46
(general)	2.94	1.87	57.67	272.70	450 93	3 38	6 70	461 01	37
re factory	1.88	1.12	57 37	258.42	474 83	9 22	3 86	487 91	34
vith board)	0.18	0.14	66.54	344.14	206 67	3 04	....	209 71	14
mill	0.58	0.38	57.69	262.46	205 31	1 35	1 92	208 58	191
ctory	1.81	1.14	58.90	317.00	700 71	....	....	700 71	60
mill	3.09	2.14	64.50	277.18	432 14	13 41	30 23	475 78	39
per	1.91	0.99	55.17	278.61	421 04	4 40	1 96	427 40	38
actory	0.60	0.33	58.27	285.93	392 60	0 67	....	393 27	30
ill	1.56	0.89	58.67	300.00	327 67	....	27 67	355 34	30
shop	3.45	2.02	55.84	260.25	392 28	4 55	5 84	402 67	38
(road)	2.41	1.52	69.18	322.37	487 82	4 32	3 90	496 04	38
machine factory	2.11	1.67	51.89	276.06	386 11	8 56	5 56	400 23	34
undry	1.97	1.14	58.71	269.37	411 36	4 83	3 59	419 78	33
hop	1.01	0.51	56.83	277.92	311 81	3 54	1 81	317 16	27
	2.36	1.53	59.23	277.38	375 58	2 65	1 09	379 32	34
mill	1.15	0.72	60.00	272.85	239 79	0 12	15 67	255 58	21

—In this table the number of dependents is the average for the total number of workpeople, the
not being included. Foremen are separated from general workers.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XL.—Showing the average of time employed, wages earned and cost of living of workpeople, in Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toronto, for the year ending

Number.	SCHEDULE.	Almonte.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cornwall.	Galt.	Gananoque.
1	No. of dependents (exclusive of worker)	3.93	3 04	3.30	3.64	3.07	3.86	3.57	3.81
2	No. of dependents under 16 years	2.60	1.55	2.07	2.18	1.94	2.57	2.22	2.56
3	Hours employed per week	60.99	57.08	58.84	62.98	60.45	60.86	58.76	56.17
4	Days employed in year	269.99	255.38	256.88	294.81	273.29	275.00	275.74	275.59
5	Yearly wages	294.12	371.59	325.73	416.87	409.20	379.29	427.85	384.78
6	Extra earnings	4.92	23.54	5.26	2.19	4.36	....	3.25	15.92
7	Wife and minor children's earnings	16.36	28.58	16.50	7.58	4.65	35.71	10.71	13.35
8	Total earnings of worker:—								
(1)	Without dependents	251.38	329.19	233.16	297.32	367.07	....	383.16	336.75
(2)	With dependents	382.22	472.35	394.77	497.94	428.15	415.00	464.18	467.56
(3)	With and without dependents	315.40	423.71	347.49	426.64	418.21	415.00	441.81	414 05
9	Cost of living to worker:—								
(1)	Without dependents	179.88	267.59	192.36	205.47	237.36	....	231.53	183.11
(2)	With dependents	321.12	411.76	343.48	437.26	384.31	379.29	397.91	392.55
(3)	With and without dependents	249.31	362.78	299.27	354.88	360.38	379.29	351.96	309.33
10	Surplus earnings of worker:—								
(1)	Without dependents	71.50	61.60	40.80	91.85	129.71	....	151.63	147.64
(2)	With dependents	61.10	60.59	51.29	60.68	43.84	35.71	66.27	75.01
(3)	With and without dependents	66.09	60.93	48.22	71.76	57.83	35.71	89.85	104.73
11	Cost to worker with dependents:—								
(1)	Of rent	58.82	56.43	58.86	71.04	65.88	....	70.18	64.21
(2)	Of fuel	38.69	33.59	40.51	45.12	28.76	35.00	40.81	38.44
(3)	Of clothing (per capita)	13.51	24.65	25.88	19.05	17.78	....	19.45	20.01
(4)	Of food (per capita)	33.13	57.53	43.44	52.38	.. ..	....	50.77	43.60
12	Cost of clothing to worker without dependents	37.65	82.57	91.67	56.47	69.17	....	50.18	53.86

NOTE.—In this table the number of dependents

LABOR AND WAGES.

te, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall. ,Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler,
r 31, 1885.

Hamilton.	Hespeler.	Kingston.	London.	Oshawa.	Ottawa.	Peterboro'.	Stratford.	St. Thomas.	Toronto.	The Province.		Number.
										1885.	1884.	
3.57	3.61	3.85	3.35	3.39	4.32	3.35	3.84	3.58	3.20	3.54	3.34	1
2.23	2.41	2.70	2.03	2.19	3.13	2.35	2.54	2.30	1.89	2.26	....	2
56.22	59.76	62.11	58.55	58.50	61.15	59.43	59.75	63.68	55.17	58.85	59.10	3
235.71	256.75	272.29	258.90	224.27	302.12	303.36	288.86	269.51	273.68	271.28	265.17	4
429.06	252.92	350.40	320.60	327.27	447.34	428.33	403.77	449.07	352.97	372.98	372.29	5
7.79	10.37	9.83	10.28	1.75	7.03	....	4.54	6.24	2.65	6.72	4.33	6
3.32	26.62	7.37	8.89	2.69	8.19	1.40	2.99	1.88	2.74	9.15	6.69	7
												8
338.69	200.57	252.40	260.52	270.09	383.41	351.34	283.93	420.02	247.73	297.46	294 20	(1)
459.05	444.21	442.27	387.67	345.72	527.43	524.55	509.10	471.02	462.13	447.60	430 95	(2)
440.17	289.91	367.60	339.77	331.71	462.56	429.73	411.30	457.19	358.36	388.85	383 31	(3)
												9
265.78	162.41	204.03	180.66	228.58	289.63	302.33	203.21	323.69	186.90	225.71	230.11	(1)
428.30	374.70	394.56	363.38	344.12	428.48	478.09	415.13	443.14	444.54	401.17	390.28	(2)
399.19	240.25	319.63	294 54	322.69	365.94	381.87	323.09	410.75	319.85	332.50	334.47	(3)
												10
72.91	38.16	48.37	79.86	41.51	93.78	49.01	80.72	96.33	60 83	71.75	64.09	(1)
30.75	69.51	47.71	24.29	1.60	98.95	46.46	93.97	27.88	17.57	46.43	40.67	(2)
40.98	49.66	47.97	45.23	9.02	96.62	47.86	88.21	46.44	38.51	56.35	48.84	(3)
												11
86.08	50.96	69.50	73.14	52.00	88.81	71.22	64.89	79.43	109.95	74.41	....	(1)
38.84	33.70	44.05	40.48	39.67	37.85	50.75	42.10	42.64	50.41	40.53	....	(2)
18.05	14.70	18.08	16.95	10.00	22.16	35.00	25.68	20.80	18.84	19.03	....	(3)
59.38	46.91	39.50	46.60	66.50	52.46	75.83	37.71	49.05	53.45	47.67	....	(4)
52.53	34.84	66.79	50.07	....	116.56	86.67	46.66	95.31	54.67	55.09	......	12

verage for workers having dependents only.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XLI.—Showing the aggregate and average of time employed, wages earned, and cost of living of workpeople, in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, G Hamilton, Hespeler. Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toront the year ending October 31, 1885.

SCHEDULE.	MALE.				FEMALE.				TOTAL.
	Over 16.		Under 16.		Over 16.		Under 16.		
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.
No. of workers	2,295	......	56	......	264	......	22	......	2,637
No. without dependents	719	......	56	......	235	......	22	......	1,032
No. with dependents	1,576	......	......	......	29	......	......	......	1,605
No. of dependents	5,632	3.57	......	......	50	1.72	......	......	5,682
No. of dependents under 16	3,602	2.29	......	......	31	1.07	......	......	3,633
Hours employed per week	135,297	58.95	3,320	59.29	15,304	57.97	1,257	57.14	155,178
Days employed in year	619,389	269.89	15,296	273.14	74,846	283.51	5,843	265.59	715,374
Yearly wages	925,294	403.18	7,249	129.45	48,205	182.60	2,790	126.82	983,538
Extra earnings	17,359	7.56	28	.50	323	1.22	......	......	17,710
Wife and minor children's earnings	24,132	10.52	......	......	......	......	......	......	24,132
Total earnings	966,785	421.26	7,277	129.95	48,528	183.82	2,790	126.82	1,025,380
Total earnings of workers :—									
Without dependents	254,037	353.32	7,277	129.95	42,872	182.43	2,790	126.82	306,976
With dependents	712,748	452.25	......	......	5,656	195.03	......	......	718,404
Cost of living to workers :—									
Without dependents	186,879	259.92	6,822	121.82	36,638	155.90	2,588	117.64	232,927
With dependents	638,401	405.08	......	......	5,483	189.07	......	......	643,884
With and without dependents	825,280	359.60	6,822	121.82	42,121	159.55	2,588	117.64	876,811
Surplus earnings of workers :—									
Without dependents	67,158	93.40	455	8.13	6,234	26.53	202	9.18	74,049
With dependents	74,347	47.17	......	......	173	5.96	......	......	74,520
With and without dependents	141,505	61.66	455	8.13	6,407	24.27	202	9.18	148,569
Cost to workers with dependents, of :—									
Rent	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fuel	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Clothing (per capita)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Food (per capita)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cost of clothing to workers :—									
Without dependents	......	60.95	......	24.33	......	43.77	......	29.50	......

NOTE.—The number of dependents in this table does not include the worker.

E No. XLII.—Showing the statistics of 2,637 workpeople whose earnings were more than, equal to, and less than he cost of living for the year ending October 31, 1885; also the statistics of average, over average and under verage of surplus earnings of 2,637 workpeople for the year.

	WITH DEPENDENTS.						WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.					WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.				
GS MORE OST OF NG.	No. of workers.	Average No. of dependents.	Average No. of days employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average cost of living.	Surplus.	No. of workers.	Average No. of days employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average cost of living.	Surplus.	No. of workers.	Average No. of days employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Average cost of living.	Surplus.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
$10....	67	3 51	253.28	392 96	387 44	5 52	46	264 57	191 46	185 09	6 37	113	257.88	310 93	305 07	5 86
$20....	80	3.30	267.31	401 91	386 09	15 82	38	270.71	184 22	168 39	15 83	118	268.41	331 80	315 98	15 82
$30....	79	3.81	272.53	422 13	396 31	25 82	56	266.11	211 38	185 90	25 48	135	269.87	334 71	309 03	25 68
$40....	48	3.62	282.19	435 14	398 46	36 68	34	264.21	228 99	193 27	35 72	82	274.73	349 66	313 38	36 28
$50....	104	3.52	282.82	467 14	418 76	48 38	58	278.84	308 40	260 62	47 78	162	281.40	410 31	362 14	48 17
$75....	133	3.23	274.06	449 16	384 61	64 55	62	285.94	267 60	203 30	64 30	195	277.32	391 44	326 96	64 48
$100...	126	3.25	285.36	500 09	407 96	92 13	89	280.42	346 89	252 85	94 04	215	283.31	436 67	343 75	92 92
$150...	136	3.04	282.26	514 01	386 50	127 51	103	282.74	382 44	251 64	130 80	239	282.46	457 31	328 38	128 93
$200...	90	3.68	284.51	583 06	404 39	178 67	78	282.68	430 63	253 72	176 91	168	283.66	512 29	334 43	177 86
$300...	67	3.63	292.92	677 83	432 84	244 99	78	288.55	507 49	261 05	246 44	145	290.57	586 20	340 43	245 77
$400...	11	4.09	299.91	817 09	465 82	351 27	23	288.65	576 73	236 87	339 86	34	292.00	654 49	310 94	343 55
$500...	9	3.33	270.56	857 45	406 56	450 89	4	322.50	806 96	356 25	450 71	13	286.54	841 92	391 08	450 84
00	....	....	......	......	......	......	2	306.50	837 50	273 50	564 00	2	306.50	837 50	273 50	564 00
.....	950	3.41	278.53	493 21	400 14	93 07	671	279.15	345 03	231 91	113 12	1621	278.79	431 87	330 50	101 37
INGS TO COST ING	410	3.59	267.14	396 59	396 59	......	300	277.99	218 87	218 87	......	710	271.72	321 50	321 50	......
GS LESS COST OF G.						De-ficit.					De-ficit.					De-ficit.
$10....	41	3.71	250.24	395 95	401 10	5 15	17	243.65	166 99	172 35	5 36	58	248.31	328 84	334 05	5 21
$20....	30	4.03	249.90	368 70	385 28	16 58	6	215.67	134 32	151 50	17 18	36	244.19	329 64	346 32	16 68
$30....	30	3.77	249.53	386 84	412 73	25 89	8	190.12	156 36	182 50	26 14	38	237.03	338 31	364 26	25 95
$40....	24	3.62	234.04	356 53	392 08	35 55	11	224.91	163 74	200 91	37 17	35	231.17	295 94	332 00	36 06
$50....	27	3.96	238.15	351 03	397 78	46 75	9	202.89	170 27	216 56	46 29	36	229.33	305 84	352 47	46 63
$75....	38	4.05	223.90	345 34	407 81	62 47	8	206.00	134 88	192 38	57 50	46	220.78	308 74	370 34	61 60
$100...	19	3.68	217.84	335 92	421 92	86 00	2	200.00	246 50	330 00	83 50	21	216.14	327 40	413 17	85 77
$150...	15	4.53	214.60	303 69	433 60	129 91	....	......	......	......	......	15	214.60	303 69	433 60	129 91
$200...	10	4.30	191.00	309 03	481 60	172 57	....	......	......	......	......	10	191.00	309 03	481 60	172 57
$300...	11	5.19	197.09	287 64	525 73	238 09	....	......	......	......	......	11	197.09	287 64	525 73	238 09
......	245	3.97	233.61	356 12	412 86	56 74	61	218.11	160 67	191 10	30 43	306	230.52	317 16	368 66	51 50
						Sur-plus.					Sur-plus.					Sur-plus.
......	1605	3.54	268.76	447 60	401 17	46 43	1032	275.21	297 46	225 71	71 75	2637	271.28	388 85	332 50	56 35
erage..	652	3.34	283.08	529 35	403 69	125 66	391	284.81	424 87	254 40	170 47	976	282.91	484 00	334 77	149 23
verage.	953	3.68	258.97	391 68	399 45	-7 77	641	269.35	219 74	208 20	11 54	1661	264.45	332 93	331 17	1 76

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

TABLE No. XLIII.—Showing the quantity and value of food supplies, and the average cost of a ration of food, at certain institutions in Ontario for the fourteen days ending February 19, 1886.

I.—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: DESCRIPTION.

Consecutive Number.	No. of meals supplied to persons— Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total No. of meals.	No. of rations.*	No. of rations per day.	Daily hours of— Manual labor.	Outdoor recreation.
1		1,932	5,208	4,513	11,653	3,884	277.4	3	6
2		546	1,682	4,709	6,937	2,312	165.1		5
3				3,401	3,401	1,134	81.0	4	
4	42		102	2,517	2,661	887	63.3		1
5				1,983	1,983	661	47.2		3
Totals....	42	2,478	6,992	17,123	26,635	8,878	634.0		

* Allowing three meals for each day's ration of one person.

Quantity and Value for each Institution and Totals.

Food Materials.	No. 1. Quantity.	No. 1. Value	No. 2. Quantity.	No. 2. Value	No. 3. Quantity.	No. 3. Value	No. 4. Quantity.	No. 4. Value	No. 5. Quantity.	No. 5. Value	Totals. Quantity.	Totals. Va
	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$
Animal albuminoids:												
Beef	1,489	100 52	1,240	86 80	741	61 03	305	36 85	182	20 02	3,957	305
Mutton	420	28 35	20	1 40	122	9 15	71	8 87	141	15 51	774	63
Pork, fresh	180	12 15	190	13 30	56	3 36	23	2 87	35	3 85	484	35
Corned beef	250	16 90			51	5 15			55	4 95	356	27
Smoked ham			14	1 96	6	0 75	16	2 04	15	2 10	51	6
Bacon	200	18 00	10	1 40			8	1 00			218	20
Other cured meats			20	2 80	61	6 12					81	8
Fowl, chicken	15	1 50	10	1 20							25	2
" turkey	28	3 00	14	1 68							42	4
Fish, fresh	200	14 00	80	7 20			43	2 58			323	23
" canned	4	0 50					22	2 40	9	1 08	35	3
" dry or smoked	40	3 20	6	0 60	35	3 50			16	1 52	97	8
" salted			7	0 37					15	1 20	22	1
Oysters	5	0 70	5	1 00							10	1
Fresh milk	3,785	58 80	2,266	44 00	914	10 65	587	14 82	1,009	17 64	8,561	145
Cheese, full milk	50	4 75	16	2 00	9	0 90	16	2 18	12	1 44	103	11
Butter	350	76 35	160	32 00	142	28 40	111	17 76	94	18 80	857	173
Eggs	36	4 80	30	4 40	23	3 10	12	2 40	15	2 50	116	17
Vegetable albuminoids:												
White flour	3,528	78 66	190	4 37	102	2 04	156	7 41	120	3 00	4,096	95
Graham flour	20	0 60									20	0
Buckwheat flour	50	1 00									50	1
Oatmeal	196	4 50	300	6 37	20	0 60	20	0 80	50	1 50	586	13
Cracked wheat			10	0 25					50	1 25	60	1
Wheaten bread			1,680	25 20	1,045	22 18	308	9 24	195	5 71	3,228	[illegible]
Graham bread							154	4 72	204	4 59	358	[illegible]
Soda crackers	59	3 99	35	2 80	40	3 55	24	1 92	42	2 94	200	[illegible]
Pearled barley	8	0 28	14	0 56			5	0 25	10	0 40	37	1
Beans	50	0 88	20	0 40	25	0 75	8	0 32			103	[illegible]
Starchy foods:												
Corn meal	50	1 00	10	0 20			14	0 42			74	
Rice	60	2 40	45	2 00	5	0 20			6	0 27	116	
Potatoes	3,600	24 00	2,100	17 50	1,003	5 02	660	4 40	600	5 00	7,963	[illegible]
Turnips	240	2 00	60	0 40	89	0 29	148	2 22	120	0 60	657	
Beets	90	0 75	180	1 20			13	0 26			283	
Carrots			15	0 10	52	0 28	40	0 60			107	
Parsnips			120	0 80	28	0 14					148	
Cabbage	108	1 80	60	1 60	62	0 62	12	0 10	36	0 60	278	

TE.—Oysters and molasses are computed at 2½ lbs. and milk at 2.575 lbs. per imperial quart, and eggs at 1½ lbs. pe

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

FOOD MATERIALS.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.		TOTALS.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
y foods—*Continued.*	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
er vegetables	......	......	......	......	123	1 23	......	......	......	......	123	1 23
les	2,100	25 20	900	13 50	187	2 49	176	4 40	360	5 00	3,723	50 59
er green fruits	......	......	5	0 30	......	......	48	1 20	......	......	53	1 50
erved fruits	156	15 60	60	5 00	137	8 25	25	1 80	102	12 75	480	43 40
ch	......	......	3	0 40	8	0 77	......	......	......	......	11	1 17
	290	17 60	550	0 44	293	14 88	139	8 09	130	9 43	1,402	94 60
asses	300	12 00	23	1 50	20	1 20	20	1 50	......	......	363	16 20
laneous :												
	50	16 04	32	15 10	18	9 25	8	3 60	12	5 40	120	49 39
ee	10	3 00	24	6 75	16	3 87	9	2 80	10	3 00	69	19 42
diments	......	5 60	......	2 00	......	3 20	......	1 50	......	3 50	......	15 80

II.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS: DESCRIPTION.

cu- e ER.	NO. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS—				TOTAL NO. OF MEALS.	NO. OF RATIONS.	NO. OF RATIONS PER DAY.	DAILY HOURS OF—	
	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.				Manual labor.	Outdoor recreation.
	....	....	....	23,859	23,859	7,953	568	8¾	....
	....	....	....	17,226	17,226	5,742	410	9½	....
	42	504	483	6,300	7,329	2,443	175	10	2½
	....	588	4,158	4,823	9,569	3,190	228	4	3
...	42	1,092	4,641	52,208	57,983	19,328	1,381	....	....

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH INSTITUTION AND TOTALS.

FOOD MATERIALS.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		TOTALS.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
albuminoids :	lbs.	$ c.	l.s.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
	4,152	183 94	4,263	277 10	996	59 76	986	64 09	10,397	584 89
, salted	1,905	114 33	......	......	......	......	430	23 65	2,335	137 98
ed beef	......	......	845	29 57	......	......	......	......	845	29 57
dry or smoked	......	......	......	......	86	6 02	......	......	86	6 02
milk	......	......	432	10 08	615	14 34	1,658	19 32	2,705	43 74
er	103	17 60	......	......	61	10 37	......	......	164	27 97
ble albuminoids :										
e flour	160	4 24	......	......	3,552	54 00	48	1 10	3,760	59 34
eal	......	......	621	13 97	170	3 40	......	......	791	17 37
ten bread	14,592	218 88	11,186	223 72	......	......	4,466	78 15	30,244	520 75
am Bread	1,408	21 12	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,408	21 12
ed barley	310	7 75	114	2 56	24	0 72	......	......	448	11 03
s	420	9 45	......	......	......	......	......	......	420	9 45
	320	3 74	159	3 18	44	1 10	100	2 50	623	10 52
foods :										
meal	......	......	......	......	5	0 15	600	15 00	605	15 15
	185	6 29	312	12 48	67	3 08	......	......	564	21 85
oes	6,872	68 72	4,175	31 31	345	2 58	2,160	10 80	1,352	113 41
ips	......	......	374	2 80	930	7 25	600	1 20	1,904	11 25
	960	6 40	190	1 90	135	1 00	......	......	1,285	9 30

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

Food Materials.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		Tota
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.
	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.
Starchy foods—*Continued.*									
Carrots	1,020	5 10	544	4 08	210	1 75	....	......	1,774
Parsnips	....	......	200	1 50	345	2 87	....	......	545
Cabbage	1,860	31 00	410	4 00	288	2 00	....	......	2,558
Other vegetables	960	13 65	76	1 14	....	......	....	......	1,036
Preserved fruits	....	......	....	......	6	0 36	....	......	6
Sugar	471	26 38	179	10 74	56	3 36	....	......	706
Molasses	322	10 15	340	15 84	690	27 60	82	3 84	1,434
Miscellaneous:									
Tea	112	25 31	44	14 63	34	8 16	....	......	190
Coffee	14	3 15	44	7 00	....	......	32	2 56	90
Condiments	....	10 35	....	......	....	......	....	1 26	....

III.—PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS: DESCRIPTION.

Consecutive Number.	No. of meals supplied to persons—				Total No. of meals.	No. of rations.	No. of rations per day.	Daily hours
	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.				Manual labor door recreat
1	208	350	126	42,320	43,004	14,335	1,024	....
2	....	....	....	27,342	27,342	9,114	651	6
3	42	84	42	32,584	32,752	10,917	780	8
4	168	....	....	28,952	29,120	9,707	693	9
Totals	418	434	168	131,198	132,218	44,073	3,148	....

Quantity and Value for each Institution and Totals.

Food Materials.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		Tota
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.
	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.
Animal albuminoids:									
Beef	7,400	351 50	3,520	246 40	5,690	282 00	5,470	290 85	22,080
Mutton	....	......	2,200	154 00	253	14 74	330	16 50	2,783
Prepared meat—Corned beef	....	......	750	52 50	953	76 25	....	......	1,703
" Smoked ham	14	1 61	....	......	28	3 36	....	......	42
" Bacon	10	0 89	....	......	120	14 20	326	22 82	456
Fowl—Chicken	....	......	....	......	20	1 60	....	......	20
" Turkey	86	8 75	....	......	36	4 32	....	......	122
" Goose	....	......	....	......	24	2 88	....	......	24
Fish, fresh	600	37 00	320	25 60	500	40 00	400	20 00	1,820
" cured	5	0 25	....	......	....	......	14	3 10	19
Oysters	3	0 50	....	......	....	......	....	......	3
Fresh milk	7,725	120 00	3,605	56 00	4,676	90 80	5,189	100 75	21,194
Butter	1,156	196 52	730	127 75	825	140 25	706	127 00	3,417
Cheese, full milk	122	12 20	100	10 00	134	14 75	61	6 10	417
Eggs	90	13 20	113	17 75	63	14 50	30	5 00	296
Vegetable albuminoids:									
White flour	515	11 16	400	8 00	760	17 00	120	3 25	1,795
Graham flour	....	......	....	......	....	......	60	1 65	60
Oatmeal	1,166	23 32	600	15 00	700	14 50	300	8 25	2,766
Crushed wheat	....	......	480	9 60	....	......	....	......	480
Wheaten bread	13,124	295 29	9,100	227 50	12,167	304 00	9,572	215 32	43,963
Graham bread	40	0 90	....	......	....	......	....	......	40

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

ood Materials.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value
albuminoids—*Continued.*	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
ckers	45	2 25	....	......	28	6 00	21	2 10	94	10 35
barley	10	0 25	270	8 78	139	3 57	228	6 50	647	19 10
....	210	4 37	....	......	....	......	420	8 40	630	12 77
....	....	......	....	......	180	3 80	300	6 75	480	10 55
ods :										
al	25	0 40	160	3 20	40	1 20	120	3 20	345	8 10
....	300	10 50	300	12 00	308	12 32	140	7 00	1,048	41 82
s	17,640	117 60	5,580	46 50	7,920	92 50	7,200	60 00	38,340	316 60
....	630	2 10	....	......	540	5 50	720	4 00	1,890	11 60
....	840	2 80	....	......	86	1 20	720	6 00	1,646	10 00
....	5,100	17 00	....	......	895	12 00	720	4 00	6,715	33 00
s	120	0 40	....	......	1,680	22 50	720	6 00	2,520	28 90
e	1,545	10 30	....	......	2,662	26 00	600	5 00	4,807	41 30
egetables	1,216	17 90	3,240	16 20	....	......	720	10 00	5,176	44 00
....	780	9 00	1,050	16 80	400	4 50	360	4 50	2,590	34 80
reen fruits	....	......	....	......	....	......	70	2 25	70	2 25
ed fruits	1,259	90 88	600	87 00	400	22 00	329	25 32	2,588	225 20
....	7	0 63	....	......	....	......	35	7 00	42	7 63
....	1,463	84 12	703	49 21	1,245	87 00	862	51 72	4,273	272 05
s.	690	13 15	309	17 10	268	12 50	350	20 40	1,617	80 15
eous :										
....	220	88 00	137	68 58	202	76 38	130	52 00	689	284 96
....	236	21 24	115	36 80	61	12 25	135	38 00	547	108 29
ents	....	25 92	....	4 50	....	10 00	....	10 50	....	50 92

IV.—SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS: DESCRIPTION.

stitutions.	Number.	No. of meals supplied to persons—				Total meals.	Total No. of rations.	No. of rations per day.
		Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.			
d Colleges	5	42	2,473	6.992	17,123	26,635	8,878	634
Prisons	4	42	1,092	4,641	52,208	57,983	19,328	1,381
sylums	4	418	434	168	131,198	132,218	44,073	3,148
	13	502	4,004	11,801	200,529	216,836	72,279	5,163

Quantity and Value for each class of Institutions and Totals.

d Material.	Schools and Colleges.		Provincial Prisons.		Lunatic Asylums.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
buminoids :	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
....	3,957	305 22	10,397	584 89	22,080	1,170 75	36,434	2,060 86
....	774	63 28	....	....	2,783	185 24	3,557	248 52
resh	484	35 53	....	....	....	....	484	35 53
alt	....	....	2,335	137 98	....	....	2,335	137 98
beef	356	27 00	845	29 57	1,703	128 75	2,904	185 32
ham	51	6 85	....	....	42	4 97	93	11 82
....	218	20 40	....	....	456	37 91	674	58 31
eats	81	8 92	....	....	....	....	81	8 92
Chicken	25	2 70	....	....	20	1 60	45	4 30
Turkey	42	4 68	....	....	122	13 07	164	17 75
Goose	....	....	....	....	24	2 88	24	2 88

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

FOOD MATERIALS.	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.		PROVINCIAL PRISONS.		LUNATIC ASYLUMS.		TOTALS	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	
Animal albuminoids.—*Con.*								
Fish—Fresh	323	23 78	....	....	1,820	122 60	2,143	
" Canned	35	3 98	....	....	....	....	35	
" Dry or smoked	97	8 82	86	6 02	19	3 35	202	
" Salted	22	1 57	....	....	....	....	22	
Oysters	10	1 70	....	....	3	50	13	
Fresh milk	8,561	145 91	2,705	43 74	21,194	367 55	32,460	
Cheese, full milk	103	11 27	....	....	417	43 05	520	
Butter	857	173 31	164	27 97	3,417	591 52	4,438	
Eggs	116	17 20	....	....	296	50 45	412	
Vegetable albuminoids:								
White flour	4,096	95 48	3,760	59 34	1,795	39 41	9,651	
Graham flour	20	60	....	....	60	1 65	80	
Buckwheat flour	50	1 00	....	....	....	....	50	
Oatmeal	586	13 79	791	17 37	2,766	61 07	4,143	
Cracked wheat	60	1 50	....	....	480	9 60	540	
Wheaten bread	3,228	62 33	30,244	520 75	43,963	1.042 11	77,435	1,
Graham bread	358	9 31	1,408	21 12	40	90	1,806	
Soda crackers	200	15 20	....	....	94	10 35	294	
Pearled barley	37	1 49	448	11 03	647	19 10	1,132	
Beans	103	2 35	420	9 45	630	12 77	1,153	
Pease	....	....	623	10 52	480	10 55	1,103	
Starchy foods:								
Corn meal	74	1 62	605	15 15	345	8 10	1,024	
Rice	116	4 87	564	21 85	1,048	41 82	1,728	
Potatoes	7,963	55 92	13,552	113 41	38,340	316 60	59,855	
Turnips	657	5 51	1,904	11 25	1,890	11 60	4,451	
Beets	283	2 21	1,285	9 30	1,646	10 00	3,214	
Carrots	107	98	1,774	10 93	6,715	33 00	8,596	
Parsnips	148	94	545	4 37	2,520	28 90	3,213	
Cabbage	278	4 72	2,558	37 00	4,807	41 30	7,643	
Other vegetables	123	1 23	1,036	14 79	5,176	44 10	6,335	
Apples	3,723	50 59	....	....	2,590	34 80	6,313	
Other green fruits	53	1 50	....	....	70	2 25	123	
Preserved fruits	480	43 40	6	36	2,588	225 20	3,074	
Starch	11	1 17	....	....	42	7 63	53	
Sugar	1,402	94 60	706	40 48	4,273	272 05	6,381	
Molasses	363	16 20	1,434	57 43	1,617	80 15	3,414	
Miscellaneous:								
Tea	120	49 39	190	48 10	689	284 96	999	
Coffee	69	19 42	90	12 71	547.	108 29	706	
Condiments	....	15 80	....	11 61	....	50 92	....	
SUMMARY BY CLASSES OF FOODS.								
Animal albuminoids	16,112	862 12	16,532	830 17	54,397	2,724 19	87,040	4,
Vegetable albuminoids	8,738	203 03	37,694	649 58	50,955	1,207 51	97,387	2,
Starchy foods	15,781	285 46	25,969	336 32	73,667	1,157 50	115,417	1,
Miscellaneous	189	84 61	280	72 42	1,236	444 17	1,705	
Totals	40,820	1,435 22	80,475	1,888 49	180,255	5,533 37	301,549	8,
		cts.		cts.		cts.		
Average daily ration	4.60	16.17	4.16	9.77	4.09	12.58	4.17	

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

BLE No. XLIV.—Showing for Schools and Colleges, Provincial Prisons and Lunatic Asylums the total quantity and value of food consumed, the average quantity and value of a daily ration, etc., for the fourteen days ending February 19, 1886.

——	No. of Rations.	Quantity.	Value.	Average daily ration.		Albuminoid ration.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Schools and Colleges.		lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
1 Animal albuminoids	3,884	7,052	343 52	1.8156	8.8444	2.8226	11.1593
Vegetable albuminoids		3,911	89 91	1.0069	2.3148		
Starchy foods		6,994	102 35	1.8007	2.6351		
Miscellaneous		60	24 64	.0154	0.6343		
2. Animal albuminoids	2,312	4,088	202 11	1.7681	8.7417	2.7409	10.4697
Vegetable albuminoids		2,249	39 95	0.9727	1.7279		
Starchy foods		4,131	88 50	1.7867	3.8278		
Miscellaneous		56	23 85	0.0242	1.0315		
3. Animal albuminoids	1,134	2,160	132 11	1.9047	11.6499	2.9911	14.2178
Vegetable albuminoids		1,232	29 12	1.0864	2.5679		
Starchy foods		2,007	35 37	1.7619	3.1190		
Miscellaneous		34	16 32	0.0299	1.4391		
4. Animal albuminoids	887	1,214	93 77	1.3686	10.5715	2.1296	13.3517
Vegetable albuminoids		675	24 66	0.7609	2.7801		
Starchy foods		1,295	25 59	1.4599	2.8850		
Miscellaneous		17	7 90	0.0191	0.8895		
5. Animal albuminoids	661	1,598	90 61	2.4175	13.7080	3.4326	16.6414
Vegetable albuminoids		671	19 39	1.0151	2.9334		
Starchy foods		1,354	33 65	2.0484	5.0909		
Miscellaneous		22	11 90	0.0332	1.8003		
Provincial Prisons.							
1. Animal albuminoids	7,953	6,160	55 40	0.7745	0.6965	2.9385	4.0309
Vegetable albuminoids		17,210	265 18	2.1639	3.3343		
Starchy foods		12,650	167 69	1.5906	2.1085		
Miscellaneous		126	38 81	0.0158	0.4879		
2. Animal albuminoids	5,742	5,540	316 75	0.9648	5.5163	3.0686	9.7557
Vegetable albuminoids		12,080	243 43	2.1038	4.2394		
Starchy foods		6,800	85 79	1.1842	1.4940		
Miscellaneous		88	21 63	0.0153	0.3766		
3. Animal albuminoids	2,443	1,758	90 49	0.7196	3.7040	2.2709	6.1281
Vegetable albuminoids		3,790	59 22	1.5513	2.4240		
Starchy foods		3,077	52 00	1.2595	2.1285		
Miscellaneous		34	8 16	0.0139	0.3340		
4. Animal albuminoids	3,190	3,074	107 06	0.9636	3.3561	2.4100	5.9188
Vegetable albuminoids		4,614	81 75	1.4463	2.5626		
Starchy foods		3,442	30 84	1.0789	0.9667		
Miscellaneous		32	3 82	0.0100	0.1197		
Lunatic Asylums.							
1. Animal albuminoids	14,335	17,211	742 42	1.2006	5.1790	2.2546	7.5337
Vegetable albuminoids		15,110	337 54	1.0540	2.3546		
Starchy foods		31,615	393 78	2.2054	2.7469		
Miscellaneous		456	135 16	0.0325	0.9428		
2. Animal albuminoids	9,114	11,338	690 00	1.2440	7.5707	2.4344	10.5209
Vegetable albuminoids		10,850	268 88	1.1904	2.9501		
Starchy foods		11,942	248 01	1.3102	2.7211		
Miscellaneous		252	109 88	0.0276	1.2056		
3. Animal albuminoids	10,917	13,322	699 65	1.2202	6.4088	2.5003	9.6044
Vegetable albuminoids		13,974	348 87	1.2800	3.1956		
Starchy foods		16,444	299 22	1.5062	2.7408		
Miscellaneous		263	98 63	0.0240	0.9034		
4. Animal albuminoids	9,707	12,526	592 12	1.2904	6.0999	2.4257	8.6982
Vegetable albuminoids		11,021	252 22	1.1343	2.5983		
Starchy foods		13,666	216 49	1.4078	2.2302		
Miscellaneous		265	100 50	0.0273	1.0353		

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

TABLE No. XLV.—Showing the quantity and value of food supplies and the average cost of a ration of food, in certain families in Toronto for the fourteen days ending February 19th, 1886.

FAMILY RETURNS: DESCRIPTION.

Consecutive number.	No. of meals supplied to persons—				Total No. of meals.	No. of rations.	No. of rations per day.	Yearly earnings.
	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.				
1	84	....	....	126	210	70	5	$2,500
2	39	38	....	117	194	65	4	$2,000
3	126	....	126	168	420	140	10	$ 730
Totals......	249	38	126	411	824	275	19	$5,230

Quantity and Value for each Family and Totals.

Food Materials.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
Animal albuminoids:								
Beef	28	3 70	7	0 78	18	2 08	53	6 56
Mutton	....	....	11	1 72	8	0 72	19	2 44
Pork, fresh	....	....	4	0 48	6	0 72	10	1 20
Veal	....	....	....	....	8	1 00	8	1 00
Corned beef	....	....	5	0 55	9	0 72	14	1 27
Bacon	....	....	1	0 15	2	0 28	3	0 43
Fowl, chicken	4	0 40	10	1 00	....	....	14	1 40
Fish, fresh	....	....	....	....	5	0 40	5	0 40
" canned	2	0 20	2	0 20	....	....	4	0 40
Oysters	....	....	2	0 27	2	0 35	4	0 62
Fresh milk	87	2 45	70	1 96	140	3 36	297	7 77
Cheese, full milk	¼	0 04	1	0 19	....	....	1¼	0 23
Butter	8	2 75	5	1 52	10	2 40	23	6 67
Eggs	3	0 55	4	0 75	2	0 25	9	1 55
Vegetable albuminoids:								
White flour	3	0 10	7	0 21	7	0 25	17	0 56
Graham flour	5	0 18	....	....	....	....	5	0 18
Oatmeal	2	0 08	4	0 16	4	0 13	10	0 37
Wheaten bread	40	1 10	26	0 78	84	2 10	150	3 98
Soda crackers	2	0 20	6	0 80	1	0 10	9	1 10

TABLE No. XLV.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

FOOD MATERIALS.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ls :	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.
	....	....	½	0 02	....	....	½	0 02
	....	....	....	....	1	0 05	1	0 05
	30	0 23	15	0 19	30	0 30	75	0 72
	....	....	....	....	15	0 10	15	0 10
	15	0 10	....	....	....	....	15	0 10
	......	....	....	....	15	0 10	15	0 10
	4	0 05	....	....	18	0 15	22	0 20
etables	25	0 25	....	....	....	....	25	0 25
	30	0 50	15	0 25	15	0 20	60	0 95
en fruits	8	0 10	....	....	....	....	8	0 10
fruits	5	1 00	3	0 50	3	0 60	11	2 10
	1	0 10	....	....	1	0 10	2	0 20
	7	0 50	6	0 42	14	1 00	27	1 92
	1	0 05	....	....	....	....	1	0 05
us :								
	1½	1 20	2	1 60	1	0 60	4½	3 40
	....	....	....	....	1	0 35	1	0 35
its	....	0 25	....	0 50	....	0 35	....	1 10
ARY BY CLASSES OF FOODS.								
uminoids	132	10 09	122	9 57	210	12 28	464	31 94
lbuminoids	52	1 66	43	1 95	96	2 58	191	6 19
ds	126	2 88	40	1 38	112	2 60	278	6 86
us	2	1 45	2	2 10	2	1 30	6	4 85
s	312	16 08	207	15 00	420	18 76	939	49 84
daily rations	4.46	0 23	3.20	0 23	3.00	13 40	3.42	0 18

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

TABLE No. XLVI.—Statement of Imports and Exports of Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Flour, et
Dominion of Canada, for the ten years ending June 30, 1885.

———		Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	V tota
1876.						
Wheat	Bush.	5,838,156	9,248,390	3,177,997	3,410,234	1(
Indian Corn	"	3,635,528	2,047,040	2,037,741	-1,588,488	1
Oats	"	628,205	2,644,233	....	2,016,028	1
Pease	"	10,208	2,399,608	30,949	2,464,854	1
Beans	"		75,454	....		
Barley	"	34,099	10,168,176	....	10,091,651	7
Rye and other grain	"	42,426				
Flour of Wheat and Rye	Bbls.	376,114	419,936	4,432	43,822	2
Meal of all kinds	"	153,690	64,756	795	-88,934	
1877.						
Wheat	Bush.	4,589,051	3,559,095	1,167,940	-1,029,956	4
Indian Corn	"	8,260,079	4,083,174	4,081,662	-4,176,905	2
Barley	"	369,801	6,587,180	241,483	6,217,379	4
Rye	"	65,414	95,065	....	29,651	
Oats	"	1,697,968	3,996,156	1,025,872	2,298,188	1
Pease	"	8,669	1,753,439	7,522	1,864,870	1
Beans	"		120,100	....		
Other grain	"	635	3,928	....	3,293	
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	549,063	276,439	7,834	-274,593	1
" Rye	"	1,969				
Indian Meal	"	294,342	1,499	291	-292,843	
Oatmeal	"	4,012	33,727	10	29,715	
Other meal	"	4,260	283	....	-3,977	
1878.						
Wheat	Bush.	5,635,411	8,509,243	4,115,708	2,873,832	11
Indian Corn	"	7,387,507	3,987,600	3,986,945	-3,399,907	2
Barley	"	302,147	7,543,342	275,943	7,241,195	4
Rye	"	146,823	452,420	36,595	305,597	
Oats	"	2,162,292	2,430,841	90,779	268,549	1
Pease	"	9,589	2,520,049	5	2,481,759	1
Beans	"		71,299	137		
Other grain	"	730	5,920	27	5,190	
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	314,520	479,245	2,814	162,842	2
" Rye	"	1,883				
Indian Meal	"	226,850	1,389	278	-225,461	
Oatmeal	"	3,005	174,511	....	171,506	
Other meal	"	1,615*	1,103	....	-512	
1879.						
Wheat	Bush.	4,768,733	9,767,555	3,156.831	4,998,822	9
Indian Corn	"	7,617,421	5,429,359	5,427,530	-2,188,062	2
Barley	"	43,233	5,393,212	9,290	5,349,979	4
Rye	"	74,238	641,694	770	567,456	
Oats	"	2,070,535	2,514,598	141,308	444,063	
Pease	"	2,343	2,715,252	257	2,712,909	2
Beans	"	7,187	59,175	24	51,988	
Other grain	"	37	5,439	....	5,402	
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	315,044	580,776	5,829	265,143	2
" Rye	"	589				
Indian Meal	"	221,488	1,200	368	-220,288	
Oatmeal	"	5,478	102,116	2,057	96,638	
Other meal	"	1,067	1,663	20	596	
1880.						
Wheat	Bush.	7,521,594	12,169,493	7,078,988	4,647,899	13
Indian Corn	"	6,377,387	4,547,942	4,546,373	-1,829,445	2
Barley	"	15,635	7,241,379	1,817	7,225,744	4,
Rye	"	18,636	970,463	12,643	951,827	
Oats	"	176,926	4,742,028	24,988	4,565,102	1,
Pease	"	2,979	3,819,412	22	3,816,433	2,
Beans	"	6,466	75,214	23	68,748	
Other grain	"	61	15,488	....	15,427	
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	113,035	561,484	16,893	448,319	3,
" Rye	"	130				
Indian Meal	"	172,446	1,367	894	-171,079	
Oatmeal	"	1,248	111,393	10,472	110,145	
eal	"	207	1,842	380	1,635	

No. XLVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.—*Con*

——		Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports and produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1881.						$
	Bush.	7,339,689	9,092,279	6,568,606	1,752,590	9,636,505
n	"	7,454,892	5,257,604	5,256,320	-2,197,288	2,615,744
	"	16,933	8,811,278	....	8,794,345	6,261,383
	"	225	870,296	....	870,071	783,840
	"	84,934	2,926,532	....	2,841.598	1,191,873
	"	3,787	4,245,590	....	4,241,803	3,478,003
	"	6,504	108,997	74	102,493	117,832
	"	91	2,887	....	2,796	1,457
'heat	Bbls.	236,433	501,455	61,727	265,022	2,469,900
ye	"	94	100	100	6	220
l	"	178,194	1,517	1,262	-176,677	3,997
	"	959	54,480	655	53,521	236,191
	"	240	544	....	304	1,742
1882.						
	Bush.	2,931,220	6,433,533	2,588,498	3,502,313	8,153,610
n	"	3,918,031	2.229,900	2,229,851	-1,688,131	1,353,738
	"	9,491	11,588,446	....	11,578,955	10,114,623
	"	1,447	1,281,678	....	1,280,231	1,191,119
	"	73,022	4,148,865	1,911	4,075,843	1,729.300
	"	3,641	3,521,496	....	3,517,855	3,191,874
	"	12,709	95,643	27	82,934	197,687
	"	105	187,760	....	187,655	185,598
heat	Bbls.	200,716	508,120	38,381	307,262	2,941,740
ye	"	142				
l	"	133,505	736	706	-132,769	2,473
	"	820	49,642	2	48,822	207,710
	"	165	4,142	855	3,977	13,074
1883.						
	Bush.	4,954,174	10,733,535	4,866,077	5,779,361	11,703,374
n	"	2,425,668	819,605	819,353	-1,606,063	586,020
	"	16,465	8,817,216	....	8,800,751	6,293,233
	"	45,377	1,093,112	45,303	1,047,735	744,613
	"	222,685	1,024,053	....	801,368	460,821
	"	2,353	2,339,287	....	2,336,934	2,161,708
	"	23,732	142,429	7	118,697	212,530
	"	80	106,018	....	105,938	59,435
heat	Bbls.	301,455	526,340	37,294	227,885	2,703,078
ye	"	96	....	....	....	....
l	"	130,545	279	231	-130,266	1,077
	"	1,182	67,016	965	· 65,834	280,572
	"	271	4,433	271	4,162	11,809
1884.						
	Bush.	3,604,442	3,021,188	2,275,662	-583,254	3,359,192
n	"	5,996,412	3,806,474	3,794,550	-2,189,938	2,485,846
	"	28,093	7,780,262	....	7,752,169	5,104,642
	"	30,459	902,484	29,515	872,025	595.692
	"	242,615	1,431,744	85,024	1,189,129	534,196
	"	1,695	2,255,591	54,494	2,253,896	2.059,160
	"	15,496	55,924	5	40,428	92,721
	"	68	90,576	....	90,508	59,007
heat	Bbls.	565,277	284,504	87,115	-280,773	1,440,675
ye	"	99	....	....	-99	....
l	"	129,239	367	316	-128,872	1,080
	"	285,050	60,656	4,755	-224,394	247,079
	"	244	12,357	1,050	12,113	33,258
1885.						
	Bush.	3,128,143	5,423,805	3,082,849	2,295,662	5,061,005
n	"	3,508,529	2,007,674	1,988,789	-1,500,855	1,293,862
	"	14,717	9,067,395	....	9,052,678	5,503,833
	"	17,108	304,341	17,045	287,233	191,163
	"	314,922	2,367,605	8,603	2,052,683	896,739
	"	2,739	2,698,778	625	2,696,039	2,078,613
	"	15 099	193,620	18	178,521	185,897
	"	26	55,455	....	55,429	53,126
heat	Bbls.	565,562	161,054	37,277	-404,508	716,739
ye	"	93	....	....	-93	....
l	"	122,449	483	369	-121,966	1,469
	"	395,677	67,108	1,508	-328,569	255,239
	"	214	7,408	....	7,194	19,377

EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE No. XLVII.—Statement of the quantities and values of Exports the growth, produce and manufactur Dominion of Canada for the ten fiscal years ending June 30, 1885; also, the average prices of articles f year, computed from the declared values.

ARTICLES.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1
ANIMALS AND THEIR PR'DUCE:											
Horses..	No.	4,299	8,306	14,179	16,629	21,393	21,993	20,920	13,019	11,595	
	$	442,338	779,222	1,273,728	1,376,794	1,880,379	2,094,037	2,326,637	1,633,291	1,617,829	1,
	$	102.90	93.82	89.83	82.79	87.90	95.21	111.21	125.45	139.52	
Horned cattle..	No.	25,357	22,656	29,925	46,569	54,944	62,277	62,106	66,396	89,263	1
	$	601,148	715,750	1,152,334	2,096,696	2,764,437	3,464,871	3,256,330	3,898.028	5.681,082	7,
	$	23.71	31.59	38.50	45.02	50.31	55.64	52.43	58.70	63.64	
Swine...	No.	3,886	2,063	3,201	6,803	6,229	2,819	3,263	3,858	3,883	
	$	14,541	11,811	23,255	60,142	41,281	11,841	10,875	12,281	14,243	
	$	3.74	5.73	7.26	8.84	6.63	4.20	3.33	3.18	3.67	
Sheep...	No.	141,187	209,899	242,989	308,093	398,726	354,155	311,669	308,474	304,403	
	$	507,538	583,020	699,337	988,045	1,422,830	1,372,127	1,228,957	1,388,056	1,544,605	1,
	$	3.59	2.78	2.88	3.21	3.57	3.87	3.94	4.50	5.07	
Poultry, etc..	$	74,317	48,303	67,448	90,880	141,034	133,963	149,804	161,229	192,908	1
Bones..	cwt.	4,052	25,022	33,017	45,681	61,969	60,194	63,135	53,546	57,528	
	$	2,827	22,866	22,448	44,425	48,415	55,686	54,068	56,131	47,527	
	$	.70	.91	.68	.97	.78	.92	.86	1.05	.83	
Butter..	lbs.	12,250,066	14,691,789	13,006,626	14,307;977	18,535,362	17,649,491	15,161,839	8,106,447	8,075,537	7,
	$	2,540,894	3,073,409	2,382,237	2,101,897	3,058,069	3,573,034	2,936,156	1,705,817	1,612,481	1,
	$	.21	.21	.18	.15	.16	.20	.19	.21	.20	
Cheese..	lbs.	35,024,090	35,930,524	38,054,294	46,414,035	40,368,678	49,255,523	50,807,049	58,041,387	69,755,423	79,
	$	3,751,268	3,748,575	3,997,521	3,790,300	3,893,366	5,510,443	5,500,868	6,451,870	7,251,989	8,
	$	.11	.10	.11	.08	.10	.11	.11	.11	.10	
Lard....	lbs.	637,555	539,826	265,347	312,443	498,680	209.679	135,169	51,203	214,772	
	$	51,796	62,998	27,641	18,464	31,270	19,882	13,869	5,855	21,425	
	$	.08	.12	.10	.06	.06	.09	.10	.11	.10	
Furs........	$	1,779,038	1,322,757	1,326,601	1,191,356	1,035,625	1,983,096	1,278,340	1,087,523	1,119,756	1,
Hides, skins, horns&hoofs.	$	486,117	477,096	377,104	387,592	709,163	432,498	375,565	460,983	435,898	
Honey..	lbs.	2,175	915	1,179	398	6,070	8,915	2,438	875	1,079	
	$	314	106	310	51	1,857	1,163	316	107	178	
	$	.14	.12	.26	.13	.30	.13	.13	.12	.16	
Eggs...	doz.	3,880,813	5,025,953	5,262,920	5,440,823	6,452,580	9,090,135	10,499,082	13,451,410	11,490,855	11,
	$	508,425	534,891	646,574	574,093	740,665	1,103,812	1,643,709	2,256,586	1,960,197	1,
	$	.13	.10	.12	.10	.11	.12	.16	.17	.17	
Meats, viz.:											
Bacon..	lbs.	8,059,300	14,090,600	4,519,419	3,977,276	8,616,739	9,785,089	9,758,027	3,736,724	7,546,807	7,1
	$	839,105	1,252,255	367,319	242,851	467,790	717,589	1,071,394	436,973	731,590	6
	$	.10	.09	.08	.06	.05	.07	.11	.12	.10	
Hams...	lbs.	....	....	1,168,805	669,878	955,603	569,598	615,947	517,636	571,163	9
	$	....	....	110,613	45,764	66,203	40,745	64,367	62,285	62,212	
	$	....	....	.09	.07	.07	.07	.10	.12	.11	
Beef....	lbs.	1,573,200	4,840,000	5,134,244	2,050,672	692,842	1,372,809	749,742	628,728	423,915	5
	$	140.108	375,974	451,876	148,587	41,948	83,738	49,798	40,722	27,469	
	$	.09	.08	.09	.07	.06	.06	.07	.06	.06	
Mutton.	lbs.	....	....	411,218	300,915	100,888	173,798	334,548	397,280	176,835	3
	$	....	....	35,722	17,583	5,424	8,814	18,732	22,826	10,990	
	$	....	....	.09	.06	.05	.05	.06	.06	.06	

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

TICLES.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
eats—Con.											
k....	lbs.	2,620,000	2,657,400	913,770	498,290	1,281,391	1,578,168	1,225,408	806,843	630,970	555,436
	$	242,785	220,222	59,306	25,383	67,280	113,694	93,621	69,969	44,518	35,269
	$	.09	.08	.06	.05	.05	.07	.08	.09	.07	.06
gues.	lbs.	....	....	122,542	41,823	61,774	68,916	72,316	32,596	8,106	131.498
	$	1,777	4,205	11,350	2,661	4,385	4,765	6,094	1,801	521	10,878
	$	....	....	.09	.06	.07	.07	.08	.06	.06	.08
aison.	lbs.	....	....	3,115	480	3,300	7,352	8,340	11,525	60	....
	$	1,163	328	175	49	149	364	431	648	5	....
	$	....	....	.06	.10	.05	.05	.05	.06	.08	....
serv- n.e.s.	lbs.	....	1,478,570	1,107,062	670,216	1,171,184	1,040,251	1,286,005	1,770,774	1,793,249	499,187
	$	96,915	180,795	199,438	86,100	124,591	103,289	124,888	180,080	160,212	37,495
	$	....	.12	.18	.13	.11	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08
ep elts .	No.	126,765	83,418	89,758	124,562	136,564	48,574	43,853	84,799	101,987	73,324
	$	49,524	38,236	27,458	28,924	51,431	13,201	10,664	18,157	28,740	20,515
	$	.39	.46	.31	.23	.38	.27	.24	.21	.28	.28
low ..	lbs.	882,571	401,985	290,965	1,054,627	818,474	855,327	942	3,864	136,521	62,624
	$	53.574	30,117	20,455	72,065	50,451	66,173	61	710	8,929	4,034
	$	.06	.07	.07	.07	.06	.08	.06	.18	.07	.06
ol ...	lbs.	2,907,229	2,476,484	2,445,893	3,013,587	3,619,181	1,404,123	1.053,305	1,375,572	1,501,031	989,925
	$	933,601	698,974	707,319	691,894	920,923	409,683	246,657	280,530	310,060	196,178
	$	.32	.28	.29	.23	.25	.29	.23	.20	.21	.20
er articles	$	495,456	38,707	32,288	18,008	38.611	41,711	56,461	51,885	60,744	72,007
RICULTURAL RODUCTS :											
n ...	cwt.	9,252	11,592	19,784	40,568	89,113	90,130	56,459	24,561	52,072	62,881
	$	6,712	10,891	14,260	31,843	52,738	52,241	39,590	21,806	46,637	46,677
	$	.73	.93	.72	.78	.60	.58	.70	.89	.90	.74
x ..	lbs.	2,463,200	2,619,500	1,336,700	586,400	1,013,700	628,600	650,900	1,163,400	531,200	706,000
	$	165,125	182,979	98,971	46,194	95,502	67.874	85,537	108,220	73,779	59,904
	$	.07	.07	.07	.08	.09	.11	.13	.09	.10	.08
it. reen.	bls.	84,107	77,888	53,213	87,101	146,548	334,538	212,526	158,018	51,019	238,936
	$	170,005	194,942	149,333	157,618	347,166	645,658	540,464	499,185	173,048	635,240
	$	2.02	2.50	2.81	1.81	2.37	1.93	2.54	3.16	3.39	2.66
in and Products of, viz. :											
eat .	bsh.	6,070,393	2.393,155	4,393,535	6,610,724	5,090,505	2,523,673	3,845,035	5,867,458	745,526	2,340,956
	$	6,749,298	2,742,383	5,376,195	6,274,640	5,942,042	2,593,820	5,180,335	5,881,488	812.923	1,966,287
	$	1.11	1.15	1.20	.95	1.17	1.03	1.35	1.00	1.09	.84
ian orn .	bsh.	9,299	1,512	655	1,829	1,569	1,284	49	252	11,924	18,885
	$	8,471	885	517	999	965	594	61	293	8,941	11,399
	$	.91	.52	.79	.55	.62	.46	1.24	1.17	.75	.60
ley .	bsh.	10,168,176	6,345,697	7,267,399	5,383,922	7,239,562	8,811,278	11,588,446	8,817,216	7,780,262	9,067,395
	$	7,429,604	4,566,951	4,315,739	4,789,487	4,481,685	6,261,383	10,114,623	6,293,238	5,104,642	5,503,833
	$	.73	.72	.60	.89	.62	.71	.87	.71	.66	61
...	bsh.	....	95.065	415,825	640,924	957,820	870,296	1,281,678	1,047,809	872,969	287,296
	$	....	65,163	251,669	364,017	702,701	783,840	1,191,119	712,900	565,663	179,873
	$	....	.69	.61	.57	.73	.90	.93	.68	.65	.63
s ...	bsh.	2,644,233	2,970,284	2,304,062	2,373,290	4,717,040	2,926,532	4,146,954	1,024,053	1,346,720	2,359,00
	$	1,139,261	1,247,160	959,985	804,325	1,707,326	1,191,873	1,728,774	460,821	501,712	893,51
	$	.43	.42	.42	.34	.36	.41	.42	.45	.37	.

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	18
Grain.—Con.											
Pease ..	bsh.	2,368,659	1,745,917	2,420,044	2,714,995	3,819,390	4,245,490	3,521,493	2,339,287	2,201,097	2,69
	$	1,939,589	1,494,914	1,984,101	2,055,872	2,977,516	3,478,003	3,191,869	2,161,708	2,009,275	2,07
	$	.82	.86	.82	.76	.78	.82	.91	.92	.91	
Beans ..	bsh.	75,454	120,100	71,162	59,151	75,191	108,923	95,616	142,422	55,919	19
	$	65,266	119,737	76,013	53,162	76,948	117,708	197,602	212,514	92,702	18
	$	.86	1.00	1.07	.90	1.02	1.08	2.07	1.49	1.66	
Other grains.	bsh.	....	3,928	5,893	5,439	15,488	2,887	187,760	106,018	90,576	5
	$	....	3,018	5,794	2,399	6,246	1,457	185,598	59,435	59,007	3
	$	....	.76	.98	.44	.40	.50	.99	.56	.65	
Flour of wheat.	bls.	415,504	268,605	476,431	574,947	544,591	439,728	469,739	489,046	197,389	12
	$	2,178,389	1,485,438	2,739,466	2,572,675	2,930,955	2,173,108	2,748,988	2,515,955	1,025,995	55
	$	5.24	5.53	5.75	4.47	5.38	4.94	5.85	5.14	5.20	
Indian-meal .	bls.	....	1,208	1,111	832	473	255	30	48	51	
	$	....	4,097	3,721	2,317	1,050	784	125	202	126	
	$	....	3.39	3.35	2.78	2.22	3.07	4.16	4.20	2.47	
Oatmeal	bls.	63,961	33,717	174,511	100,059	100,921	58,825	49,640	66,051	55,901	6
	$	287,741	151,351	754,257	401,370	438,020	234,150	207,698	276,574	230,294	25
	$	4.50	4.49	4.32	4.01	4.34	3.98	4.18	4.19	4.12	
Other meal .	bls.	....	283	1,103	1,643	1,462	544	3,287	4,162	11,307	
	$	....	988	4,200	4,578	3,777	1,742	10,609	10,816	30,203	1
	$	....	3.49	3.80	2.79	2.58	3.20	3.23	2.60	2.67	
Hay ...	tons	33,520	29,575	17,269	11,704	64,444	168,381	90,647	93,740	108,461	13
	$	321,533	254,763	163,628	105,643	484,967	1,813,208	915,691	902,105	913,057	1,27
	$	9.59	8.61	9.48	9.03	7.53	10.77	10.10	9.62	8.42	
Hops...	lbs.	205,333	82,758	208,928	102,499	388,330	10,500	201,767	177,142	117,266	10
	$	41,723	19,010	19,474	7,535	45,120	2,712	41,780	89,859	16,402	1
	$	.20	.23	.09	.07	.12	.26	.20	.51	.14	
Malt ..	bsh.	153,926	307.552	614,199	505,929	1,056.294	708,771	1,171,580	1,329,958	235,959	37
	$	144,336	276,083	439,792	423,343	843,570	649,857	1,108,943	1,136,700	178,330	28
	$	.93	.90	.72	.84	.80	.92	.95	.85	.76	
Maple sugar..	lbs.	10,508	26,052	7,207	1,888	119,332	172,285	277,782	169,662	391,348	1
	$	1,296	2,525	782	192	7,985	14,616	20,864	12,358	25,018	
	$	.12	.10	.10	.10	.07	.08	.08	.07	.06	
Potatoes	bsh.	231,451	3,113,820	1,062,229	2,654,422	1,423,415	2,295,307	3,800,162	2,424,979	753,435	66
	$	85,326	1,394,784	361,134	1,261,389	459,668	830,218	2,268,769	1,048,954	231,716	23
	$	.37	.45	.34	.48	.32	.36	.60	.43	.31	
Seeds, other..	$	319,668	285,684	203,719	190,879	591,065	204,476	913,215	207,052	80,464	11
Tobacco leaf ..	lbs.	93,328	283,817	27,584	39,644	10,150	6,351	66,824	32,249	118	....
	$	7,179	11,872	1,624	3,384	766	2,332	6,337	6,469	25	....
	$	.08	.04	.06	.09	.08	.37	.09	.20	.21	....
Vegetables ..	$	21,705	65,772	26,016	25,023	40,400	67.745	195,435	91,887	92,280	7
Otherarticles	$	57,438	107,986	58,364	49,580	56,150	80.128	141,686	107,985	125,604	10
MAN'FACT'RES:											
Agricultural implements	$	....	....	86,001	79,911	59,128	31,269	46,142	16,766	17,252	2
Books, maps & pamphlets.	$	20,529	20,087	23,313	19,519	30,961	31,321	23,223	45,551	105,486	15
Biscuits	lbs.	829,600	....	637,600	655,700	598,100	398,100	491,900	443,700	392,700	41
	$	30,604	20,776	29,986	24,298	20,631	17,228	22,095	19,326	18,081	1
	$	.04	....	.05	04	.03	.04	.04	.04	.05	

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ICLES.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
UFACT'RES *ntinued.*											
les	lbs.	41,912	55,855	137,012	43,149	41,834	6,152	186	4,447	6,463	200
	$	4,312	6,544	14,790	4,899	4,574	836	29	685	1,109	47
	$	.10	.12	.11	.11	.11	.13	.16	.15	.17	.23
ag-	No.	405	214	626	612	867	789	426	293	318	285
c...	$	17,945	14,432	58,409	43,984	40,480	46,442	32,056	21,714	21,756	17,765
	$	44.30	67.44	93.30	71.87	46.69	58.35	75.25	74.11	68.41	62.32
ing(wear-apparel).	$	....	22,516	24,754	23,053	8,742	9,952	6,846	10,057	15,521	15,055
age, etc.	$	....	18,189	21,076	23,279	14,084	12,031	11,506	11,355	14,593	44,279
ns.....	$	6,980	5,679	2,371	1,418	4,170	1,540	1,372	11,565	10,931	37,191
act of	bls	28,725	15,823	19,442	10,602	18,641	22,034	29,375	40,323	27,946	15,766
nlock	$	379,258	161,637	187,840	101,897	171,808	190,068	234,908	305,418	361,156	203,211
k....	$	13.20	10.22	9.66	9.61	9.22	8.63	8.00	7.57	12.92	12.89
....	$	3,846	4,933	6,197	10,643	4,669	3,223	2,746	3,476	5,369	9,443
and sware .	$	3,227	1,404	2,189	708	6,070	2,441	1,920	1,823	1,825	1,135
lstones.	$	25,755	30,564	42,812	46,301	45,006	35,755	45,477	51,726	40,492	31,082
um ound)...	$	32,063	19,851	22,527	2,542	8.925	13,388	11,041	8,950	12,321	22,207
& caps.	$	....	2,166	572	339	400	108	1,639	914	655	736
rubber.	$	5,923	3,447	2,081	1,430	2,897	870	897	3,614	4,208	4,512
ron :											
	No.	....	....	....	382	113	240	53	64	89	63
s..	$	....	....	....	5,270	1,552	3,309	1,035	798	1,554	878
	$	....	....	....	13.80	13.73	13.79	19.53	12.47	17.46	13.94
ngs,n.e.s	$	....	7,537	12,124	13,555	20,677	14,387	7,895	6,699	11,752	6,458
	tons	11,356	3,646	....	68	2,846	11	65	14	3	....
...	$	196,928	35,472	10,012	805	72,023	179	1,000	317	66	....
	$	17.34	9.73	....	11.84	25.30	16.27	15.38	22.64	22.00	....
..	$	....	....	37,836	37,498	205,134	191,210	120,493	46,482	26,576	3,797
ther and dware..	$	95,283	68,733	102,983	81,995	92,588	84,713	209,548	319,217	217,389	99,268
&	lbs.	....	775,900	639,000	1,688,300	2,133.200	1,847,700	1,039,800	1,373,500	1,462,900	1,320,400
un.	$	....	17,787	17,528	32,287	34,939	35,177	30,846	34,963	32,574	32,408
	$	....	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03	.02	.02
ather :											
& upper.	$	952,578	510,144	563,221	263,826	408,708	416,902	426,403	271,140	296,186	419,749
&	prs.	....	158,505	263,310	195,256	159,676	95,828	116,437	90.872	101,501	....
	$	83,279	196,422	236,345	193,553	165,147	101,727	117,868	96,815	109,430	70,199
	$	....	1.24	.90	.99	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.08	....
ness and ddlery...	$	2,840	2,239	3,405	2,823	3,314	4,746	2,149	4,346	2,752	2,827
r manu-tures of.	$	60,229	11,250	18,806	5,149	8,3[illegible]7	4,986	5,918	1[illegible]4,982	110,374	20,605
e.......	$	19,023	50,314	8,301	4,299	8,047	4,691	7,579	11,112	10,402	11,00[illegible]

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
MANUFACT'RES —*Continued.*										
Liquors, viz.:										
Ale, beer & cider.	gals	64,424	70,987	81,486	54,399	53,219	56,802	42,450	18,641	19,305
	$	19,607	28,326	32,287	19,500	18.952	20,824	19,088	7,657	7,021
	$	.30	.40	.40	.36	.36	.37	.45	.41	.36
Whisk'y	gals	4,088	132,686	1,135	21,291	4,181	2,513	7,056	14,515	8,054
	$	6,879	52,293	1,041	10,637	3,280	2,598	5,591	12,486	6,668
	$	1.68	.39	.92	.50	.78	1.03	.79	.86	.83
Other spirits.	gals	43,450	89,266	168,302	83,833	12,629	5,558	5,363	2,366	1,302
	$	43,480	102,802	136,006	69,069	12,212	3,931	3,297	2,722	1,379
	$	1.00	1.15	.81	.82	.97	.71	.61	1.15	1.06
Machinery, n.e.s		60,308	96,265	77,482	54,205	47,193	40,201	77,432	74,366	82,491
Musical Instruments, viz.:										
Organs.	No.	....	....	189	224	293	306	965	459	1,114
	$	....	....	17,834	20,141	28,855	27,612	84,295	40,372	85,475
	$	....	....	94.63	90.00	98.48	90.24	87.35	87.96	76.73
Pianos..	No.	....	....	11	20	31	17	16	24	41
	$	....	....	2,775	3,955	7,995	3,480	2,865	6,768	11,215
	$	....	....	252.27	197.70	258.00	204.70	179.06	282.00	273.53
All others...	$	11,163	20,851	1,466	79	470	133	3,874	1,629	1,399
Oil cake	cwt.	27,057	37,809	50,866	67,910	12,155	18,790	16,217	8,701	4,310
	$	47,766	64,984	69,762	44,572	21,819	39,474	38,288	20,855	6,947
	$	1.03	1.72	1.37	.66	1.80	2.10	2.36	2.40	1.61
Rags.......	$	13,607	11,407	14,611	26,834	49,294	49,044	35,800	30,820	12,799
Sewing m'chines	No.	31,124	26,686	30,429	26,796	27,603	22,463	22,563	9,147	8,093
	$	305,749	260,115	273,258	218,601	201,545	165,452	150,643	69,933	95,326
	$	9.82	9.75	8.98	8.16	7.30	7.37	6.68	7.65	11.78
Ships sold to other countr's	tons	64,134	46,329	35,039	19,318	16,208	16,808	16,161	23,896	17,368
	$	2,129,270	1,576,244	1,218,145	529,824	464,327	348,018	402,311	506,538	416,756
	$	34.13	34.02	34.77	27.43	28.65	20.71	24.89	21.20	24.00
Soap...	lbs.	86,117	105,213	166,787	158,001	90,196	115,591	125,203	108,268	156,828
	$	5,520	6,585	8,629	6,627	4,498	4,370	5,020	3,957	6,855
	$	.06	.06	.05	.04	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04
Starch..	lbs.	70	122,200	1,794	16,715	643,057	880,092	93,679	824,049	2,675,160
	$	14	2,796	194	863	31,650	32,691	4,621	25,360	69,097
	$	.20	.02	.11	.05	.05	.04	.05	.03	.03
Steel & manufactures of.	$	....	78,144	32,618	34,673	78,451	143,656	96,266	43,812	30,781
Stone & marble, wrought.	$	30,470	11,729	13,154	6,515	6,811	13,802	22,790	18,469	18,469
Tobaccos, viz.:										
Cigars & cigarett's	lbs.	....	....	722	400	13,575	36,288	950	122,942	553
	$	....	....	1,217	593	4,657	6,842	1,112	25,696	1,067
	$	....	....	1.69	1.48	.34	.19	1.17	.21	1.93
Stems & cuttings	lbs.	....	....	85,662	69,484	205,796	37,201	421,844	301,513	526,880
	$	....	....	15,941	5,394	7,701	1,425	12,750	10,207	14,974
	$	....	....	.19	.08	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03
All other n.e.s..	lbs.	462,194	456,389	316,001	344,499	189,802	255,313	272,927	228,028	84,484
	$	77,457	80,644	63,852	50,851	28,141	36,536	53,289	38,134	14,883
	$	.17	.18	.20	.15	.15	.14	.20	.17	.18

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ICLES.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
FACTRE'S *ntinued.*										
gar { gals	246	5,947	1,186	317	670	680	1,737	527	82	335
$	73	1,325	335	86	181	266	498	148	26	83
$	.30	.22	.28	.27	.27	.30	.29	.28	.32	.25
l, viz.: ehold niture.. $	87,340	142,356	79,890	95,988	118,961	100,387	106,854	133,932	131,705	169,115
s, sashes linds.. $	10,459	12,583	36,777	20,025	22,742	22,280	39,997	22.147	59,645	46,678
r manu- tures of. $	98,387	142,515	192,526	184,805	268,035	291,657	354,043	384,796	430,345	470,206
lens.... $	45,249	38,652	33,897	35,125	32,687	21,681	25,752	31,296	41,060	55,733
articles $	154,801	142,683	268,579	236,038	339,129	440,236	410,491	564,309	580,892	481,556

MMARY OF EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION FOR EIGHTEEN FISCAL YEARS, BY VALUES.

YEAR.	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	1,276,129	3,357,510	18,742,625	6,893,167	12,871,055	2,100,411	302,280	45,543,177
....	1,941,485	3,242,710	20,423,882	8,769,407	12,182,702	2,412,559	350,559	49,323,304
....	2,192,541	3,608,549	21,533,300	12,138,161	13,676,619	2,560,370	371,652	56,081,192
....	2,841,124	3,994,275	23,063,148	12,582,925	9,853,146	2,428,875	387,554	55,151,047
....	3,389,984	4,348,508	24,245,500	12,416,613	13,378,562	2,708,203	513,066	61,000,436
....	5,853,860	4,779,277	29,298,917	14,243,017	14,995,340	3,609,903	465,292	73,245,606
....	3,760,835	5,292,368	27,237,779	14,679,169	19,590,142	2,946,655	419,800	73,926,748
....	3,643,398	5,380,527	25,070,410	12,700,507	17,258,358	3,028,512	409,181	67,490,89
....	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,333,230	13,614,569	21,139,665	5,148,201	393,368	69,861,84
....	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376	4,105,422	320,816	65,864,88
....	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754	4,127,755	401,871	65,740,134
....	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464	2,700,281	386,999	60,089,578
....	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328	3,242,617	640,155	70,096,191
....	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,269,527	3,075,095	622,182	80,922,57
....	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,518,662	31,035,712	3,329,598	535,935	90,106,614
....	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519	3,503,220	528,895	84,285,707
....	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843	3,577,535	560,690	77,132 07
....	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293	3,181,501	557,374	76,183,51

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. XLVIII.—Statistics of the High, Public and Separ

AR.	Population between 5 and 16 years.	High Schools. Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.	Total salaries paid.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of Average attendance.	Public Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed. Male.	Female.	Total.
						$	$	$	$ c.						
2..	141,143	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	65,978	...	...	...	...
3*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4..	183,539	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	96,756	...	...	...	...
5..	202,913	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,736	110,002	...	...	...	2,8
6..	204,580	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	101,912	...	...	...	2,9
7..	230,975	32	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,727	124,829	...	2,365	663	3,0
8..	241,102	33	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	130,739	...	2,507	670	3,1
9..	253,364	39	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	138,465	...	2,505	704	3,2
0..	259,258	57	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959	151,891	52,630	2,597	779	3,
1..	258,607	54	2,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	168,159	58,053	2,551	826	3,
2..	262,755	60	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	179,587	61,862	2,541	847	3
3..	268,957	64	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093	194,736	67,112	2,501	938	
4..	277,922	64	4,287	...	92	43,490	473	47,033	...	3,200	204,168	71,679	2,508	1,031	
5..	297,623	65	3,726	...	95	46,255	487	54,140	...	3,284	222,979	78,043	2,531	977	
6..	311,316	61	3,386	...	90	47,659	529	63,023	...	3,391	243,935	85,377	2,562	1,032	
7..	324,888	72	4,973	...	107	57,552	538	76,707	...	3,631	262,673	92,936	2,727	1,244	
8..	360,578	75	4,459	...	112	52,940	473	61,662	...	3,772	283,692	98,491	2,901	1,183	
9..	362,085	81	4,381	...	121	61,564	509	74,850	...	3,848	288,598	104,653	3,037	1,050	
0..	373,589	88	4,546	...	127	64,005	504	77,557	...	3,854	301,104	113,348	3,019	1,100	
1..	384,980	86	4,765	...	123	71,034	577	81,108	...	3,910	316,287	119,711	2,960	1,219	
2..	403,302	91	4,982	...	131	73,211	559	86,244	...	3,995	329,033	128,714	3,028	1,216	
3..	412,367	95	5,352	...	141	76,121	540	85,910	...	4,013	344,949	131,505	3,016	1,317	
4..	424,565	95	5,589	...	139	75,854	546	85,816	...	4,077	354,330	141,343	2,928	1,507	
5..	426,757	104	5,754	...	149	81,562	547	94,241	...	4,151	365,552	148,248	2,849	1,672	
6..	431,815	104	5,719	...	151	87,055	576	113,887	...	4,222	372,320	149,528	2,855	1,727	
7..	447,726	102	5,696	2,712	159	94,820	596	124,181	45 79	4,261	382,719	155,368	2,767	1,913	
8..	464,315	101	5,649	2,542	161	95,848	595	117,647	46 28	4,318	399,305	160,673	2,683	2,077	
9..	470,400	101	6,608	2,924	165	97,009	588	114,502	39 16	4,359	411,746	168,722	2,681	2,145	
0..	483,966	101	7,351	3,432	172	105,153	611	137,566	40 08	4,403	421,866	171,603	2,657	2,272	
1..	489,615	102	7,490	3,745	174	113,862	654	152,880	40 82	4,438	425,126	177,923	2,557	2,510	4
2..	495,756	104	7,968	4,040	239	141,812	593	210,005	51 98	4,490	433,256	178,117	2,539	2,683	4
3..	504,869	108	8,437	4,460	252	165,358	656	234,215	52 51	4,562	438,911	181,067	2,490	2,883	
4..	511,603	108	7,871	4,256	248	179,946	726	286,593	67 34	4,592	441,261	181,048	2,509	2,949	
5..	501,083	108	8,342	4,499	253	184,752	730	300,741	66 85	4,678	451,568	186,800	2,556	3,182	
6..	502,250	104	8,541	4,789	266	195,906	736	304,948	63 68	4,875	465,243	199,704	2,685	3,198	
7 ..	494,804	104	9,229	5,287	280	211,607	756	343,710	65 00	4,955	465,908	204,635	2,915	3,219	6
8..	492,360	104	10,574	6,054	298	223,010	748	396,010	65 41	4,913	463,405	211,416	2,956	3,184	6
9..	494,424	104	12,136	7,099	320	241,097	763	400,788	56 46	4,932	462,233	206,369	3,052	3,198	
0..	489,924	104	12,910	7,393	335	247,894	740	413,930	55 99	4,941	457,734	207,334	3,164	3,239	6
1..	484,224	104	12,136	7,424	333	257,218	772	345,850	46 59	5,043	451,449	202,252	3,257	3,291	6,
2..	483,817	104	12,348	6,728	332	253,864	765	343,720	51 09	5,010	445,364	200,602	2,964	3,503	6,
3..	478,791	104	11,843	6,454	347	266,317	767	348,946	54 07	5,058	438,192	201,856	2,732	3,782	6,
4..	471,287	106	12,737	7,302	358	282,776	790	385,426	52 78	5,109	439,454	207,301	2,694	3,964	6,

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* No report in consequence

SCHOOLS.

ntario for the forty-three years 1842-1884.

Schools.			Separate Schools.										
						Number of teachers employed.							
Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll.	Average attendance.	Male.	Female.	Totals.	Total salaries paid teachers.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	Year.
$	$	$											
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1842
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*1843
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1844
100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1845
93	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1846
102	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1847
108	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1848
110	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1849
105	410,472	7 80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1850
116	468,644	8 07	16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1851
127	529,314	8 56	18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1852
142	617,836	9 20	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1853
163	754,340	10 52	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1854
191	885,959	11 35	41	4,885	2,076	37	20	57	9,120	160	13,313	6 41	1855
214	1,057,636	12 39	81	7,210	3,064	60	35	95	12,340	130	20,472	6 68	1856
212	1,179,790	12 59	100	9,694	4,320	60	52	112	18,743	167	32,368	7 49	1857
186	1,014,929	10 30	94	9,991	4,601	64	54	118	16,731	142	28,206	6 13	1858
205	1,079,483	10 31	105	12,994	5,208	78	70	148	23,003	155	30,563	5 87	1859
212	1,128,414	9 95	115	14,708	5,663	81	81	162	23,205	143	31,360	5 54	1860
214	1,160,477	9 70	109	13,631	6,222	71	86	157	24,528	156	30,941	4 97	1861
220	1,200,614	9 33	109	14,700	6,370	87	75	162	25,188	155	31,379	4 93	1862
222	1,220,638	9 28	120	15,859	6,531	78	93	171	25,441	149	33,809	5 18	1863
218	1,243,168	8 80	147	17,365	8,226	83	107	190	30,980	163	42,150	5 12	1864
223	1,309,659	8 83	152	18,101	8,518	81	119	200	33,953	170	46,220	5 43	1865
226	1,342,194	8 98	157	18,575	8,337	70	137	207	32,746	158	45,039	5 40	1866
226	1,424,560	9 17	161	18,924	8,606	82	128	210	34,830	166	48.628	5 65	1867
233	1,532,983	9 54	162	20,594	9,305	94	142	236	38,846	165	55,452	5 96	1868
235	1,568,147	9 29	165	20,684	9,331	94	134	228	38,629	169	56,750	6 08	1869
240	1,653,561	9 64	163	20,652	10,035	96	140	236	41,739	177	58,500	5 83	1870
247	1,733,476	9 74	160	21,200	10,371	84	155	239	42,393	177	69,818	6 73	1871
254	2,138,554	12 01	171	21,406	10,584	87	167	254	45,824	180	68,810	6 50	1872
274	2,521,256	13 92	170	22,073	11,123	91	178	269	49,306	183	83,270	7 49	1873
292	2,776,968	15 34	166	22,786	11,850	92	186	278	51,144	184	88,364	7 46	1874
296	2,902,453	15 54	165	22,673	11,774	89	191	280	58,026	207	90,627	7 70	1875
302	2,899,973	14 52	167	25,294	12,779	95	207	302	63,021	209	106,483	8 33	1876
305	2,853,223	13 94	185	24,952	12,549	105	229	334	70,200	210	120,266	9 58	1877
318	2,768,788	13 10	177	25,610	13,172	104	229	333	70,301	211	120,559	9 15	1878
320	2,710,253	13 13	191	24,779	13.073	101	245	346	75,165	217	122,831	9 40	1879
318	2,693,589	12 99	196	25,311	12,734	100	244	344	77,285	225	128,463	10 09	1880
310	2,720,547	13 45	195	24,819	13,012	105	269	374	75,860	203	123,724	9 51	1881
319	2,683,254	13 38	193	26,148	13,574	98	292	390	84,095	216	154,340	11 37	1882
325	2,954,818	14 64	194	26,177	13,705	97	300	397	91,702	231	153,611	11 21	1883
330	3,104,385	14 98	207	27,463	14,560	95	332	427	95,716	224	176,477	12 12	1884

n the School Law.

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. XLIX.—Summary Statistics of the High, Public and Separate Schools of Ontario for the thirty- years, 1854-1884.

YEARS.	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years.	HIGH, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.						SUPERANNUATION FUND.			
								No. on List.			
		Schools in operation.	Pupils enrolled of all ages.	*Average attendance.	Teachers employed.	Salaries paid teachers.	Total expenditure.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total payments.
						$	$				$
1854	277,922	3,308	208,455	71,679	3,631	622,358	801,373	40	......	40	3,344
1855	297,623	3,390	231,590	80,119	3,660	726,363	953,412	78	2	80	5,618
1856	311,316	3,533	254,531	88,441	3,779	827,339	1,141,131	122	6	128	6,535
1857	324,888	3,803	276,440	97,256	4,190	917.784	1,288,865	119	6	125	5,112
1858	360,578	3,941	298,142	103,092	4,314	830,556	1,104,797	147	8	155	2,663
1859	362,085	4,034	505,973	109,861	4,356	920,899	1,184,896	145	9	154	3,922
1860	373,589	4,057	320,358	119,011	4,408	959.596	1,237,331	143	8	151	4,085
1861	384,980	4,105	334.683	125,933	4,459	989,147	1,272,526	152	9	161	4,081
1862	403,302	4,195	348,715	135,084	4,537	1,032,087	1,318,237	154	10	164	5.438
1863	412,367	4.228	366,160	138,036	4,645	1,063.676	1,340,357	156	12	168	3,245
1864	424,565	4,319	377,284	149,569	4,764	1,072,810	1,371,134	146	12	158	3,611
1865	426,757	4,407	389,407	156,766	4,870	1,122,614	1,450,120	143	11	154	3,997
1866	431,815	4,483	396,614	157,865	4,940	1,153,935	1,501,120	134	11	145	3,726
1867	447,726	4,524	407,339	166,686	5,049	1,188,336	1,597,369	135	12	147	4,162
1868	464,315	4,581	425,548	172,520	5,157	1,242,392	1,706,082	131	12	143	5,957
1869	470,400	4,625	439,038	180,977	5,219	1,272,175	1,739,399	119	12	131	6,332
1870	483,966	4,667	449,869	185,070	5,337	1,327,834	1,849,627	118	13	131	6,376
1871	489,615	4,700	453,816	192,039	5,480	1,405,338	1,956,174	112	12	124	6,016
1872	495,756	4,765	462,630	192,741	5,715	1,513,406	2,417.369	128	13	141	11,942
1873	504,869	4,840	469,421	196,650	5,894	1,685.481	2,838,741	139	14	153	19,097
1874	511,603	4,866	471,918	197,154	5,984	1,827,696	3,151,925	171	18	189	22,910
1875	501,083	4,951	482,583	203,073	6,271	1,942,852	3,293,821	205	24	229	26,509
1876	502,250	5,146	499,078	217,272	6,451	2,034,227	3,311,404	241	25	266	31,769
1877	494,804	5,244	500,089	222,471	6,748	2,149,706	3,317,199	269	24	293	35,484
1878	492,360	5,194	490,589	230,642	6,771	2,234,217	3,285,357	307	32	339	41,319
1879	494,424	5,227	499,148	226,541	6,916	2,313,919	3,233,872	328	32	360	43,774
1880	489,924	5,241	495,955	227,461	7,082	2,361,074	3,235,982	353	38	391	38,229
1881	484,224	5,342	489,404	222,688	7,255	2,363,237	3,190,121	361	28	389	49,129
1882	483,817	5,307	483,860	220,904	7,189	2,398,312	3,181,314	381	41	422	51,000
1883	478,791	5,356	476,212	222,015	7,258	2,476,504	3,457,375	373	49	422	51,500
1884	471,287	5,422	479,654	229,163	7,443	2,578,803	3,666,288	......	......	443	54,234

* Average attendance for years 1854-66 does not include High Schools.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.

TABLE No. L.—Statistics of the Area and Value of Public Lands and Timber Limits sold in Ontario in nineteen years 1867-1885.

Years.	Area of Lands Sold.							Timber Limi	
	Crown Lands.	Clergy Lands.	Common School Lands.	Grammar School Lands.	Total Public Lands Sold.	Value.	Average Value per Acre.	Area under License.	Accrued Dues, Rents, Bonuses
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	$	$ c.	Sq. Miles.	$
1867	11,592	4,030	1,461	609	17,692	30,215	1 70	6,155	10
1868	23,299	9,528	4,322	2,835	39,984	60,649	1 52	11,584	19
1869	33,275	11,312	6,183	2,447	53,217	143,754	2 70	12,066	50
1870	37,538	10,162	3,256	1,263	52,219	69,791	1 34	12,005	37
1871	78,037	8,535	3,702	1,998	92,272	158,566	1 72	12,534	57
1872	113,623	16,100	2,068	3,906	135,697	185,071	1 36	12,358	65
1873	98,715	33,448	4,908	13,244	150,315	215,376	1 43	14,555	56
1874	96,995	20,532	3,583	11,652	132,762	180,874	1 36	16,259	42
1875	51,952	6,434	1,945	4,622	64,953	79,960	1 08	15,769	37
1876	51,387	7,255	2,039	3,511	64,192	83,005	1 11	14,981	36
1877	35,506	5,287	3,551	2,327	46,671	59,340	1 28	16,132	40
1878	39,164	3,757	2,299	3,375	48,595	51,055	1 05	16,005	29
1879	25,071	2,488	1,463	1,279	30,301	35,219	1 13	16,084	34
1880	30,722	1,977	1,002	1,389	35,090	31,955	0 91	15,940	41
1881	88,543	7,126	1,292	1,295	98,256	64,508	0 66	15,612	53
1882	98,814	4,693	555	1,959	106,021	106,292	1 00	17,989	54
1883	69,357	3,233	448	863	73,901	65,446	0 89	16,886	48
1884	61,189	3,669	337	730	65,925	55,425	0 84	16,840	42
1885	99,919	1,270	66	1,572	102,827	92,093	0 90	17,215	65
Totals......	1,144,698	160,836	44,480	60,876	1,410,890	1,768,594	1 25	....	.....

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

To THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. ROSS, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of—

I. The Weather and the Crops ;
II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary ;
III. Values, Rents and Wages ;
IV. Statistics of Schools, Population, Trade, etc., and
V. Mines and Mining Operations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

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PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

ather of 1886 does not to any marked extent differ from the average of the ive years. The annual mean of temperature at each of eight stations whose given in Table I varies from the annual average of the five years 1882-6 in less than one degree, and for two others only by a degree and one-tenth—the being higher than the five years' mean at every station. The aggregate of sunher than the annual average at seven stations, as appears by comparison of nd IV, but for the whole province the aggregate of 1886 exceeds the annual y by 38.5 hours. The precipitation compared by districts in Tables V and VI rainfall was greater in the central and eastern for the year than for the le in the central and northwestern districts the snowfall was less ; but in the itation over the province the difference is slight, being 33.84 inches for the .63 inches for the period. It thus appears that in temperature, sunshine tation the record of 1886 is a little higher than the average of five years. average of the five years, the lowest temperature was reached in January, hest in July ; the highest register of sunshine in July, and the lowest in the greatest precipitation in January, and the lowest in April.

e is the dependence of plant life on conditions of weather that, in a general antity and quality of crops may be determined from the records of temperaitation and sunshine. In ordinary years the records of the season of growth ty are alone of interest as regards field and orchard crops ; but occasionally effects are serious, especially on fall wheat and the fruit-buds. Over a portion ince last year the fall wheat was badly winter-killed, and the cause is clearly y the weather tables : much of the precipitation fell as rain instead of snow, he wheat plants were thus left with less than the usual covering, the cold han usually severe. The following table shows the rainfall and snowfall of ce by districts for the first three months of the year, together with the average five years :

Months.		West and S.W.		N.W. and North.		Centre.		East and N.E.	
		1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
ry....	Rain	1.99	1.05	1.43	1.03	2.35	1.15	1.74	0.81
	Snow	22.10	17.60	24.10	33.00	15.90	19.60	27.30	24.70
ary...	Rain	1.18	1.56	0.82	0.75	1.75	1.30	0.89	0.75
	Snow	15.60	12.00	21.10	21.60	8.50	10.80	18.60	17.10
h.....	Rain	1.97	1.40	2.14	1.11	2.90	1.28	2.15	1.00
	Snow	6.90	12.40	11.60	14.80	3.90	11.10	14.40	16.10
..	Rain	5.14	4.01	4.39	2.89	7.00	3.73	4.78	2.56
	Snow	44.60	42.00	56.80	69.40	28.30	41.50	60.30	57.90

districts the total rainfall of the three months of 1886 was considern the average of five years, and the snowfall considerably less in all ast and northeast district. In the centre district the rainfall of January twice the average of five years, and nearly the same proportion is shown onths, while the snowfall was thirty per cent. less. Now for this district the record of lowest temperature, as kept at four principal stations, was for the yea and period respectively as follows :

Months.	Stratford.		Hamilton.		Toronto.		Barrie.	
	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.
	Below 0	Below	Below 0	Below 0	Below 0	Below 0	Below 0	Below 0
January.....	13.2°F	21.7°F	7.5°F	12.8°F	13.8°F	13.6°F	20.4°F	29.1°F
February..........	21.3	15.3	14.7	7.8	22.8	9.2	28.9	15.8
March	9.8	11.7	4.5	3.7	7.3	2.6	16.8	13.9

The average of lowest temperature over this centre district, comparing 1886 wit the average of the five years 1882-6, was as 13.7° to 19.3° below zero in January, a 21.9° to 12° below zero in February, and as 9.8° to 8° below zero in March. The heav rainfall of January was followed by a drop of nearly 10° in February temperatur below the average coldest in that month for five years, while the snowfall of Februar and March was 9½ inches less than the average of those months for five years : henc the widespread damage to wheat by winter-killing in the centre district last year. I the other districts of the province the rainfall was lighter, and greater protection wa given to the plants by a deeper covering of snow.

Throughout the greater part of Ontario, however, the winter weather is so uniforn one year after another that serious damage to wheat fields is a rare exception. Mor often the greatest injury is sustained in the months of March and April, when col nights, warm days and east winds prevail. But taking a series of years, farm crop depend mainly on the character of the weather during the spring and summer months and although we may not know definitely what degrees of temperature and wha proportions of rainfall and sunshine are best suited for the growth and maturity of th finest qualities of our cereals, roots and fruits, comparison of the crops of different yea conjoined with caretul study of the weather records in the various districts of th province will enable us to reach measurably safe conclusions for each locality.

It is, therefore, for the period of growth and maturity that weather records ha their principal value, and in comparing one season with another, or one country wit another, it will be found that in the products of the field, the orchard and the gard the chief governing factor is the weather. In the greater part of Ontario the season usually embraced in the five months from May to September ; but in the southweste counties vegetation often starts in April, and occasionally the season of growth a maturity over almost the whole of the settled portions of the province extends fr April to October. Last year was one of the early seasons, as appears by the followi table of mean temperature :

Stations.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Windsor ..	50.1	45.4	58.3	55.7	66.4	67.2	71.3	71.5	69.5	68.6	63.9	63.9
Goderich..	46.3	40.7	51.7	51.7	60.6	63.0	64.4	66.6	65.4	65.4	60.8	60.6
Simcoe....	47.3	42.7	55.6	53.6	63.7	64.6	68.0	68.7	66.1	66.0	60.3	60.4
Stratford..	46.2	40.6	54.4	51.9	61.9	63.2	65.7	65.8	65.0	63.2	58.2	58.0
Hamilton .	45.9	42.3	56.4	52.7	64.1	64.2	70.4	69.4	69.4	68.1	63.1	61.8
Toronto...	44.9	40.4	53.2	50.9	60.9	62.0	66.8	66.4	65.7	65.2	58.9	58.8
Barrie.....	44.8	38.9	53.7	51.4	62.9	62.8	68.6	67.3	66.4	65.3	59.0	58.7
Peterboro'.	47.3	41.6	54.7	54.2	64.7	65.3	69.0	69.0	66.5	66.6	58.6	59.3
Cornwall..	45.2	39.7	56.6	53.5	64.0	64.3	69.1	67.1	68.4	66.1	58.9	57.7
Pembroke .	42.9	38.3	55.7	52.3	61.6	63.6	66.9	67.5	64.8	65.5	56.2	56.9
Province averages.	46.1	41.1	55.0	52.8	63.1	64.0	68.0	67.9	66.7	66.0	59.8	59.6

average daily temperature of April was 5° higher than the average of that month ive years, and of May 2.2° higher; in June alone was the average daily temperature ie six months, April to September, lower than the average of five years, and for that th the difference was less than a degree. Barrie is the only one of the ten stations at h the average daily temperature was higher each month last year than the average of corresponding month in the five years' period.

The rainfall of the six months last year, and the average of five years, is presented ie following table, by districts and for the whole province:

Districts.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September	
	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6	1886	1882-6
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
West and Southwest.	3.44	2.17	2.18	3.52	2.57	3.33	1.95	3.08	3.10	3.21	3.99	2.66
Northwest and North.	1.73	1.74	1.26	2.78	2.35	3.12	1.51	2.42	3.30	2.77	4.41	3.45
Centre	3.22	2.00	2.14	3.01	1.94	3.08	2.19	2.71	1.96	2.63	3.70	2.83
East and Northeast..	2.18	1.99	1.67	2.86	3.10	3.01	3.43	3.26	2.67	2.65	3.33	2.97
Province averages.	2.64	1.97	1.81	3.04	2.49	3.14	2.27	2.87	2.76	2.81	3.86	2.98

average over the province for the six months was 15.83 inches last year, against l inches for five years; but in April and September it was last year considerably in ss of the average of five years. The May and June records show for last year a on of comparative drouth, whereas those of July and August differ but little from average.

The record of sunshine is complete for five years at Toronto and Woodstock only; ach of the other stations in the following table it is complete for the four years 3-6, saving that for the last year the Niagara peninsula station was located at Niagara s South instead of St. Catharines:

Stations.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	1886	1883-6	1886	1883-6	1886	1883-6	1886	1883-6	1886	1883-6	1886	1883-6
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Windsor	209.0	183.5	264.6	214.6	278.3	256.2	248.2	268.3	214.6	236.2	192.8	187.4
Woodstock ..	187.4	196.1	246.2	199.5	248.1	247.3	260.0	255.9	220.6	222.4	190.9	200.1
Stratford	193.9	168.5	250.5	182.1	216.3	244.2	271.3	256.2	225.8	239.7	163.5	170.0
Niagara Falls	168.3	145.7	229.2	189.2	253.8	252.3	236.3	245.1	227.1	237.7	195.3	190.0
Toronto	180.2	188.3	261.9	223 5	270.8	280.1	277.9	281.1	237.6	253.7	187.7	216.1
Barrie.......	167.5	161.9	246.9	201.8	228.4	243.1	246.3	249.8	201.4	212.9	157.8	157.6
Lindsay	214.9	200.5	263.2	223.9	253.2	273.0	269.4	272.8	234.8	237.5	193.8	212.8
Kingston....	201.8	178.4	232.6	215.1	216.3	244.1	228.8	244.3	238.3	250.1	186.9	209.1
Cornwall	212.8	206.4	226.2	224.0	218.8	249.9	262.9	250.5	262.9	249.0	176.8	197.0
Pembroke ...	212.6	156.7	165.1	177.9	127.5	205.3	216.7	227.7	204.3	215.3	177.5	153.5
Province averages.	194.8	188.6	238.6	205.2	231.2	269.5	251.8	255.2	226.7	235.4	182.3	189.4
Hours of sun above horizon	406.4		461.1		465.7		470.9		434.5		376.3	

May record of last year exceeds the average of five years by 33.4 hours; but this ore than offset by the June record, which falls below the average by 38.3 hours. the season of six months the mean of sunshine over the whole province gives an egate of 1325.4 hours last year, against an average aggregate of 1343.3 hours for ive years. As the hours of possible sunshine in the six months, calculated for the latitude of Toronto, is 2614.9 hours, it appears that the actual is only fifty per cent. of the possible; for the months of June, July and August, however, it is fifty-seven per cent. of the possible, and these are the most important months in the life of our staple cereals.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

The areas of farm lands in the province are given by counties in the table of Population, as obtained by township assessors—classified as resident and non-resident, and showing the extent of cleared land, wood land, and swamp, marsh and waste land in each county. The areas by groups of counties for 1886, and the totals of the province for four successive years, are presented in the following table:

Districts.		Acres Assessed.			Acres cleared.	Acres wood land	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
		Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.				
Lake Erie.......		2,272,055	73,002	2,345,057	1,296,912	924,476	123,669	55 3
Lake Huron.....		2,162,051	113,399	2,275,450	1,196,469	894,129	184,852	52.6
Georgian Bay....		1,900,678	114,161	2,014,839	960,709	854,784	199,346	47.7
West Midland...		3,206,643	47,154	3,253,797	2,190,837	755,366	307,594	67.3
Lake Ontario....		3,001,698	47,889	3,049,587	2,241,017	586,295	222,275	73.5
St. Law. & Ottawa		4,967,832	228,068	5,195,900	2,162,936	2,287,152	745,812	41.6
East Midland....		2,427,604	168,908	2,596,512	786,562	1,545,518	264,432	30.3
North'n Districts.		922,991	104,662	1,027,653	103,029	828,966	95,658	10.0
The Province	1886..	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	10,938,471	8,676,686	2,143,638	50.3
	1885..	20,671,554	1,103,745	21,775,299	10,856,283	8,883,004	2,036,012	49.9
	1884..	20,567,632	1,144,684	21,712,316	10,736,086	8,914,719	2,061,511	49.4
	1883..	....	....	21,458,067	10,539,557	8,825,337	2,093,173	49.1

These areas are for the portions of the province only in which municipal government has been set up, and of course they fail to indicate the progress of the country in those unorganized districts or outposts of settlement where the backwoodsman is planting his home. In those districts, stretching from the Muskoka lakes and around Lake Nipissing to Lake of the Woods, there is possibly a larger measure of growth than anywhere else in the province; but it is only when municipal institutions are established that means are provided for the collection of yearly statistics. The total area of resident land in the Northern districts last year, according to the returns of assessors, was 922,991 acres; whereas the census enumeration of 1881 for the same territory shows that the total area of resident or occupied land in that year was 1,316,000 acres. The latter includes the unorganized settlements as well as the organized townships, whereas the former gives the statistics of organized townships only. But since the census of 1881 the Ontario Government has sold about 475,000 acres of Crown lands, nearly the whole of which is in the Northern districts; so that the total extent of occupied lands in those districts (including the free grant locations made since 1881, less locations cancelled) is probably 2,000,000 acres, or more than a million acres in excess of the municipal enumeration. It will be observed that in the older districts the area of assessed land has increased by 300,000 acres during the three years 1883-86; and that during the same period the area of cleared land has increased by 400,000 acres, or the equivalent of ten townships average extent. The proportion of cleared land to the total occupied varies from 1 acres per 100 in the Northern districts to 73½ acres per 100 in the Lake Ontario counties, and the average over the whole province is 50⅓ acres per 100. During the three years

1883-86 it rose from 49.1 to 50.3 acres per 100, or an average of 1.2 acres per 100. Of the remainder, nearly 40 acres per 100 is wood land, and nearly 10 acres per 100 is swamp, marsh or waste land. The proportion of the latter has remained stationary, but the proportion of wood land has decreased from 41.1 acres per 100 in 1883 to 39.9 acres per 100 in 1886.

The acres under staple field crops are presented in the following table for each of the five years from 1882 to 1886, together with the averages for the period:

Field Crops.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-6.
Fall Wheat	886,402	875,136	864,740	1,097,210	1,188,520	982,402
Spring Wheat	577,465	799,463	721,647	586,410	586,817	654,360
Barley	735,778	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	727,979
Oats	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,490,654
Rye.......................	67,779	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	124,575
Pease	703,936	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	604,897
Corn	156,494	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	183,976
Buckwheat..............	70,792	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	63,248
Beans....................	21,072	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	23,259
Potatoes	140,143	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	159,233
Mangel-wurzels..........	18,170	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	17,191
Carrots..........	9,267	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	10,101
Turnips	98,931	102,303	104,199	98,429	78,823	96,537
Hay and Clover	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,186,694
Totals............	7,403,281	7,350,443	7.203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,325,106

The total area differs but slightly in any year from the average of the period, but fluctuations are apparent in the case of three or four crops—the result, in each case, of causes clearly indicated by their history. The areas by groups of counties are shown as follow:

Districts.	Acres under crop.						Per cent. of cleared land under crop.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882 6.	1886.	1885.	1882-6.
Lake Erie.....	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	902,028	71.0	71.5	71.9
Lake Huron. ..	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	755,772	64.5	65.5	66.6
Georgian Bay..	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	646,502	67.4	67.9	68.2
West Midland.	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,435,281	65.1	66.6	67.2
Lake Ontario..	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,589,854	71.3	70.7	72.0
St. L. & Ottawa	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,363,113	64.5	63.6	64.9
East Midland..	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	553,512	71.5	68.9	71.5
Northern Dists.	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,044	79.1	80.1	84.3
The Province	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,325,106	67.7	67.7	68.8

Here, of course, the variations from year to year are less marked than in particular crops, and, with the exception of one year, a growing area under crop has been constant. For the average of the five years it appears that 68.8 per cent. of all the cleared land of the province has been kept under the fourteen crops enumerated above. Of the remainder the greater portion is kept in pasture, but the statistics of pasture land have been collected only for the last three years. They are given in the following table by groups of counties for each year and for the average of the years:

Districts.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Average 1884-6.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lake Erie	357,906	348,323	309,696	338,642
Lake Huron	355,981	327,942	328,101	337,341
Georgian Bay	230,088	214,957	212,444	219,163
West Midland	607,906	576,195	570,833	584,978
Lake Ontario	465,587	453,066	438,011	452,221
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	791,014	765,263	724,344	760,207
East Midland	200,968	208,254	195,076	201,433
Northern Districts	16,871	17,199	16,481	16,850
The Province	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	2,910,835

The remaining portion of the cleared land—being a little over half a million acres, or 46½ acres per 1,000—is taken up with orchard and garden, minor crops, house and barnyards, etc. The relative proportions of the principal field crops are shown in the following table, where the number of acres under each crop per 1,000 acres of cleared land are given for county groups in 1886 and for the whole province in 1885 and 1886, together with the averages of the five years 1882-6:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. & Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1886.	1885.	1882-6
Fall wheat	177.6	124.0	69.0	115.7	68.2	4.3	32.8	.9	81.0	80.6	92.3
Spring wheat	10.8	39.2	77.5	41.1	68.0	56.8	87.3	76.9	52.8	73.6	61.5
Barley	27.4	44.9	56.2	53.7	131.5	40.6	114.1	23.3	67.3	55.1	68.4
Oats	119.1	141.6	161.5	148.0	125.8	185.3	150.9	166.3	148.3	142.2	140.0
Rye	6.9	.5	1.3	1.2	9.8	8.4	17.5	6.5	6.2	7.2	11.7
Pease	55.3	72.2	84.1	64.5	71.6	46.1	71.3	72.7	64.4	59.5	56.8
Corn	69.6	6.0	1.2	10.1	8.7	5.6	5 1	2.0	14.3	15.5	17.3
Buckwheat	8.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	8.7	13.4	8.0	3.1	6.5	5.7	5.9
Beans	11.0	.6	.2	.3	.8	1.3	.5	.4	1.9	2.3	2.2
Hay and clover	210.2	193.5	193.6	186.2	190.8	263.1	203.8	389.6	209.8	208.9	205.3
Potatoes	11.0	9.7	13.2	10.6	12.3	17.2	14.2	24.5	12.8	14.7	14.9
Mangel-wurzels	.9	1.8	1.0	2.7	2.3	.8	1.3	.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Carrots	.5	.7	1.1	.9	1.1	.7	.9	1.2	.8	.8	.9
Turnips	1.3	9.4	12.7	14.7	13.2	1.9	7.1	22.5	9.0	9.4	9.1
Totals 1886..	709.9	645.3	673.6	650.9	712.8	645.5	714.8	790.7	676.8	......	......
Totals 1885..	715.2	654.5	679.2	665.5	706.6	636.3	688.7	800.8	......	677.0	......
Totals 1882-6	719.0	665.7	682.4	671.7	720.5	649.2	714.8	842.8	......	......	687.9

Hay and clover, it will be noticed, are the leading crops in all the districts. Of the cereals the three chief ones in each group of counties are as follows in their order as named: Lake Erie—fall wheat, oats, corn; Lake Huron—oats, fall wheat, pease; Georgian Bay—oats, pease, spring wheat; West Midland—oats, fall wheat, pease; Lake Ontario—oats, barley, pease; St. Lawrence and Ottawa—oats, spring wheat, pease; East Midland—oats, arley, spring wheat; Northern districts—oats, spring wheat, pease. In all, saving the Lake Erie group of counties, oats is the principal grain crop, being followed at long ntervals by fall wheat, barley and pease. For the average of the five years, however, he acreage of fall and spring wheat exceeds the acreage of oats by 13.8 acres in each ,000 acres of cleared land, the proportion being as 153.8 to 140.

FALL WHEAT.

The acreage of wheat sown in the fall of 1885 showed a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The late harvest made ploughing and seeding backward, and operations were further delayed in the southerly districts of the province by the excessive rains which succeeded in the early part of September. These being in turn followed by a somewhat extended period of dry weather, the ground in many places, especially on stubble lands, became baked and lumpy, and sowing was consequently difficult. In the case of fallowed land the conditions were more generally favorable. However, although seeding was delayed, the young plant made a prompt and vigorous start, and the fields at the end of November presented a very thrifty and promising appearance. The wire-worm and Hessian fly were present in many scattered localities, but they did not cause very serious injury. Unfortunately the winter in most of the fall wheat growing counties was anything but favorable to the crop. Excepting on late sown fields the young plants went into the winter with good growth and vitality; but from the middle of December, when a very mild period set in with much rain, the weather was of a varied and changeable character, and to almost every one of its characteristics—mildness, rain, intense cold, day thaws and night frosts, ice formation, etc.,—more or less of the injury done to the wheat is ascribed. The mild weather and heavy rains of January did some harm, but in many counties where these conditions were most marked they do not appear to have been very injurious. The drowning-out noticeable on low, wet lands was of later occurrence. In the colder counties the absence of the usual covering of snow in mid-winter must have had an unfavorable effect, as some of the frosts which followed the mild weather were of exceptional intensity. February appears to have been more destructive to the wheat, as in hollows and on low ground sheets of ice were formed, which remained long and smothered the young plants. Intense cold also seems to have been somewhat injurious this month. The absence of snow and the almost daily occurrence of night frosts and day thaws throughout March and the early part of April had a bad effect. There was also a considerable amount of rain which, collecting with the melted snow in the lower levels and hollows of the fields, formed ice sheets, the location of which was easily marked in April in thin and yellow patches of young wheat on most of the farms of the West Midland counties, and in all the counties eastward to Northumberland and Peterborough. In some of the more southerly counties, where ice sheets did not form to any extent, the water standing for days unable either to sink into the ground or run off, produced the "drowning-out," which caused great damage on low lying clay soils. East of Ontario county, excepting in Lanark, Carleton and Leeds, there was but little complaint of unfavorable weather. In a few localities in that part of the province low lands suffered from ice sheets and drowning, and on high lands from which the snow was blown off there were patches of winter-killed wheat; but generally from Durham eastward there was sufficient snow to afford protection, and the conditions which led to the formation of ice sheets in the hollows were not present in sufficient measure to cause serious injury except in a few townships between Ottawa and Brockville. Smothering by snow occurred in only a few instances, and these in northern townships where the snow had drifted along the fences. The snow storm of early April caused a good deal of damage in the Lake Erie and other southern counties. The snow fell to a depth exceptional even in winter; it melted rapidly, flooding the low lands, and was followed by a very hot sun. The result of these circumstances was what is termed "scalding;" a condition of impaired vitality that showed itself in the drooping and yellowing of fields which had come out of the winter in fair or even good condition. The snow in some localities is said to have so packed in the outlets from the hollows that flooding became inevitable. Of the numerous causes affecting wheat unfavorably, no doubt the formation of ice sheets in the hollows was the greatest. These sheets formed quite generally over the province, from Peterborough and Durham counties in the east to Perth, Middlesex and Norfolk in the west, and from the eastern part of Lake Erie northward to the Georgian Bay. In the later part of spring the lack of rain in a few localities retarded the growth and diminished the thrifty appearance which much of the wheat had at the close of the winter, and over a limited area in both eastern and western Ontario excessive wet was complained of. With these comparatively unimportant exceptions, the province had a spring unusually favorable to the wheat fields. Fortunately, the favorable weather continued through the summer, and the portion of the crop that survived the winter was given a fair chance to grow and mature. The dry weather in the western part of the province shortened the straw, but did not lessen the yield so much as might have been expected. In the extreme east there was somewhat too much rain. Throughout the greater part of the province the harvest was unusually early, and the great bulk of the grain was secured in very fine condition, thus making up by good sample what it lacked in yield. The crop was short, but of exceptionally good quality. In only one portion of the province was the yield a very full one, namely, in the eastern Lake Ontario and East Midland counties. In that section the crop was a very satisfactory one in all respects. One report from Peterborough county gave an average of 40 bushels, and mentioned a particular yield of 47 bushels per acre. Several correspondents in the same section reported yields of over 30 bushels. Except in a few places in the River counties, where there was too much rain, the quality of the grain was far above the average, many correspondents describing the wheat as the best they had ever seen. Tests of weight seem also to have given very satisfactory results. One case—from Harwich, in the county of Kent—of 68 lbs. to the bushel was reported, and a number of returns mentioned weights in excess of the standard. Only a small percentage of the correspondents complained of damage by rust, midge or wireworm, and these chiefly in the western portion of the province. In some places chess and noxious weeds grew up in spots left bare by winter-killing. The following table shows the acreage and product of the crop, as compared with that of 1885:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie.................	230,280	4,600,438	20.0	213,014	5,119,801	24.0
Lake Huron	148,405	3,262,962	22.0	133,205	3,351,758	25.2
Georgian Bay	66,244	1,193,729	18.0	77,385	1,824,335	23.6
West Midland..............	253,484	5,355,596	21.1	242,963	5,878,938	24.2
Lake Ontario.............	152,819	2,826,348	18.5	168,784	4,505,462	26.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	9,245	186,073	20.1	15,364	294,721	19.2
East Midland	25,830	644,477	25.0	24,097	496,628	20.6
Northern Districts	95	1,519	16.0	324	6,638	20.5
Totals	886,402	18,071,142	20.4	875,136	21,478,281	24.5

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—In the counties bordering on Lake Erie the outlook for fall wheat in the spring was far from encouraging. Except in Welland, little if any more than half an average crop was expected. The mild weather in December was the cause of no little winter-killing, and severe, unseasonable weather in April had the effect of almost destroying the plants on sandy soils. Upon the advent of warmer weather, however, the prospects began to improve perceptibly, and although it was not be expected that after having a considerable proportion of the plants killed by iccessive thaws and heavy frosts in winter such a yield as that of 1885 could be harested, the crop proved a much better one than the May reports promised. The raw was for the most part neither very long nor very heavy, and generally the crop ood rather thinly upon the ground; but, on the other hand, the ears were for the most art large and well filled with an exceptionally plump and thoroughly perfected berry. ndeed it would seem that even where the crop was poorest in point of quantity the mple was first-class in every respect. Thus it will be seen that a favorable summer and arvest did much to atone for a very unpromising winter and early spring. In the county f Essex much of the grain was winter-killed, especially on low-lying, undrained lands, ut those plants which were left to survive the misfortunes of the winter developed onderfully well, and the product was harvested in first-class condition. Of thirteen eports from this county six may be classed as favorable, three as medium and four as nfavorable. Insect pests were mentioned in only three reports as having done any arm, and in those cases the damage was comparatively slight. Late spring frosts were lso somewhat destructive in some portions of Essex. In Kent the crop was also very uch better than the spring indications promised. Out of twenty correspondents, nine eported very favorably, eight reports may be classed as medium or fairly satisfactory, nd only three as positively unfavorable. While fourteen referred to the sample as xcellent, only one reported an inferior quality of grain. Spring frosts and drouth contituted the most serious drawbacks to the success of wheat in Kent during the season, hile only one correspondent reported anything serious in the way of winter-killing. Rust was mentioned in only two reports, and insect pests in three, but in these cases the amage done was not regarded as very serious. In Elgin the reports were also very ncouraging as compared with the spring condition. Nine correspondents reported very avorably, while the remaining six reported a fair average. The damage done by winter-illing was not so serious as first anticipated, and a remarkably plump good sample ppears to have more than made up for the thinness of plants on the ground. Four corespondents reported winter-killing, and only one alluded to rust as having done any erious damage. The unprofitable practice (too common in Canada) of cutting grain efore it is quite ripe was alluded to by some correspondents in this county. In Norfolk the reports did not average quite so well. While the sample was good, the crop was for the most part rather light. Winter-killing, late frosts and wet weather were the destructive agents, and the eleven reports furnished from that county would indicate that in point of quantity the fall wheat product was considerably below the average. Seven reports may be classed as medium, three as very unfavorable, and only one encouraging. Twenty-two reports from Haldimand showed an average far from satisfactory. Four were favorable, nine may be classed as medium, and nine as essentially discouraging. Thirteen correspondents reported a good sample, and five a shrunken and discolored berry that was nothing like first-class. In eleven reports winter-killing was mentioned, and in the reports from five localities late frosts and rusts were mentioned as destructive agents. In pleasing contrast to all this came the reports from Welland, which were with two exceptions of the most encouraging character, and even these two may fairly be classed as medium. One report mentioned insect pests, one late frost, two rust and two wet weather as destructive agents; but in these cases the damage seems to have been very trifling. Altogether, it may be said that in Welland a fairly heavy crop of well matured wheat was harvested in prime condition. In Kent, Essex and Elgin the fall wheat harvest was begun at dates ranging from the 6th to the 20th of July, while in Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland it appears to have averaged three or four days later.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—When the May reports were sent in the Lake Huron counties promised a good yield, for though in the southern part of Lambton the crop had been much injured by winter rains, frost and insects, and retarded by dry weather in spring, the northern part of the county seemed but little short of an average, and the large counties of Huron and Bruce promised generally a good harvest. They had apparently suffered less than usual in most sections from winter-killing or any of the agencies mentioned, and several correspondents reported the best crop for years. The August reports from the same counties indicated that in many localities winter-killing, or, more strictly speaking, injury by frosts in spring, prevailed to a larger extent than was apparent when the returns were made up on which the May report of the Bureau was based. At the same time, as not infrequently happens, an unusually favorable growing season succeeded the trying weather of early spring, and the recovery from these injuries was much better than was expected. The fall wheat "picked up wonderfully," as several correspondents expressed it, and taking these counties as a whole the tenor of the great bulk of the reports would justify the expectation of nearly, if not quite, a full average crop. The sample was almost invariably spoken of as exceptionally fine, the berry being large, plump and well colored, the heads well filled, while the straw—with the exceptions hereafter to be noticed—was bright and clean. This is the sum and substance of the majority of the reports. The fall wheat in Lambton suffered only in isolated localities from either insect pests or unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Occasionally low lying or late sown fields were reported as injured by rust in patches, and a correspondent in Brooke stated that "one kind called the Sifton seems to be blighted, supposed to be caused by too much dry hot weather." Another, writing from Warwick, said "the Egyptian variety has suffered considerably from weevil." A correspondent in Brooke reported the presence of the midge, but said it did no very serious injury, and another in Dawn mentioned that the weevil appeared in some varieties. In Huron county though a good deal of damage was reported from winter-killing, as well as from frost and cold rains in spring, especially in the more northerly townships, the percentage ploughed up was small, and in most cases the crop made an unexpectedly good recovery. The Hessian fly was mentioned by many correspondents, especially in the northern part of the county, but the area over which its ravages were such as materially to decrease the yield appears after all to have been inconsiderable. Several correspondents mentioned without naming "an insect that works at the first joint of the stalk," and in a few localities its operations were extensive enough to seriously impair the yield. Owing to moist weather in the ripening season rust made its appearance in some cases, but to a very limited extent, and there was no general injury to sample or yield from this cause. In Bruce fall wheat appears to have experienced an unusual degree of immunity from insect pests, the only exceptions being an occasional field attacked by the Hessian fly, or "an insect that works at the lower joint." The atmospheric conditions throughout the summer were also so exceptionally favorable that to a very large extent they overcame the effects of the adverse weather of winter and early spring. In all the Lake Huron counties harvesting began early and progressed rapidly. The weather was generally of the best, the labor supply abundant, and the crop was housed in splendid condition. A rapidly increasing number of self-binders is reported in all three counties, and their economical value on the farm is invariably spoken of in the highest terms.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.—The reports from the Georgian Bay counties indicated a very small yield of fall wheat of good quality. Wherever the grain survived the frost and rain of winter it prospered during the summer, the season being reported as unusually favorable. With few exceptions, the correspondents stated that the wheat ripened well, showing fine full heads and an excellent sample. A small amount of damage was caused in some localities by rust and rain, and in others by the weevil and Hessian fly; but the ravages of these enemies were scarcely worth noticing in presence of the disastrous effects of the adverse winter weather. In Simcoe county the damage by winter-killing was very large. One correspondent estimated that in his district nearly half of the wheat was ploughed up, that what was allowed to remain would yield about half a crop, and that this estimate would probably hold good for the greater part of the county. The statistics show, however, that the area was only reduced one-fourth, for out of 71,606 acres sown in the county, 18,400 acres were ploughed up. An Essa report said: "Fall wheat was very generally winter-killed in all this section. I never saw so much ploughed before, but what wheat did survive was very good." An Oro correspondent estimated the eld at twenty per cent. of the previous year's, and one in Tecumseth placed the average in s township at ten bushels per acre. The reports from Grey were not quite so unfavorle as those from Simcoe. Much less of the wheat was ploughed up in spring, and with w exceptions the surviving fields were spoken of as fair and the sample very good. The vages of the joint-worm were complained of in a few instances, most frequently from e township of Normanby. A Sarawak correspondent said: "Fall wheat is half to twoirds winter-killed, but what is left is first-class sample." From this the estimates varied to that of a Sullivan farmer who said: "With the exception of a few fields partly inter-killed the fall wheat is a full crop, better than for several years past." In both unties cutting was well over by the end of July, having been generally commenced tween the 25th and 28th. The crop was saved in good condition.

West Midland Counties.—The later reports concerning the condition of fall heat in the West Midland counties differed considerably from those sent in in May. At hat time the reports from Brant, Middlesex and Oxford were particularly unfavorable, while the prospects in Perth appeared to be exceptionally good. It afterwards appeared, owever, that the promises of the Perth reports proved somewhat delusive, while decidedly avorable accounts came from other districts, and especially from Oxford. Altogether he crops turned out more satisfactorily in this group of counties than was expected. As n some other portions of Ontario, the straw was short and light, but the complete maturity of the ears and of the berry itself seems to have in a great measure made up for he lack of luxuriance which characterized the plants during the earlier stages of their growth. As every experienced wheat grower knows, it is not always the crop that has he rankest growth of straw that gives the best returns when threshed. Standing somewhat thinly upon the ground, the wheat crop of last year had the ripening influences of he summer sunshine in every ear, and the consequence was that nearly every plant left alive after a very unfavorable winter and early spring reached full fruition. The August eports from Brant did not indicate the harvesting of a crop any lighter than might have een anticipated from the May reports. Winter-killing, wet weather, late frosts, rust and nsect pests were all mentioned, but except in the cases of the two first mentioned agencies t would seem that the damage was neither intense nor wide-spread. In Oxford, out of eleven reports seven were favorable, three medium and but one distinctly unfavorable. Except in one case the reports characterized the sample as extremely good. One correspondent made mention of insect pests, but was of opinion that the damage done was trifling. Late frosts and rusts were mentioned twice, and damage through wet weather in three reports. The winter-killing in this county was evidently not so serious nor so general as at first supposed. A destructive hail storm was referred to in one report. From Perth the reports were singularly varied. Out of seventeen reports eight were very favorable, seven medium (or perhaps a little below), and two were pronouncedly discouraging. A dozen correspondents made especial mention of the excellence of the sample, while but one reported any inferiority in this respect. One report mentioned the ravages of insects on a small scale, one referred to late frosts, two to rust, four to winter-killing (which was evidently very serious,) and two to damage done by cold and wet weather. The reports from Dufferin were few and unsatisfactory; they indicated, however, that the crop was light and the sample good. Late frost, winter-killing and wet weather were all referred to as having come in the way of the wheat growers of that county. Fourteen reports from Waterloo indicated an extremely good average there. Five of these reports were thoroughly favorable, three medium and but two positively unfavorable. Thirteen reports spoke in the highest terms of the sample, the berry being large, plump and fully matured. Six reports referred to fields that suffered from winter-killing. One correspondent mentioned weevil and another midge, two spoke of rust, one of wet weather and one of drouth. In the county of Wellington the reports indicated a condition varied according to locality, and these variations were in some instances extremely wide. Of nineteen reports nine were favorable, five medium or non-committal and five anything but assuring. Twelve correspondents agreed in reporting an excellent sample, while one pronounced the crop in his locality somewhat uneven in this respect. In one report the weevil was mentioned, and in two late frosts were charged with having damaged the crop. Rust, wet weather and winter-killing were referred to, but not generally. The reports from Middlesex were thirty-one in number, and, as in some of the other counties in this group, they indicated wide differences in the condition of the crop. Sixteen correspondents reported a good crop, nine a medium one and four a yield very much below the average. Nearly all referred to the sample as good; one mention only was made of insects, three of late frosts, seven of rust, five of drouth, four of winter-killing and two of the unfavorable influence of unseasonably cold weather. Altogether the harvest realized much better than was hoped for three months before, both in product and in quality. The period of commencing wheat cutting in this group of counties ranged all the way from July 10th to the 30th, the crop in Dufferin appearing to be particularly backward in this respect. In Middlesex, Waterloo, Oxford and Perth the average would probably fall on the 19th or 20th of July.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.—The crop in the Lake Ontario counties was much below an average, owing almost entirely to the bad winter. The August reports were nearly unanimous in describing the sample as unusually good and the fields free from both rust and insect pests; but over the whole group the average yield was very small. Only in the three eastern counties, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, was the wheat anything like a fair crop, and the reports from those counties were very favorable. In Prince Edward and Northumberland there appears to have been none of the wheat winter-killed, and only two correspondents mentioned damage by rust. In Durham the winter weather was a little more destructive. The correspondents in all three counties spoke in highest terms of the condition of the crop when harvested. In one or two townships July rain storms lodged the wheat, but did not cause much damage. "The best crop for years," "exceptionally good in yield and quality"—such were the reports from portions of Northumberland. Unfortunately for the farmers in those counties, however, they are wont to place little dependence on fall wheat, and their acreage was therefore small compared with that of the more westerly counties, where the crop was a bad failure. York and Ontario were the worst sufferers in this group, and along with Simcoe the worst in the Province. In York, out of a total of 52,575 acres sown, 15,847 acres were ploughed up in spring, or nearly one-third of the whole area. In Ontario 5,680 acres were ploughed up out of a total of 13,805, or over one-half. In the townships of Pickering, Scarborough and Uxbridge about seventy-five per cent. was ploughed up or re-sown with spring crops, and the surviving fields were estimated by some of the correspondents to yield only half an average crop. Slight damage to late grain by rust was reported from portions of Georgina, Etobicoke, King and Scarborough, in York; but apart from these there seems to have been a total absence of blight and pest, and the sample was generally very good. The remaining counties, from Peel to Lincoln, suffered less severely, but still the damage was great. All reported a heavy percentage killed by the winter frosts or the spring rains. The latter caused most of the destruction in Lincoln. In Peel about one-tenth and in Halton nearly one-eighth of the wheat was ploughed up; in the other two counties the percentage was very much smaller. Peel townships reported from one-third to three-fourths of an average crop, and Halton from one-third to one-half on the surviving fields. Three townships in Wentworth reported two-thirds of an average and two reported one-half. Lincoln gave about the same return as Wentworth. Not more than six correspondents in all four counties mentioned rust or insects, and in each instance the damage was scarcely noticeable. The sample was almost invariably good.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.—The area of land sown in fall wheat in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties is generally very small, and the acreage sown in 1885 was less than usual, owing apparently to unfavorable weather at seeding time.

Winter-killing or injury by severe frosts in spring was very generally complained of, especially in the more easterly counties, but the damage from these causes was proportionately less than in some counties farther west. The growing season was very favorable to the development of the crop, and up to nearly harvest time the promise was good. There was too great a rainfall, however, for harvest weather, and the grain was not saved in as good condition as in the western counties.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—In the East Midland counties the fall wheat crop was much the best in yield and quality that has been reaped for several years. The returns from Hastings, Victoria and Peterboro' were practically unanimous as to the healthy development of the grain, its freedom from insect enemies and rust, the excellence of the sample, and the fine condition in which most of it was housed. In Haliburton the reports were scarcely less favorable, though, of course, the acreage sown was not very large. Regret was frequently expressed by correspondents that a larger area was not sown in fall wheat. An occasional report mentioned that the crop was slightly winter-killed, but the effects were only visible in shortened straw, or thinness in patches, and they were more than balanced by the heads being unusually large and well filled, and the grain plump and bright. On some exposed patches from which the snow was blown during the winter the crop was not up to the general high average, but like the other adverse influences in the East Midland counties these cases were few and far between. As for rust or insects, there was absolutely no mention of them in the reports. Harvesting began early, and as the weather was favorable the great bulk of the crop was safely housed. Labor was abundant and cheap, and the services of the self-binder were availed of more largely than in any previous year.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—The quantity of fall wheat grown in the northern districts was small, but where tried the crop was fairly successful. A few reports, spread over most of the districts, mention winter-killing. The crop was generally well saved and gave a fair yield.

FROM THE MAY REPORT (MAY 15).

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Wheat is only a middling crop; on clay it suffered much by frosts; the injury may be rated at 33⅓ per cent., but no wheat has been ploughed up.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Wheat is poor; on low lands it was drowned out, and on sandy knolls the fly has killed it; when the snow melted the water could not get off, and so drowned it. Hesian fly has done harm in some places. Some wheat has been ploughed up.

Geo. Little, Sandwich East, Essex: Fall wheat in general looks well; on light, mucky ground there is some injury; I think the worms worked on it. No wheat has been ploughed up.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: Wheat is fairly good; it is winter-killed more or less on very light loamy soil, but on heavy clay or gravel it is very good; I know of only one field, and that is over the town-line in Sandwich East, which has been destroyed by insects. Have heard of no ploughing up.

A. W. Cohoe, Rochester, Essex: Wheat is forward but thin; appearances are fair on sand, but the crop is light on clay. A third of the crop has been injured by weather, and a small area has been ploughed up.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury East, Kent: Fall wheat on the whole looks well, the exception being in the case of that sown upon sandy land, which has suffered a little from frost. On clay soil it has stood the winter remarkably well.

Matthew Martin, Tilbury East, Kent: Wheat in some localities will be below an average. It is best on clay soils and poorest on sandy. The last heavy fall of snow, about the 6th April, injured it badly, and the very hot weather immediately after seemed to scald it.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Pretty good, but wheat has been better on light soil than on clay; more or less destroyed where water lodged, and some fields have been ploughed up.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: In this neighborhood wheat is generally poor; not likely to be half a crop. Snow storm of 6th April is thought to have done some damage.

John Tissiman, Raleigh, Kent: Wheat prospects are middling; much better on clay lands than on light. The crop was somewhat injured by frosts while uncovered by snow, but I have not heard of any wheat having been ploughed up.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Very thin; about half a crop. On heavy clay it is much better than on sand or loam; none looked well when snow went off. The cut worm seems to be doing much harm. No land ploughed up in this neighborhood. Continuous cropping with wheat is the chief cause of failure here; it is sown till a bad failure occurs.

Wm. Clarke, Aldborough, Elgin: Will not average over half a crop in my neighborhood; March frosts and over-cropping are the principal causes of failure; no wheat ploughed up.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Fall wheat looks well, and is very far advanced for the season. It has done best on heavy clay and in sheltered places. There has been considerable killed in spots by water standing and freezing. No land ploughed up.

George A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: The wheat crop is fair. On low, undrained soils the plant is badly perished, but on high, warm, well fallowed soils it is extra good. Very little wheat has been ploughed up.

Albert Gilbert, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Only about sixty per cent. of an average crop, but better on heavy loam or clayey soil. The crop was badly killed on light soils. A considerable quantity was killed by ice in the winter, and some was smothered by the heavy fall of snow in the early part of April. No wheat has been ploughed up.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Wheat is not as good as last season. On high land it promises well, but on low lands the wet condition of soil, owing to frequent rains, is affecting it adversely. It was winter-killed in exposed spots, owing to hard freezing weather and lack of snow during January and February. No wheat land has been broken up.

Herbert Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Good, and remarkably sound. Promises above an average crop; but is better on well drained upland, such as sand and loamy soils, than on level clay requiring ridging. It was injured somewhat by water in furrows and low spots freezing in early spring; also by spindling up too rapidly during a warm spell without rain that followed the frost coming out of the ground. No ploughing up.

L. N. Collver, Townsend, Norfolk: As a whole, not above half a crop. The ice with which the bare ground was covered for some time seemed to smother out the wheat and clover, and the vast amount of water with which it was more or less covered after the big snow storm in April drowned out considerable more. No ploughing up.

William Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Crop somewhat damaged by winter; about a quarter killed; better on light land; very little ploughing up.

J. R. Smith, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Very poor; not more than one-third crop; on low lands it is best. Injury was done by ice and frosts. About one-twentieth of fall wheat area has been re-sown with spring crops.

Joel Misener, Moulton, Haldimand: Not good; badly winter-killed; on sandy soils or clay loam it cannot be one-third of a crop. Damage is wholly by ice and frosts. Some ploughing up, but not much, as farmers sow on timothy and clover.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Crop very bad, but heavy clay and dry soils are the best. Frost the first three days of March cooked the wheat; quite a lot is being ploughed up, and eighty per cent. in this locality should be.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: Fair appearance on rolling land but very poor on low land; injury done by night frosts and day thaws in early winter; much ploughed up or to be ploughed up for barley.

Chas. Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: Wheat crop good, especially on clay soils; late sown wheat seems to have suffered; no ploughing up.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland: Wheat looks well; better than usual, and is good on all soils; no injury whatever has been done by winter or insects. I planted wheat as late as 10th October in 1885 on land well top-dressed—about sixteen or eighteen loads well rotted barn-yard manure per acre, and it now looks A1.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Wheat promises a fair crop; it is good on sandy upland, but on clay and clay loam poor; snow and ice did no injury, but the Hessian fly in some places has done considerable harm; no ploughing up.

John Graus, Sombra, Lambton: On manured land wheat has made a fine growth and looks well, but good deal has been sown on exhausted soil and cannot amount to much. Some has been sown on secon sod and the wire-worm has done much damage, still there is none likely to be ploughed up.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton: The general condition very discouraging; very much hurt on the hig as well as on the low lands. The failure apparently is due to absence of snow in February and March and the alternate freezing and thawing in those months. A considerable area has been ploughed up, an more may as well be. There was no rain since the last fall of snow to do any good till May 9th. One quarter of the crop in this vicinity is injured. Early sown wheat has escaped with slight injury. I believ the bulk of the fall wheat should be sown on or before September 10th.

W. G. Willoughby, Brooke, Lambton: Very good; not much difference on soils, but crop rathe better on clay than on loam; lacked rain until lately. In low undrained places the crop is damaged somewhat by frost; no ploughing up.

John L. Wilson, Enniskillen, Lambton: On the average not more than half a crop, but some very fin fields. A large area looks poor, the wire-worm having been at work. Winter rather hard on wheat whic had not a good start in the fall. A considerable area has been ploughed up.

Henry Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton: Very good generally, but early sown is not bad. The dr windy weather this spring has done harm, and a good deal has been injured by the wire-worm. A larg area has been ploughed up.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton: On good soil looks well; on wet or poor land somewhat damaged in March. None ploughed up; the growing showery weather has helped it. The yield will probably be above he average.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Poor; a good deal ploughed up. After the heavy snow storm of April 5th a very bright hot sun on the 7th and following days seemed to do more harm by scalding than any other cause.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Fully seventy-five per cent. of wheat may be said to have been winter-killed. A good deal will be ploughed up, and a great deal more will be left that will not pay for he work.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Generally below the average; some fields look very well where it was put in early on well drained land, otherwise it is badly winter-killed; on sandy or light soil it is very poor, one-third injured by winter frost, there being but very little snow to protect it. Crop has made good progress lately.

Hector Reid, Stanley, Huron: On the whole good; very good on properly drained land, but on wet and thin and spindly. Within the last three weeks rain has injured wheat on undrained land.

G. W. Holman, Usborne, Huron: Good average crop; better on high rolling land than on flat or low and; heavy clay loam best. In several places it was killed in spots, mostly on low flat land; I think it was tilled too late and did not get good root; early wheat far better than late. In some cases I think the cut worm has done damage.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Generally a fair crop. Wheat put in early on land in good condition is magnificent, but the seed sown late or in soil not drained naturally or otherwise looks rather patchy.

George Hood, Morris, Huron: The yield promises to be from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. I can't positively assign a reason for fall wheat going back as it visibly has, but think that the fine, dry, hot weather that followed the slight frosts we had tended to kill the plants whose roots were somewhat heaved.

G. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: Generally good; better than for several years. It is very poor where the land is low and wet. It has been injured in spots where the snow lay deep; also a little by ice where it was frozen close to the ground in February. Probably two or three per cent. will be ploughed up.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: Not very good, about one-half killed. On high dry ground, where sown early, very good. The Hessian fly injured a few fields last fall.

Edwin Gaunt, West Wawanosh, Huron: Fall wheat looks well generally. A small percentage was injured by frosts in April, especially on wet and undrained lands, and the succeeding heavy rains have not favored its prospects; but on light lands with open subsoil, or where lands are well underdrained, fall wheat looks grand.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: Very fair prospects of an average crop. There has been rather too much rain for the crop.

Thomas Wilson, Huron, Bruce: The general condition is good; much better than for years past. On heavy clay land the crop is the best, and has suffered the least from winter-killing. Some injury has been done by rain on flat undrained land, but very little by frost.

J. B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Fall wheat is good, both early and late sowing, but best on rolling and open soils; clay and low lands not so good. Very little injury from snow; low spots were killed out by ice; the formation of ice is what mostly kills the winter wheat in this locality.

Wm. McIntosh, Arran, Bruce: Fall wheat as a whole appears to be above the average, but in almost every field, whatever the soil, it suffers more in small patches than in a general thinning out. No ploughing up.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Crop variable; very good on rolling clay in good heart, but on low land very poor. Winter did little harm, but though the weather has apparently been favorable this spring, wheat has not done as well as usual.

M. J. Norris, Eastnor, Bruce: Fall wheat in some places has been considerably damaged, but where it has been sheltered it is very fair.

George Clarke, Collingwood and Euphrasia, Grey: Generally poor, with occasional good fields; heavy clay best. Wheat looked well when the snow went away, but it has died away since for some reason which I cannot explain. It may have been ice in winter that weakened the plant, and that the cold north-east winds, of which we have had much, proved too trying for plants weakened by ice in winter. I think there will be a large percentage ploughed up.

Geo. B. Bristow, Osprey, Grey: Not very promising at present, especially on low and wet soils, but there will be very little ploughed up. Ice did most of the injury.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The general condition of fall wheat in this township is better than for years past, both on clay and light soils. No ploughing up.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Fall wheat in this township is below the average. It is looking pretty well on light soil. When the snow disappeared it looked well but suffered badly afterwards by frost and wet. No doubt a considerable quantity will be ploughed up.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Half a crop; ice formed in parts of fields toward spring as solid as plank and the wheat was killed.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: On high land well drained and land that was summer fallowed out of sod the crop is good. About a quarter of the crop was injured by snow and ice, and much is ploughed up or will be.

Henry Byers, Normanby, Grey: Rather poor, but no ploughing up. Wheat in this neighborhood is very patchy and looks very poor in a great many fields at present. It appears to be getting worse all the time.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: There is here and there a moderately good field, but the general appearance is very patchy. Round the fences where the snow lay deep and on sheltered spots it is all good, and also on high spots where it drifted bare. There was one day's heavy rain in February and another in March, and every depression was filled with water. It then froze hard at night in all these depressions. The wheat is smothered out. No wheat has been ploughed up.

Duncan McKenzie, Proton, Grey: Good; never saw it look better. All the fall wheat here is on clay loam.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: The worst for many years; killed out to a great extent on all soils. Just a little is left along the fences and in sheltered places. I never saw so general a ploughing up.

James Robertson, Flos, Simcoe: Fall wheat a total failure on all kinds of soil. Ninety per cent. has been ploughed up.

R. C. Hipwell, Medonte, Simcoe: Almost a total failure. About seven-eighths will be ploughed up. It came from under the snow all right, but the frost and cold winds completely killed it, except where sheltered on the west and north by bush.

Thomas S. McLeod, Oro, Simcoe: Very bad; killed out badly on all soils. It came out well when the snow went off, but has suffered severely since. More than two-thirds has been ploughed up, and what is left will be very poor.

Arch. Thomson, Orillia and Matchedash, Simcoe: Fall wheat in this locality on dry sharp soil looks well, but on clay soils is poor and partly killed out with the ice and frosts in the spring. There are some fields ploughed up but to no great extent.

Charles Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: The rain is damaging the wheat at present, as what is left is scalding. Fully fifty per cent. has been ploughed up, and what is left is not more than half a crop, excepting in a few fields that were protected by woods, and there the wheat crop is good.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Poorest crop in thirty years. In January the snow went off the wheat; very hard frost followed and no snow fell for some time. Then the wheat was well covered up till March; came out well browned in the leaf but healthy at the roots. Owing to mild weather with heavy rains the ground became very wet; hard frost set in, with hot sun in the day time toward the end of March, and killed the wheat out. A good many ploughed up from one to forty acres on some farms in this part. Every farm has some wheat ploughed up, and there is not one-third to reap that was sown.

Thomas McCabe, Adjala, Simcoe: Not half a crop. On light land, not too rolling, wheat is all that could be desired, but on high rolling land where exposed it is badly winter-killed, and on heavy clay land, except where sheltered or well drained, it is very poor. Wheat was injured to some little extent. In some localities it is as yellow as if ripe.

T. Beckton, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall wheat will be an average crop if nothing happens to injure it. Wire-worm has destroyed an eighth part.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Generally looking well, though somewhat patchy. Late sown wheat has a poor appearance. The half killed patches in my opinion were caused by the dry scorching weather we had in March, but some think that the heavy snow in April and the dry hot weather that followed were the causes. No ploughing up.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: The hot spell in April did more harm than any of the winter conditions.

John Dixon, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Very poor on all soils; injured greatly by frost and rain and an insect. Nearly one-third has been ploughed up.

Jas. Fisher, London, Middlesex: Some fine crops of wheat and some very bad; on an average it is a fine looking crop. The last snow storm spotted some very fine fields. None being ploughed up.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Some excellent fields, but many poor ones. The injury seems to have been done by the rains and hot weather this spring, as it come out well from the winter. None ploughed up.

Wm. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: The fall wheat came out from under the snow about the same as it went in last November. In this locality it is all that can be desired so far; to the north of here I have seen several fields badly injured by wire-worm, but otherwise good.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich South, Oxford: Not very good; on clay it is killed out worse than on sand. The heavy snow of April 6th did injury. A little wheat has been ploughed up.

M. & W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: Hardly an average crop; quite patchy, and in many places the plant is small and weakly. Best on light or well drained soils, but has been injured by frosts in spring on clay or wet land. Ice was very injurious during February and first of March, especially on low lying fields. Very little has been ploughed up.

Robert Leake, East Oxford, Oxford: All the harm was done by ice in midwinter. Hilly fields are much better than flat ones; soil has not made much difference.

Jos. Sifton, North Oxford, Oxford: Except in rare cases it looks very poor; much was winter-killed, but every field in this vicinity is badly killed in spots by the ice. Some has been ploughed up, but not much, people thinking that half a crop of wheat would pay better than anything else.

Donald H. McKay, Nissouri East, Oxford: The crop is very poor. Early sown wheat on fallows will not average over half a crop. Fall rains did harm, and the Hessian fly is adding to the injury. Much wheat has been ploughed up.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: Fall wheat looks very promising on land naturally dry, but on low land it is very poor. Probably a twentieth part of the crop has been injured by weather. Very little has been ploughed up.

David Beamer, Burford, Brant: Fall wheat is generally poor. Ice and cold water lying on the surface of the land have caused the damage.

James H. Smith, Oakland, Brant: The crop is bad; nearly half of it has been killed, and in some places more than half. No wheat has been ploughed up in this township.

William Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: Some well drained fields free from black soil never looked better, but two-thirds of the crop is only "very middling."

James Spence, Blanshard, Perth: Not very good generally, except where sown early. Snow banks and melting snow and rain, freezing in low spots have done most of the injury.

Thomas Steele, Downie, Perth: Very good; above an average. It has been injured a little by rain on low land, as the spring has been rather wet.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: When the snow went off the wheat had a fine appearance, but heat and rains in April changed its condition, and on heavy clay soils it became brown, spotted and decaying from day to day until many fields have a sad appearance.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Generally good in this township, but it has suffered somewhat from rain and the hot sun. An average crop is looked for.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: Generally in fair condition. The crop has suffered on low ground and on all clay soil which has not been underdrained by heavy rains, it having rained almost every day since April 24th, and the weather is still unsettled.

Thomas J. Knox, Elma, Perth: Early in April the wheat was good, but of late the rains have done a good deal of damage on low lands. Work is very backward.

Thomas Maguire, Wallace, Perth: Wheat not good generally—patchy. The crop has been going back ever since the hot weather of 15th to 23rd of April. I look for a crop of 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Fall wheat will be little over half a crop, from exposure during the winter, and especially on low grounds from too much water in spring. Portions have been ploughed up on low land, and possibly about one-third will be on wet land when it gets sufficiently dry for the work to be done.

Alexander Kerr, Pilkington, Wellington: Generally fair crop; some fields very good, but low parts are killed out by ice. More than the usual area of fall wheat has been sown.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington: Wheat looked well when the snow went away, but a great deal of rain, with warm weather, has scalded it; not much will be ploughed up, but the crop will be thin.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Prospects are for a full average crop, except in low wet land or where water lay in March. No ploughing up.

John Snyder, Wilmot, Waterloo: Fall wheat is generally fair, and well advanced. Ice has done most damage; an occasional field has suffered through worms.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Wheat very patchy on all soils, owing probably to ice. I know of only thirteen acres having been ploughed up.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: Very promising where not damaged in the winter; all soils suffered alike. The damage, which amounts to one-fourth the crop, was done by ice. Some fields have been ploughed up and re-sown.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin: A good crop on dry land, but on low lands drowned out. Very little has been ploughed up.

William Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Fall wheat very poor; about one-third will be ploughed up. There will not be more than one-half crop. The wet spring has done much damage.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat not winter-killed, looks remarkably well on the clay. Much wheat was injured by frost. In places the early sown fall wheat on clay or loam was injured by the wire or cut worm early in the fall.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Ten per cent. will average a full crop where the land is sheltered; fifty per cent. half a crop, and forty per cent. one-fourth of a crop. Ice and alternate freezing and thawing the chief causes of failure. No ploughing up, but some re-sowing of spring wheat.

Isaac A. Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln: The general condition is not very good—most fields containing many bare spots. Ice and hard frost on bare ground caused the greatest part of the damage.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: A very good crop; better on heavy than on sandy soil; injured on the latter by April rain. No ploughing up.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Rather poor; about two-thirds a proper stand. The injury is from winter-killing at the root or freezing to death, hence it is worse on light land. There has also been too much wet this spring where land is not underdrained. None ploughed up.

W. Ptolemy, Binbrook, Wentworth: Where sheltered by woods wheat is in fine condition. From one-third to one-half of late sown wheat is gone, on high land from frost, on low ground by the floods in spring.

William McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat not over three-fourths of the crop it was last year. Too much rain for low or level land. Will be some ploughing up.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Fall wheat a failure; a few fields are fair. The injury was caused by the severe cold when the ground was bare; the wet is doing some damage now. About half the wheat has been ploughed up; more would but the land is too wet.

John Jewitt, Chinguacousy, Peel: Very poor crop. About one-half should be ploughed up around here; but a half crop of fall wheat is generally better than a spring crop.

Thomas Swinarton, Albion, Peel: I don't think it can average more than two-thirds of a crop under the most favorable circumstances. Ice did harm. About five per cent. has been ploughed up.

Arch. McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Fall wheat never escaped winter frost better. All who sowed fall wheat anticipate a heavy crop.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Not one good field of fall wheat in this township. Three-fourths of the wheat is ploughed up, and what is left is miserable. I have never seen fall wheat so universally injured.

John A. Patterson, Scarboro', York: Very bad; nearly all killed by ice and frost. Ploughed up in this locality.

Simpson Rennie, Markham, York: Fall wheat nearly all winter-killed. About five-sixths of the land re-sown with spring grain.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: A poor crop. Nearly one-fourth has been ploughed up, and there will be more if the weather is not warmer and drier. There is a streak of land along the north side of King which seems to be favored. Travellers say it looks the best they have seen.

R. M. VanNorman, North Gwillimbury, York: There will not be more than one-third of a crop throughout the township.

George Evans, Jr., Georgina, York: Very bad on level clay lands, almost completely killed; on sandy soil, especially where lying to the south or in sheltered places, it is fair. Bare ground, with severe frost, caused most of the injury. Two-thirds ploughed up or re-sown.

Joseph Monkhouse, Pickering, Ontario: Nearly a total failure. Four-fifths ploughed up and re-sown with barley. Everywhere winter-killed, except on a small tract of newly cleared land.

Charles Calder, Whitby, Ontario: At least one-third of the wheat ploughed up, and about one-half of what is left will not be half a crop.

James McCullough, Jr., Uxbridge, Ontario: Nearly all killed, and ploughed it up for barley. The soil is mostly of a light loam, and want of shelter, the forests of early years being cut down, seems to be the cause of failure.

John Christie, Reach, Ontario: A good crop; very little injury from winter conditions; best on loamy soils, well sheltered from north-west winds; none ploughed up.

James Leask, Scott, Ontario: Fall wheat does not look well, being killed out in spots by ice on flat land and exposure to cold on high land. I have not seen a whole field ploughed up, but almost every field is sown in patches.

Lafayette Weller, Scott, Ontario: A poor crop; considerable spring wheat has been drilled in without ploughing on the fall wheat.

E. Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: A bad crop on low land; where the snow has lain the longest it is the best; frost and rain in early spring did damage. A great part of the fall wheat land has been ploughed up for spring crop.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: A good crop on all soils; it has not sustained injury from any cause.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham; Some patches have been ploughed up, but on the whole fall wheat is a good crop.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Fall wheat has never been better in forty years.

Wm. Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: The winter and spring having been favorable for fall wheat, it could not look better than it does.

E. A. Mallory, M.D., Percy, Northumberland: Very good and well forward. Not at all injured except on very low land, where the water covered the crop for a considerable time; but in this township fall wheat is not usually sown on very low land.

George N. Rose, North Marysburg, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is looking well. In some places the leaves are turning yellow, I think through some insect, but I do not think the damage will amount to anything.

J. C. Conger, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is generally good, having been well covered through the winter.

A. J. Brooks, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A good crop; on high land some winter-killed, but on low land it is very good.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: As a general thing fall wheat on all soils has wintered in fine condition, suffering very little.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat is extra good; some low places injured by wet.

Robert Cooke, Bedford, Frontenac: Fall wheat looks well; best on low level land.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Fall wheat is in a fair condition. It appears best on clay or sandy soil.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: General condition good, the best for a number of years, and is equally good on all soils.

John C. Stafford, rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville: Where sowed early it looks well. It is good on sandy and loamy soils when sowed early, but on clay ground somewhat injured by frost or ice, and is about half an average crop.

Alexander Buchanan, South Gower, Leeds and Grenville. Very little fall wheat sown round here, and what little there is was injured by ice.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: Fall wheat has done well on clay and gravel soils, well drained.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Fall wheat is in fairly good condition, but mostly injured on some soils by winter-killing and ice where unsheltered from winds.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Not much fall wheat is sown here, what was sown is greatly winter-killed by ice and frost.

Benj. McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: A good deal of the fall wheat is killed on new ground by the ice, some has been ploughed up.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark: Will be half a crop; I have seen some pieces that are sheltered from the north winds that look as well as I ever saw; but where this is not the case it was killed outright.

Robert Lawson, jr., Lanark, Lanark: Not very good, will not average half a crop; half-killed by frost and ice. Very little will be ploughed up, as half a crop of fall wheat is considered as good as a full crop of spring wheat.

Sidney Barclay, Ops, Victoria: Seventy per cent. of an average crop; was damaged by ice. About ten per cent. has been ploughed up.

John Campbell, Jr., Mariposa, Victoria: A fair crop; about twenty-five per cent. injured by frosts and ice. Very little has been ploughed up.

Amos Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: On the whole it never looked better, although not much sown. It can never be grown to advantage here till the land is underdrained.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Very good on dry or well drained lands, except on the tops of hills or where exposed to northwest winds. On wet or cold lands it is poor as usual. Much damage done both by exposure and by deep snow. About twenty-five per cent. will be ploughed up.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': Fall wheat is a very good crop.

M. McIntyre, Monaghan North, Peterboro': Fall wheat looks very well.

John Lang, Otonabee, Peterboro': A good crop; not one acre in twenty will be ploughed up.

Hugh Caldwell, Chandos, Peterboro': In first class condition; never saw it look better, but there is only 147 acres in fall wheat in Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: There is very little fall wheat sown here, but what there is looks remarkably well.

James Clare, Hungerford, Hastings: Fall wheat in this township has wintered well and has a great growth this spring; never saw a better prospect.

Wm. Watt, jr., Wollaston, Hastings: Very little fall wheat was sown, but what was sown looks well; the soil is sandy loam.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: Fall wheat is not good, it was frozen where the snow went off early. Some farmers have all their wheat ground to plough up.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Fall wheat is excellent, but very little has been sown.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma: Fall wheat is looking well; not much has been sown, and that only on light land.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT (AUG. 2.)

P. J. Freeman, Rochester, Essex: A good deal was winter-killed, but that which escaped has done well, and although in some places thin on the ground has ripened well, and will turn out well when threshed.

Dan. Stewart, Tilbury W., Essex: The Michigan Amber was injured by the midge in this locality; other late sown wheat rather thin on the ground, but grain of good quality. All got into stack and barn in good condition, and a number have threshed. Self-binders are getting more common; labor supply good.

Wm. Millen, Gosfield, Essex: Mostly all hurt with midge or weevil, especially Egyptian and such varieties, but Scott and Seneca were not injured. Excellent weather and condition good. Plenty of laborers; not many self-binders in use.

E. B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: In low places wheat much injured and worthless on account of cold winds and freezing. Only slightly injured by rust. The condition at harvesting was good, but the wheat ripened very unevenly; quality good. Sufficient labor and to spare. Self-binders were used almost to the exclusion of all other labor. Wages about $1 *per diem*.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: The wheat crop is rather light in straw; it was injured by winter frosts and summer drought, but the head is well filled and the berry good. The crop was cut a little green, but has been secured in good condition.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Wheat was got in in good condition. The weather was cool and the grain ripened slowly, and is good and plump. It will turn out well for the straw.

F. B. Stew5rt, Raleigh, Kent: Good average, and excellent quality; plump and no appearance of rust. Laborers plentiful at $1.25 per day, with dinner. Self-binders quite common.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: I do not think it was injured any since last April, but on the contrary the weather was very favorable. What, in my opinion, hurt the crop was want of snow and very frosty weather followed by a thaw, coating the fields with ice. In spring we had cold rains, frequently accompanied by a great deal of cold, bleak east wind. This prevented the soil from getting warm and dry when it should. No perceptible injury by insects or rust. Fall wheat secured all right; grain good and plump. Labor supply ample; self-binders numerous; harvest wages $1.25 to $1.50 a day and board, and about $23 a month with board and lodging.

Wm. Clarke, Aldboro', Elgin: Fall wheat on poor soil badly winter-killed; on good soil an extra heavy crop; straw bright, grain plump and good.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: The Democrat wheat, the principal kind sown around here, is plump and good. It received little or no injury since the winter. The Martin Amber is late in ripening, and was struck with rust; the top of the heads did not fill. The bulk of the wheat crop is in the barn; the quality of the grain is excellent. Self-binders are coming into general use and are working pretty well.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Fall wheat was completely waterlogged in April, and only well drained or high and rolling lands have good crops. All low lying fields are very poor. No insects, rust or other blight affected the crop. The quality will be number one. Labor supply plentiful, and self-binders thicker than grasshoppers. Wages about $1.50 per day, and about $18 for six or eight months.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Wheat was badly winter-killed, but the favorable weather helped it to recover a good deal. There will be an average of about fifteen bushels per acre. Wheat will be a good sample. Rain has retarded hauling in, but I think has done no injury. Plenty of labor; wages about $1.25 per day; very few binders used.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand; Commenced to cut fall wheat on the 19th July; it will only be half a crop—say twelve bushels per acre; cause, winter-killing. The sample is good. Some is in the barn, but the most of it still in the shock. There is so much grass in it that it takes quite a while to dry out. When wheat is winter-killed grass and rubbish will grow.

John Bradford, Dunn, Haldimand: Fall wheat is a very good berry, but is badly winter-killed. Any fields that were sheltered by bush are a good average crop. Began cutting July 16th.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: Somewhat injured by spring frost and rain on low land, but a good, plump berry, and where plentifully manured and early sown on well drained soil a most abundant yield. No injury by the weather, rust, insects or other causes. Self-binders used everywhere with the greatest satisfaction, making the labor supply more easy. Wages one dollar with board.

John McFarlane, Sarnia, Lambton: Fall wheat looked poor early in the summer, but picked up wonderfully and on the whole has been a fair crop, with some excellent fields. The grain is a fine sample.

E. Bowlby, Brooke, Lambton: No harm to the crop during the summer except that one kind called the Sifton seemed to be blighted; supposed to be caused by too much dry, hot weather.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Fall wheat is of the very finest quality—plump and large—and will yield as much per acre as in any former year; possibly in many cases as much as 40 bushels per acre.

Andrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton: The wheat crop in this neighborhood is generally good in quality, but as much was destroyed during winter and early spring the average yield will be rather low. All is now secured.

Alfred Carr, East Wawanosh, Huron: Fall wheat is a very uneven crop this year; some extra heavy and some very poor. A good deal was badly winter-killed and quite a percentage was badly eaten by Hessian fly, which was prevalent in the fall. I have seen some crops completely broken down at the first and second joint when headed out.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: Fall wheat thin on the ground, but well filled. It received no injury from any source except an insect that worked at the joint, but did not injure it to any extent.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron: Fall wheat this year will be a good crop in almost every case where it has had any chance in soil and cultivation. Some late fields will be affected a little by rust and a few are injured by the joint worm. A large part of the crop is saved in good condition.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Fall wheat generally a fine crop, well filled; rusted where winter-killed, but not to the same extent as some years.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: Injured by weevil or grub eating at the lower joint, causing the stalk to fall. A good deal of rust has appeared.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Crop excellent; the best we have had for three years; will average 30 bushels; not injured by rust or other causes.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The fall wheat has not suffered from the weather. The Clawson wheat is badly broken down by a worm about the lowest joint of the straw.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey: Fall wheat, where not winter-killed to make it thin, will be an abundant crop. What is late will be touched with rust, a very little.

J. M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: Fall wheat has improved greatly since last report to the Bureau. It has tillered nicely; the heads are long and are well filled with grain of a good sample.

Robert Dunlop, Euphrasia, Grey: The fall wheat is of a good quality. In some places a little injury was done by spring frosts. No damage was sustained in any other way.

H. McRae, Bentinck, Grey: The fall wheat is not injured by weather, but is seriously injured by weevil or some other insect in the lower joint of the straw, causing one-third of it to fall. It is otherwise in good condition.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fall wheat that escaped the effects of winter is good, with large heads and good sample, though it is somewhat straggled and broken down at the root, possibly caused by the ground being too loose and dry.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: Fall wheat is very patchy, ripening unevenly. There is no rust. An insect has cut the grain in some fields pretty badly, just above the ground.

W. R. Rombough, Normanby, Grey: Fall wheat is only about half a crop, and is badly injured by the Hessian fly. There is very little rust. The sample is good.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: The fall wheat was badly winter-killed and only remains in small patches around the fences, two or three acres in a patch. It looks very promising, with a splendid berry.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: There is very little fall wheat in the township. Nearly all that was sown was winter-killed. What little there is is just being harvested. The straw is bright, and the grain a good sample.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Fall wheat harvesting commenced about the 20th July. The sample is good, but there is not much grain. There is some to cut yet, which is rusted and will not be a good sample. In some places there is an insect attacking the joint.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Fall wheat was very generally winter-killed in all this section. I never saw so much ploughed up before. What wheat did survive was good and full. No injury to crops except a little from late frosts.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Owing to dry, cold winds early in the season, and drought later on, the fall wheat on the whole is very light and considerably below an average. The fields are very patchy.

A. Sharp, Delaware, Middlesex: The wheat is a fair crop, but some late pieces on low lands were injured by rust and some by spring and summer frosts—not, however, to any great extent. Cutting commenced 12th July and the crop was saved in good condition. The quality of the grain is good.

J. A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Fall wheat is harvested in good condition and is threshing out a fine sample. On clay lands the return is 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, but what the general average will be it is impossible to estimate. Perhaps 20 bushels will be about it, as we always hear of the good returns and seldom hear of the failures; those who have large returns like to tell it, while the others are silent. Winter-killing was the prime cause of failure; the weather for ripening was all that could be desired.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall wheat has improved much since my last report, and I think my own will run 25 bushels or more per acre, half-killed patches included. Wheat has received very little damage from weather or insects, and it has been harvested and secured in excellent condition. The quality of straw and grain is first-class.

J. Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: A pretty fair crop, only I think it ripened rather soon, owing to the dry weather. On the whole it is a great deal better than I thought it would be in the spring, and is nearly all harvested in this locality.

E. H. Brown, East Nissouri, Oxford: Only half a crop; it was injured by frost in spring, rust affected it more or less, and it ripened unevenly.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: The wheat looks well and is all harvested in good condition. The sample is good and plump, and the crop will average, by appearance through the township, 27 bushels per acre.

William Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: Fall wheat is a fair crop and will average about 22 bushels per acre, I think; the grain is plump and good.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fall wheat has greatly improved since the May report was sent in. At that time it looked like a three-quarters crop, but now I can safely say it will be a full average of beautiful, plump grain—free from rust and for the most part from insect pests.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Fall wheat was badly hurt by ice, frosts and water last winter, but what was left promises to turn out well to the straw and will be far better than we expected. Some late wheat is a little burnt with rust, and I noticed a little midge, but not enough to hurt the crops. Cutting commenced about 20th July.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Harvest began about 19th July. The wheat has done very well, considering the severe winter and the appearance of the crop in early spring. The straw is much shorter than last year, which lessens the labor of harvesting and threshing. The heads are large and well filled.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Fall wheat on dry drained land is a fair crop, but where the land is low it was injured to a considerable extent by winter-freezing and recently by rust. Cutting began here about 15th July and the grain is nearly all cut now. Binders are all the go.

William Lang, Downie, Perth: Fall wheat is generally good here and has been saved in splendid condition. Democrat and Boyer have done well, and I believe there are some good fields of Martin Amber.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Fall wheat was partly injured by the spring weather and continued spotted and thin. The green spots are a little rusty and the Hessian fly has done a little harm, but the yield will not be affected much. Cutting commenced about the 22nd of July, and became general about the 27th. It has been raining more or less every day since the 25th, but if the wheat can be got in dry it will pass for No. 1.

W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: Generally very good and much better than was expected early in the spring. The quality of the grain is first rate, though it ripened very uneven owing to some being injured by winter frosts and other causes; no injury by rust or insects. Many fields will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Cutting commenced about 26th July and the crop is being secured in fine condition.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Better than for four or five years; even on late fields the wheat is very well filled. No insect pests and no rust to hurt the wheat of any account; enough rain to suit nicely, and cool nights have been the very life of it.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: The wheat in this township has turned out well, except the late sown on low mucky land, which is affected some by rust. Cutting began on 20th July, and will be finished this week. Every man with 200 acres has a binder, and wages are not so high as last year.

Thomas Mitchell, North Dumfries, Waterloo: The wheat is very good where not winter-killed. It is almost free from rust, but there is more midge than we have had for years. Cutting commenced about 15th July, and the crop has been secured in fine order. The quality of the grain is much better than last year.

John Cornelius, East Garafraxa, Dufferin: The fall wheat is not an average crop in this locality. It was greatly damaged by ice, and will not average more than ten bushels to the acre.

H. McDougall, East Luther, Dufferin: The wheat is a good sample, but light in many places. Although the crop wintered well, the wet and cold spring destroyed much of it, so that some fields were ploughed up and sown to barley late in the spring.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Fall wheat has improved, but ripens unevenly by reason of the frost in winter. There will be considerable shrunk wheat, as rust is affecting the late grain.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fall wheat was frozen badly in winter, but what was left came on well, and will yield from half to two-thirds of a good crop. It is all secured in excellent condition.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The fall wheat was badly winter-killed—more than we thought in the spring. It ripened very unevenly. Some spots are quite green, while others are dead ripe, which will affect the sample.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Much of the fall wheat was badly winter-killed, leaving it in many places scarcely thick enough for half a crop. What was left seems to have filled pretty well, and escaped injury from any cause. Part of it has been secured in very good condition, though probably more than half of it is still in the field.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat in this locality will be near an average crop, having greatly improved since the May report. Rust did little or no harm. Fields ripened unevenly, so that some of the wheat was too ripe before the rest was fit to cut.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: What wheat escaped the terrible winter has done well, and will be a good sample. I notice an insect eating the kernel after it is ripe.

Alex. McLaren, Caledon, Peel: Fall wheat was winter-killed at least twenty-five per cent. The balance has come in in good condition and yield, but late.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat was injured a good deal by frosts in the early spring. I should judge that one-third would be cultivated and put in for spring crop. What was left has picked up well. The quality of the grain is good.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Fall wheat was badly winter-killed. What little was left came on fairly well and was not otherwise injured except by rust on late grain. The quality is good.

John Beasley, King, York: Fall wheat was not injured by the summer weather. Some fields were partially killed out in winter, but I have never seen wheat recuperate and stool out better than it has this season. The grain is plump and bright.

Thomas Scott, North Gwillimbury, York: Fall wheat was very patchy, but it has filled well, and will yield largely for the amount of straw. The grain will be of good quality.

George Evans, Georgina, York: Fall wheat was badly winter-killed, a great deal being ploughed up or re-sown. What was left has done well, being well filled, and no rust or insects damaging it.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Fall wheat was badly winter-killed in this locality. The greater portion was ploughed up in spring. The grain was harvested in good condition.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: In new, fresh land fall wheat is a very good crop—as good as in former years. Other fields were ploughed up, and some that were left might as well have been ploughed. On the whole it will be about half a crop.

William J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Fall wheat is a good crop, very little affected by insects and none by rust. The crop is secured in good condition.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: The fall wheat in some places was badly killed in spring, but in others the crop is a fine one.

John Riddell, South Monaghan, Northumberland: Fall wheat is over an average crop—a large crop of straw. There was no rust or insect pest. Cutting commenced as early as the 10th July and was quite general by the 16th. The wheat shot up irregularly and ripened the same, yet the late is quite as good as the early, being plump and well filled.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: A very fine crop; quality and yield good; and I think nearly all secured without any injury from the rains we have had.

M. Morden, Brighton, Northumberland: Exceptionally good in yield and quality. The crop is about all secured in good condition.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Fall wheat has turned out a good crop, very little winter-killed, and not injured by insects or other causes. It has been saved in good condition, and the quality is good.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is looking well. Only a few farmers here grow it, but it gives good satisfaction this year to those who have it.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat harvesting commenced on the 20th of July. Grain plump and said to be the best crop ever raised in this township; but since harvesting commenced it has been very showery weather, so the greater part of the crop stands in shock in the fields.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox and Addington: Very little sown; quality good; not a heavy crop; injured by spring frosts. Harvesting commenced about the 19th of July.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Good, but little sown last autumn on account of wet, unfavorable weather.

David J. Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: Wheat harvested in favorable weather and what was sown is a good crop, and the quality of the grain No. 1.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Winter-killed in some places where not summer-fallowed, but of excellent quality and mostly all harvested in good condition.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Nearly all ploughed up in the spring. What was not ploughed up was very good.

A. Farlinger, Morrisburg, Dundas: Is turning out to be nearly an average crop.

R. Anderson, Cornwall, Stormont: A hail storm passed through the township on the 29th July from north-west to south-east, about three-quarters of a mile in width, and nearly destroyed all the grain and vegetable crops in its course. The quantity of fall wheat is small, but what there is is good.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: There is very little fall wheat here, but it is in good condition. It received no injury from bad weather, rust or insects.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: The fall wheat is badly winter-killed; what escaped looks well; no injury.

John Carter, Brougham, Renfrew: Not much grown. What is grown this year looks well, and I believe it would be a better paying crop than spring wheat.

Patrick Corley, South Sherbrooke, Lanark: Fall wheat was injured in some spots by the January thaw, but it is a very fair crop, and the quality of the grain was very good.

John H. Fraser, Drummond, Lanark: Fall wheat is good where not winter-killed. Slightly injured by frost in spring, and by rust. Most of it is secured in good condition. The grain is good.

John Westlake, Eldon, Victoria: Fall wheat is all cut, and is the finest crop grown here for years. It was not so thick on the ground as in some years, but it is well filled.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: The cutting of fall wheat commenced about July 20th. The grain is plump and the heads well filled; but the straw is light, having been injured by winter-killing about twenty per cent.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Fall wheat is one of the best crops ever produced here. The berry is very plump and sound.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Fall wheat has not been injured by the weather, insect pests or rust. Its condition is good, the heads being well filled. The quality of the grain is No. 1.

Thomas Telford, Ennismore, Peterborough: During my residence of 30 years in this township I never saw a finer crop of fall wheat. The grain is sound and plump.

F. R. Curry, Anson and Hindon, Haliburton: Fall wheat is excellent and has received no injury from any source. The grain is very good.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall wheat looks better than ever I saw it here. It has received no injury through the summer. Frost in spring killed out one or two pieces that lost the snow very early.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: I never saw much better fall wheat than we have this year. It was not hurt in winter or summer.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma: Fall wheat looks well this year. We commenced cutting about the 26th July.

SPRING WHEAT.

The comparative failure of spring wheat in 1885 had the effect of very largely decreasing the acreage put under that crop last spring, and although the results of the year's operations have not been so unsatisfactory as those of 1885, they have not been such as to encourage an extension for the coming season. As will be seen from the table annexed, the aggregate yield of spring wheat for the year was some 400,000 bushels greater than that of 1885, while the area sown was some 200,000 acres less, showing a very substantial increase in the average yield. The increase was most notable in the Lake Ontario counties, where it amounted to seven bushels per acre. At the same time, there was a smaller proportionate decrease in the acreage in this particular group of counties than in some of the others, owing to a large extent of the fall wheat ground being ploughed up and re-sown with spring wheat. From the outset the crop throughout the greater part of the province had to contend with numerous enemies, the most formidable of which was the severe drouth of last summer. In nearly all the counties west of York and Simcoe this agency had a very serious adverse effect on the yield, causing a thin stand, short straw and light heads. In addition to the drouth, the crop had to contend with the usual insect pests, many correspondents complaining of the presence of wire-worm, Hessian fly and midge, while in not a few localities rust and blight were added to the list of visitations. The August reports very generally agreed in predicting failure from all these causes, but it is satisfactory to note that the final results hardly verified their gloomy forebodings. In most of the counties of the western part of the province the yield may, generally speaking, be considered a very inferior one, the result in great measure of the severe drouth. The sample in these counties is usually reported as more or less shrunken, owing to drouth and rust. The only western counties which may be taken as exceptional to this condition of things are Grey, Simcoe and Dufferin, where there appears to have been at least a fairly good yield, and where the sample is generally reported to be excellent. The same remark applies to considerable areas in the Lake Huron counties, and in a much more limited sense to occasional localities in the West Midland counties and those bordering on the extreme western end of Lake Ontario. The failure is almost invariably reported to be most conspicuous in the old and bald varieties, while some of the newer and bearded sorts have frequently yielded well in the midst of surrounding failure. Coming now to the eastern part of the province, beginning with the county of York, it is pleasing to note that the fears expressed by so many correspondents during the maturing season, of serious visitations by rust and insect pests, proved almost entirely groundless. It is true that there was an occasional report of damage by rust on late fields, but the general tone of the returns was exceedingly favorable. This was particularly the case in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, though in some parts of Hastings, Carleton, Renfrew and Lanark the reports were more varying in their character. On the whole, the year's crop of spring wheat proved much better in point both of yield and quality than seemed likely when the returns were made for the August report. Its history thus differs widely from that of the previous year's crop, which began with very fair promise and ended in decided failure. The acreage and product are shown in the following table:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie	14,031	204,112	14.5	25,624	359,494	14.0
Lake Huron	46,839	640,290	13.7	78,986	815,512	10.3
Georgian Bay	74,417	1,250,892	16.8	95,944	870,417	9.1
West Midland	90,160	1,287,167	14.3	154,946	1,491,263	9.6
Lake Ontario	152,516	2,715,962	17.8	212,364	2,297,866	10.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	122,887	2,152,736	17.5	131,240	2,223,007	16.9
East Midland	68,689	1,142,845	16.6	91,478	935,464	10.2
Northern Districts	7,926	124,549	15.7	8,881	136,858	15.4
Totals	577,465	9,518,553	16.5	799,463	9,129,881	11.4

The column of averages for 1886, though showing no very high figures, compares very favorably with that of the previous year in all the districts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Daniel Stewart, Tilbury West, Essex: Not much sown in this locality. What there is is light and is not all harvested yet.

C. Coatsworth, Romney, Kent: All ready to cut or being cut. The dry weather has affected the crops and it will be short and not extra plump.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Spring wheat promises very fair. Plant healthy, good large heads filling nicely, but the hot, dry weather of the past three weeks has had a tendency to make the crop thinner than it would have been with more cool, showery weather.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Not much grown in this section. What there is looks well and *bids fair* to give an average crop.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Not much grown here and of very little account this year. Not yet matured, and looking thin and rusted.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: Is a very light crop; the drouth seemed to affect it. However, the weather has been very favorable lately and it is filling out well.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: But little sown here and the season has been far too dry for it on clay land. Still, some pieces on fine soil look middling well for the season.

Hugh McPhee, Ashfield, Huron: Cold temperature at an early stage of growth caused it to turn yellow and destroyed some of the seed, which has rendered it thin. The continued drouth was also unfavorable.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Not much spring wheat sown here now, it has failed so badly the last two or three years. I hear that what there is of the bald varieties is looking bad. The Arnetka or goose wheat looks well so far.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Spring wheat looks pretty well so far. I have about five acres of California Defiance which looks splendid. The bearded varieties seem to do better, such as the Defiance and the McCarling.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Very little spring wheat sown now. It has not been doing very well the last few years in this place, which was once one of the best spring wheat townships in the country. What is sown looks fairly well at present.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: There is a great diversity of appearance in this crop, some looking well and some very poor. The Hessian fly is at work in it and I think the midge is present likewise, so I think the yield will be very small.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Spring wheat is generally poor, thin, short and small heads. This crop seems to be more and more a failure in this section. Probably one of the causes this year was poor seed. It was small, shrivelled up stuff, not capable of producing strong plants.

B. R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: This crop looks well but late, which will make it liable to rust. None will be harvested for a fortnight. Should it escape rust there will be a good return.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Rather light; I saw no appearance of rust or insect, but the drouth has been hard upon it. There will be none cut for ten or twelve days.

Wm. Elliott, W. Williams, Middlesex: A general failure in this and surrounding townships.

J. T. Coughlin, Westminster, Middlesex: Spring wheat I think is almost a failure; it is short and light, and will not make half a crop.

A. Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex: Looks as if it would be a fair crop. It looks thin on the ground but well headed.

E. H. Brown, E. Nissouri, Oxford: It is a failure, rust having taken it.

James Anderson, E. Zorra, Oxford: Injured by wet weather in May; struck with rust about June 1st and considerable midge. Some pieces good, some fair, and the bulk very poor. Some ripe now (August 1st) and some very green as yet. On the whole, will scarcely be half a crop of fair quality.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Very little sown; a poor crop; caught by the rust.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Spring wheat looks rather stunted. The midge is showing itself, also rust, so the prospects are not very bright.

A. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Short in straw; almost a failure; the result cannot be estimated yet. In some cases it has been cut for green feed.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington: Spring wheat looks thin and ragged. I do not think it is going to do much.

Alex. Kerr, Pilkington, Wellington: The crop looks well at present, but not so much sown as usual.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Very little sown; it is thin on the ground; hardly half a crop.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo: Not much sown this year. It will be an average crop.

John Snyder, Wilmot, Waterloo: Spring wheat promises to be full and plump; no rust yet.

John Cornelius, E. Garafraxa, Dufferin: Spring wheat looks well so far; I do not see that it has been injured by either rain, frost or drought.

R. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Looks light on the ground and short.

A. H. Pettit, N. Grimsby, Lincoln: Spring wheat late on account of the wet spring and the dry weather for the last month. No insects or rust as yet. The crop will be thin on the ground and the straw short as a rule.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: This crop will not be very heavy. Most of it was got in too late for a good crop. Very little cut up to date.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: Very little grown; what there is is looking fair; not yet ripe for harvesting.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: Very little sown; the very dry weather will likely cause it to shrink badly like last year.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton; There is prospect of a fair crop; injured to some extent by midge.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: In most cases thin and backward, owing to wet in spring.

Joseph McKay, Toronto, Peel; Spring wheat is hurt by midge.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Very promising; no rust yet; seems to be filling very well.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Spring wheat fair; some weevil in White Russian variety; Wild Goose wheat not materially affected by any causes.

Wm. W. Findlay, Scarboro', York: Looks well, though there is considerable midge in some of it. Will be ready for cutting about 10th inst.

Thomas Scott, N. Gwillimbury, York: Early sown is coming in good, but there is rust on later sown; it is too soon to tell to what extent it will hurt it. The midge is taking considerable.

John Christie, Reach, Ontario: Spring wheat looks well; no damage done so far by weather, rust, etc.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Present prospects are that we shall have a No. 1 sample, but light straw. Ears are now well filled, and I intend to start the reaper in spring wheat on Monday, 2nd inst.

E. Hodges, Whitby, Ontario: Doing well at present, but if this wet, hot weather continues it will be damaged by rust, and in some places it is beginning to appear now.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: The spring wheat is not ripe in this vicinity as yet, but the heads seem plump and full. I think there is a little rust showing on the straw. It is thin on the ground I think on account of the wet spring.

R. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Suffered by cold and drouth, midge in a few places.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: Will be short in the straw, but well eared and has not suffered by the weather, nor as yet by rust or insects.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Less than the usual acreage this year, and the crop will be rather below the average, although there are some good fields. Injury by the Hessian fly in some places, and some hilly land badly washed by heavy rains soon after sowing time.

John Riddell, S. Monaghan, Northumberland: Thin and light crops; variety mostly the White Russian, which appears about run out. Some Colorado, a newer kind, promises better. Indications of rust the last ten days, and in some fields a good deal of weevil. On high dry land where free from rust and weevil the grain is plump.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward: Spring wheat is a poor crop generally. It was hurt by the dry summer, and the weevil has been very busy in the wheat that was sown early. The late sown is not far enough advanced to tell how it will come through, but a very small crop at the best.

James Cooper, Marysburgh South, Prince Edward: Very poor; some ploughed up.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox and Addington: Spring wheat promises to be a good crop; no weevil to be seen and it is filling well. Not yet fit to cut.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Spring wheat not a very good crop; short in the straw and thin on the ground. The heavy snow storm in April with little frost in the ground left the soil heavy and dead. There was heavy rain in the fore part of May and cold weather, after which a drouth set in until about the 25th of May, which caused the wheat not to stool.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Not as much sown as last year. Dry weather has made the crop short and thin. None harvested yet; will be in a few days.

John B. Wilson, Lansdowne Front, Leeds: Thin on the ground but fairly well-headed. Some pieces are rusted, but rust not general. Dry cold weather in June was hard on it. None ripe yet.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds: Good; not injured in any way except slight rust in late sown.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Looking well and promises to be something more than an average crop.

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Fair; partly ripening.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Spring wheat on high land looks well, but on low land is thin owing to cool weather in the early part of summer. None ripe yet.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Spring wheat on many places was badly cut with the grub worm. Notwithstanding this fact, the weather being favorable it will yet be a fair crop.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Spring wheat never looked better than this year. I think it will average 20 bushels to the acre all through; some fields will yield more.

James Sieveright, Gloucester, Carleton: Spring wheat is a good crop; above an average on many fields. Rust is appearing, but what damage it may yet sustain I could not say.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Does not promise well; badly affected by rust and weevil, with weather favorable for the production of both.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Spring wheat good; none ripe yet owing to the wet cloudy weather. It may rust yet.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Rust has affected it, but should warm, dry weather set in now the injuries from that cause will not be so much.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Very good; affected by rust in low places.

John M. Cleland, Darling, Lanark: Affected a little by drought early in season, but now looking well.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: Very good where not affected by rust. Our agricultural society brought in 650 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat from Manitoba and sold it to the farmers for seed. It has done extra well; will be ripe next week.

Peter Clark, Montague, Lanark: Has plenty of straw, but is injured by weevil and threatened with rust from too much moisture.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Spring wheat promises to be above an average crop. The straw is not heavy, but the period of danger is not past. The earliest will be ready to cut about the 18th or 20th inst.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria: Very promising, though slightly affected by rust; no other injury.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Spring wheat is promising since the rain in July. The drouth affected the crop in spots, but it has improved wonderfully of late. Will be ripe in two weeks.

John Moloney. Douro, Peterboro': Fair average crop; promises to be a good, plump berry.

Henry Ferrier, Stanhope, Haliburton: Spring wheat looking well; no damage yet.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Early sown is very good, but what was sown about the 10th and 15th of May is badly destroyed by weevil.

J. Early, Chaffey, Muskoka; Will be a good average crop; not damaged to any extent from any cause.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Promising well; some report weevil.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma: Spring wheat, to all appearance, will be a light crop.

BARLEY.

The barley crop of last year exceeded that of 1885 in acreage and quantity, and on the average the quality was also better, particularly in point of color. The season was not a favorable one for the production of a large yield, as the rains in spring either retarded sowing or partially destroyed the seed, while the long drouth of June and July kept back the growth. As a consequence of this the straw was very short, and in many places the stand was thin on the ground. Fortunately, the drouth was broken before the grain became quite ripe, a circumstance which led to a great improvement in the sample in point of weight. Over almost the whole province, indeed, there was little complaint of small or shrivelled grain, such complaints being chiefly confined to the western counties, where the drouth was most severe. In a few places in the northern part of the province some damage was done by spring frosts, and two or three reports from western counties mention slight injury from the same cause. Rust affected late grain in a few localities, mostly in the east. With regard to color, the report for 1886 is much more favorable than that for the preceding year. Throughout the greater part of the western counties the harvest weather was most propitious, and the grain was secured in fine condition. In the counties bordering on the lakes and Georgian Bay showers were frequent enough in the early part of August to cause some injury, but in even these at least two-thirds of the grain escaped almost or quite unstained. From York and Simcoe eastward the yield was better and the color worse than in the western counties, on account of the greater rainfall. Some fields in the Lake Ontario and West Midland counties were harvested before the August rains came on, and yielded a bright sample, but in the great majority of cases the grain was more or less discolored. It was still, however, superior in that respect to the crop of 1885, and over the whole province there was a much greater proportion of high grade barley. Almost all the districts, in fact, possessed some of the desired "No. 1 bright." The acreage of barley was very much increased over that of the year before, owing largely to its being sown on ground where the fall wheat had failed. It was also tried by many farmers in the east who were disgusted with the repeated failures of spring wheat. A detailed comparison of the two years is given in the following table :

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie..................	35,551	898,038	25.3	30,410	861,857	28.3
Lake Huron................	53,682	1,502,186	28.0	44,150	1,269,767	28.8
Georgian Bay	54,012	1,423,407	26.4	41,586	1,055,320	25.4
West Midland.............	117,720	3,328,576	28.3	95,506	2,818,803	29.5
Lake Ontario..............	294,743	7,822,742	26.5	237,144	6,720,814	28.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	87,917	2,208,651	25.1	82,171	2,116,612	25.8
East Midland	89,748	2,273,180	25.3	64,801	1,640,036	25.3
Northern Districts.........	2,405	55,498	23.1	2,105	50,378	23.9
Totals..............	735,778	19,512,278	26.5	597,873	16,533,587	27.7

From this it will be seen that the crop of last year was much greater than that of 1885 in the aggregate, while the average yield per acre was somewhat lower.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Wm. Millen, Gosfield, Essex: Barley is good, bright and a fair crop. Some of it is a little short on account of the drought.

R. H. Waddell, E. Tilbury, Kent: Barley is about a fair average; sample fair, color good. It has nearly all been housed in good order.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Barley is a good crop, but liable to be colored by the late rains. None housed as yet around here.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Barley has been harvested in good condition, with good prospects of a fair yield of grain.

John Bradford, Dunn, Haldimand: Barley a very good crop, but not much grown, and will be slightly discolored by rain.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland: Barley is backward and will be a short crop, owing to the drouth.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Barley is a splendid crop, bright, and harvested in good condition. The drouth did not affect it.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: Barley is a fine crop, though short in the straw. About two-thirds will be colored by recent showers.

Wm. Richmond, Morris, Huron: The barley is very good; there is a great deal cut and will be secured in good condition; more will sow barley next year.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: Barley is good; some of it was cut on the 19th July; it has been rather showery to get it in in first-class condition.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Barley will be a good average crop; there is not a large acreage sown this year, as the price has been low for some time.

P. Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: Barley is very short; the sample will be good and bright.

Robert Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey: This is a very inferior crop, as a great many fields looked more like a summer-fallow than anything else until lately.

James Cannon, jr., Sydenham, Grey: Barley is a good crop, and a good deal of it is secured in fine condition.

R. T. Banting, Essa, Simcoe: Barley is an average crop; some of it is cut, but very little housed. The recent rains will have a tendency to darken the color.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Barley took the place of a good deal of wheat that was ploughed up. Considerable has already been harvested, partly in good condition, and some colored with the rain. There is a fair average crop.

Peter Stewart, West Williams, Middlesex: Barley is the best crop for years; it is about all harvested and in good condition.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: The sample is good and bright, the straw short. There was more barley sown than formerly.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Barley for the most part will be a fine sample, but will not be as avy a crop as last year, though I believe it will be close on an average.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Barley is very good where got in early on dry land; on clay it late and backward. Nearly all is slightly stained with rain.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth: Barley is going to be a better quality than last year; the dry weather ll make it a short crop. There is not much housed yet.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Barley is a fair crop, but with very short straw. It is mostly cut t not secured, as most of it is now bound up, and takes long to dry out.

D. Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Barley is a very good crop. There will be some of it colored th the rain; some is secured in good order.

John Cornelius, East Garafraxa, Dufferin: Barley, owing to the drouth, is rather short in the straw arvesting has not commenced yet.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Barley will be light in weight, but generally of good color. is about all secured.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Late sowing and the drouth afterwards will make the bulk small, t if there is favorable weather the sample will be good. All except late-sown fields are cut or ready to t.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Barley is short in straw, but the grain bids fair to reach an erage crop; some has been cut.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Barley gives a good sample, but there is not as much of it as last ar by thirty per cent., owing to the wet and cool spring.

Thomas Swinarton, Albion, Peel: Barley is a good average crop and saved in good condition; it is tter than for many years.

R. M. VanNorman, North Gwillimbury, York: The growth is short, caused by dry weather, but will nearly an average yield.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: Straw not very long, but the grain good. Cutting began about the th July.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Barley is badly colored by the late rains; there is no other injury.

James Mackie, Uxbridge, Ontario: A first-class crop; a little colored by late rains, but not to hurt uch.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: Fair to good; cutting commenced about the 22nd inst. The berry is lored by recent rains.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: A full crop. Considerable has been saved in fair condition; but t much will be No. 1 bright. All more or less damaged by recent rains.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham: Barley is a heavy crop and largely cultivated. From premature pening, caused by the dry, warm weather, the berry inclines to be light, but bright. Cutting began about e 16th July.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: There is a good deal of barley, but it is not a very heavy crop; the ought affected it. Late sown will have the plumpest berry.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland: Late barley is likely to be the best, as the early pened too quickly.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: Not as good as last year; early barley was hurt by e dry spell and the late is rusted on wet ground.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Fair crop; not so good a yield as last year. Not much cured yet.

Edward Roblin, Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Very good; the drouth shrunk the early sown, t the late sown is good, both in color and quality.

E. A. Losee, Athol, Prince Edward: Under the average crop, as the dry weather cut it short.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington: Barley is not nearly so heavy a crop of aw as last year, though the grain is much heavier and brighter; average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. large part has been secured in good condition.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Barley is barely an average crop, and is colored. in has interfered with harvest operations.

David Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: A medium crop; thin on the ground, but the grain is plump d good.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Large acreage sown; appearances indicate an abundant crop.

John B. Wilson, Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is very poor; not more than half a p. Drought was the cause.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is a very good crop. More sown than usual, stly for feeding.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: A medium crop; the summer was favorable, but a good deal of the grain was put in when the ground was wet and got a bad start.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Not much grown in this township, but what there is looks well.
Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Barley I think will be about 25 bushels to the acre. In fact I never saw it look better.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: One-third of the whole crop here seems to be barley, which is a heavy and good crop, free from rust. The ruination prices last year induced people to sow barley largely.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew: Barley is not much cultivated yet, but is growing in favor as a substitute for the unsafe wheat.

Peter Clarke, Montague, Lanark: A good crop, rather above the average; it is just fit to cut.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Barley is one-quarter short in straw as compared with former years. The grain is a little shrunk and a large quantity discolored.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: Barley is short in straw and some very light in weight. It will not turn out as well as last year.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Barley in most cases is very short and thin, caused by the drought. Most of it will be colored by the late showers. It is also light in the berry in many cases.

Wm. Ramsey, sr., Mariposa, Victoria: Barley is not over heavy, but the sample will be good if we do not get too much rain.

Amos Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: Not as heavy a crop of straw as last year, but a better and much plumper berry. If we are only lucky enough to get a few weeks of dry weather the quality will be, I think, a little above the average.

Sidney Barclay, Ops, Victoria: Barley is ripening rather unevenly. There is not much cut, and the weather is unfavorable.

F. R. Curry, Anson, Haliburton: Commenced cutting on July 30th, but some of it will not be fit for harvest for ten days yet. It looks very well indeed.

Wm. Hilton, Marmora, Hastings: Not a heavy crop, but the grain is a pretty good sample.

J. Early, Chaffey, Muskoka: Barley is a good crop everywhere in this locality.

OATS.

The oats crop of last season was a fairly successful one. Although the long drouth of June and July had an adverse effect, the average yield was still somewhat better than that of the previous year, while the quality of the grain was much superior. Over all the western counties the want of rain for weeks in early summer prevented the straw from attaining its usual length, and also to some extent hindered the stooling out process, so that the number of heads was kept down. As in the case of barley, however, rain came in time to secure a fair development of the heads, and, in the great bulk of the crop, a very fine quality of grain. The effects of the drouth were most severe on extremely heavy and extremely light soils, while late sown grain was injured much more than the early sown. Where sown on loamy soil in time to receive a good start from the spring moisture, the crop was very satisfactory, saving in the straw. The only exception to this state of affairs in the west was to be found in the Niagara peninsula and adjoining counties, where there was too much moisture in the spring. The counties of York, Simcoe and Ontario and some of both the East and West Midland groups produced very good crops of oats. In the extreme east, where oats are most largely grown, there was a promise in the earlier part of the season of an unusually good crop, but the heavy rains later on were somewhat injurious, causing too rank a growth and bringing on rust in many fields. The damage from rust was not extensive in any part of the west. The crop in the northern districts was well up to the average. A satisfactory feature of the season over the whole province was the almost entire absence of insect pests, only a few reports mentioning the wire-worm. The harvest season was a favorable one, and except in a few of the eastern counties and parts of the county of Simcoe, the sample was left uninjured by rain. The acreage under oats last year was much greater of 1885, owing partly to the fall wheat failure, and the aggregate yield was ifth greater. The results are thus shown:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
e Erie	154,489	6,054,368	39.2	158,017	6,038,382	38.2
e Huron	169,422	6,178,239	36.5	163,309	6,148,832	37.7
gian Bay	155,153	5,456,633	35.2	134,615	4,438,871	33.0
t Midland	324,325	12,437,130	38.3	311,266	11,854,476	38.1
e Ontario	281,915	10,400,299	36.9	271,268	9,838,804	36.3
awrence and Ottawa	400,751	13,518,446	33.7	375,256	12,866,040	34.3
Midland	118,716	4,070,223	34.3	113,260	3,550,311	31.3
hern Districts	17,130	550,270	32.1	16,754	494,026	29.5
Totals	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2	1,543,745	55,229,742	35.8

tal acreage and production were increased in all but the Lake Erie group.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

orse, Gosfield, Essex: Dry weather has made the straw short on sandy dry land; but they k well on low lands. They will not be fit to cut before this report is returned.

lell, Tilbury East, Kent: Straw for the most part is short, though the earing is good and gives fair crop, perhaps hardly an average. They are now coloring.

ruickshank, Zone, Kent: Oats are rather light on account of dry weather. We are beginning em.

rke, Aldboro', Elgin: A heavy crop; some are about ready to cut. Some little damage has wire-worm, but nothing serious.

bell, Dunwich, Elgin: Oats on clay loamy soil are an excellent crop. On very stiff clay and oil the straw will be somewhat short, but all are heading well.

Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: The prospects are variable. Where sown early and on well the return will be 140 per cent. Later sown are not so good; but the general output will be

lumby, Walpole, Haldimand: Oats promise a first rate crop.

lles, Seneca, Haldimand: Not an average crop, but stood the dry weather better than some

utt, Stamford, Welland: Oats are somewhat affected by the drouth, but not to the same spring wheat and barley.

ovell, Brooke, Lambton: Oats will be rather a light crop; injured by drouth, and to some sts.

rrison, Plympton, Lambton: Oats are not so heavy as in the past two years. They are short ht in color, and the grain is likely to be of good quality.

on, Hullett, Huron: Oats are very good and promise an abundant crop; but some people are of rust where the crop is late.

lick, Goderich, Huron: Oats look very well, but there is rather much smut. They seem to be l, and early varieties are changing color.

Ewen, Hay, Huron: Oats promise well, but they are not so heavy in straw as last year. The ere is what we call the White Australian. They do not rust. The only objection to them is late, and require early sowing.

onald, West Wawanosh, Huron: Oats are a great failure on account of the drouth. Only rain has fallen since the 28th May, and only 1.07 inches of that this month.

ughton, Bruce, Bruce: Late sown will be a light crop; early sown oats have a good appeard a shower to fill the grain.

id, Kinloss, Bruce: Short in the straw, and not so many sown as last year; the crop will be

Peter Clarke, Culross, Bruce: Oats not a quarter of a crop; very bad with smut.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Many fields are short, but they are stretching up; likely to be an average crop.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey: Oats are rather short in the straw owing to the dry summer, but late fields are doing very well now since the nice rains we had the latter end of July.

C. Julyan, jr., Sarawak, Grey: Oats are suffering from the drouth, and to all appearances will be a very poor crop. The harvest is not yet begun.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Oats are in general a heavy crop. They look well all over the township.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Early oats are light; the later sown are better; there are some splendid fields. They are a big crop on flat and low lands especially.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: Oats have the appearance of a good crop. In some fields the tops are stuck over with a small insect which may yet do some harm, though it has not done a great deal so far.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: A good many oats were sown in consequence of the failure of fall wheat and seed barley being for a time scarce and dear. Oats are looking uncommonly well, and promise a full crop.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Oats are a good crop; I saw some cutting to-day that I think will go sixty bushels to the acre.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The straw is short, and the grain is getting ripe too soon. The berry is good so far. Very few are ready to cut yet. Only early varieties have done well, and will make the full average. Late fields will not make more than eighty per cent.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: Oats, like barley, are very short in the straw, but the heads are well filled. There is a small quantity of straw, and a good yield of grain.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: Oats are badly burnt by dry weather; will yield about 25 bushels per acre.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Oats are short in straw on account of drouth, but promise a good yield of fine quality. Some have been cut, but they are mostly quite green yet.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Oats are a fair crop on loose or loamy soil, but poor on clay. A great many fields are thin and short. There will not be nearly an average crop. There are hardly any cut, and some are not out in head yet. As far as I can judge they will not average 30 bushels to the acre.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Dry weather has affected the oats; they are short in straw but well headed. They have been doing well since the last rain.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Oats, in consequence of dry weather, will be short and light. They are not ready to cut yet.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: There will be a fair crop of oats if the weather continues favorable, but not so good as last year.

John McDonald, West Garafraxa, Wellington: Oats, where sown in good time, will be a fair crop but short in the straw; late sown are no use.

C. Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: A good crop, mostly of the white Chester kind, which grows very heavy and suits our land here.

G. Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin; Oats look well, but the straw is short; they want rain.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Early sown oats will average about 36 bushels to the acre, but the later grain is far back and shows rust on the leaves, which is a bad sign.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo: Oats promises to give a full average crop. They will be ready to harvest in about two weeks.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Oats were sown so late that they have only lately headed, but they have a good color and look better than might have been expected on light soils. On heavy clay the half of them never started at all.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Early sown oats are good. Some oats were sown so late that it is doubtful if they come to much; in fact they are not headed out yet.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Oats will be deficient in straw, though those early sown give promise of a fair yield of grain. Late sown in some cases did not come up, owing to lack of moisture.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Oats are generally light. Some early sown fields are nearly ripe, but most of the crop is just headed out. A good rain would greatly improve the crop.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: The early sown will be good and are nearly ready to cut, but late oats will be light unless we get heavy showers soon.

Joseph McKay, Toronto, Peel: The oats will be a fair crop. The late rains have helped them along.

Archibald McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Oats sown on heavy soil will be an over yield. I look for 45 bushels per acre on part of our farm.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: Oats are short, and scarcely an average crop from present appearances, but are filling well. No injury done by insects or storms. The cause of the crop being below the average, is the drouth only.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: The oat crop was never better at this time of year.

D. James, Markham, York: The crop generally is very short in the straw. Very few fields are as heavy as last year, yet we may have nearly as large a yield.

Joseph Wood, King, York: This crop on the whole is not as good as last year. On heavy clay lands—nd if not injured by rust or storms—will be about ordinary.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Oats are looking well now. They were slightly checked in growth by e drouth in June, but are making good progress at present. None will be ready for cutting before ugust 15.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario: Early oats look well. Those sown about May 24th have not so good a and because of the drouth of June, but have been improving for the past ten days.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: The oat crop, I think, looks best of any grain in this section.

James Parr, Cavan, Durham: Oats look exceedingly well and will be a full crop where sown on itable ground. They are just shot out and are standing up well.

John Riddell, South Monaghan, Northumberland: Early sown oats are a light crop. The later give romise of a fair crop. Not ready for harvesting for ten or twelve days yet.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland: Oats are light. The drought took them before ey were headed out, but they have recovered since the rain came.

Nelson Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: Oats are a splendid crop. Some fields were injured y the drought, but are recovering now.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Oats are good, but all green yet. They were kept ack by the drought in June.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Oats are not a heavy crop, but have been improving ince the late rains.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Oats are a good crop, but none have been harvested yet. The Austalian oats are the leading ones here, and are the best we have ever had.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Early oats are very good, and I expect the late ones will be ood also. No rust so far. Just commencing to cut the early ones.

John B. Wilson, Lansdowne Front, Leeds: Oats look well. The rain came just in time to save them. None ripe yet.

Thomas McDowell, South Gower, Grenville: Oats look well, especially on high lands. On low lands they are damaged a good deal by rust and wet.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: The fields are full of straw and appearances good.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Good, with the exception of some pieces hurt by the wet.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Oats are a heavy crop; flattened a good deal by rain and wind.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Oats look splendid. I never saw them looking much better. If well secured there will be a large crop.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Oats, the main crop of this section, look well. They have been slightly injured by rust in some places. They are yet green.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Oats are a fine crop, but are green as yet and show signs of rust in some places. To what extent they may be injured it is hard to tell.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Oats, from present appearances, should yield about 50 bushels to the acre. There is a great growth of straw.

Wm. McClintock, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: The prospect for oats is that there will be a very large yield for the quantity sown. Owing to the spring being so early, oats were sown earlier than usual, and are not likely to get rust.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Oats are one of the finest crops in this place. They have long straw, are well headed, and show altogether a very large growth.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Early oats more than an average, and late going to be too rank.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Oats are good, but are down a good deal. Will be hard to harvest and are likely to rust.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: A promising crop, but injured in some localities by wire-worm.

John Carter, Brougham, Renfrew: Oats never looked better than this year; but the cry raised all round is—how can we dispose of them at the prices?

J. M. Kennedy, Pembroke, Renfrew: Oats look well, but are badly lodged and tangled by hail and heavy rain.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Oats will be an immense crop, late sown will hardly ripen this year; the weather is too cool.

John Whelan, Brudenell, Renfrew: A splendid prospect of a heavy crop, but will be late harvesting. A considerable area sown.

John M. Cleland, Darling, Lanark: Oats are very good. No harvesting for at least two weeks.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: Oats look very well, but they will not be fit to cut sooner than he 15th August, as the oats here are in general a late kind. I wish we could get earlier varieties.

Patrick Corley, South Sherbrooke, Lanark: Oats look well. I think they will be a little over the verage of the last three years.

Peter Clark, Montague, Lanark: Oats look well, but the straw looks rusty in wet lands. We have had a very wet season.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria: On the whole promising well, though much of the crop will be short in straw. None yet cut.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Oats promise to be a heavy crop, the best for ten years.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough: Oats are very good, well headed, not overly long in straw, but a nice, even crop. None ripe.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Oats, like spring wheat, are improving very much. The crop is short in spots, and will be a low average. Only occasionally a good even field is seen, chiefly on new ground.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Wherever sown early they are splendid. Those sown late are not yet out of danger of drouth.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Oats will be a good crop—up to the average.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Oats are patchy in some places, but not to a great extent. The straw is short on light land, but a very good head.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Very good. If we get through this month without frost they will be a splendid crop.

W. H. Green, Sinclair, Muskoka: Only about half a crop, on account of dry weather in May. They were not covered on new ground deep enough to sprout.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Oats range from extremely bad to very good. Late sown on light soil will not return seed.

W. D. White, Medora, Muskoka: Oats are looking splendid, except late sowing, which is short.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Oats are a good crop. The straw is not very luxuriant, but they will head and yield well.

Capt. D. Macfarlane, Foley, Parry Sound: Grain plump, straw medium; none will be cut till the middle of August.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Short but well headed; injured very much in places by the cutworm.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma: Oats are short and thin for want of rain.

RYE.

The rye crop last year was a very small one in the aggregate. The grain has fallen very low in the estimation of farmers, and its acreage has been decreasing from year to year. The decrease last year was again a very marked one, amounting to about fifteen per cent. all over the province. Even in the east, where rye has hitherto taken fair rank with some of the other grains, there was a large falling off in its acreage. Many of the correspondents, who find it necessary to allude to the grain at all, do so with a measure of contempt. In a number of places rye is grown for pasture, and in others for the sake of the straw, which is in demand for packing and other purposes; but on the whole the growing of this grain is not a profitable business. The crop last year survived the winter thaws and frosts very well, escaping much better than fall wheat. Only a few instances were given of any of it being ploughed up. Wherever grown throughout the west the crop seems to have turned out fairly well, though hardly up to the average on account of the winter. In Norfolk, which was last year the heaviest producer of rye, it seems to have given a fairly satisfactory return. There the grain showed generally a fine sample, though the yield was somewhat shortened by the drouth. In some places in the east it appears to have been generally satisfactory both as to quality and yield; though a few of the returns are unfavorable, chiefly as regards quality. In some counties, particularly in Prince Edward, it was thin on the ground and rather poor in the head owing to the winter-killing. Only one report mentioned spring rye, and that was from Haliburton, where it seems to have done fairly well. The following are the statistics of the crops of 1885 and 1886:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie..................	8,905	137,841	15.5	10,980	185,425	16.9
Lake Huron................	584	12,422	21.3	454	8,099	17.8
Georgian Bay..	1,225	19,726	16.1	1,479	30,360	20.5
West Midland.............	2,582	51,358	19.9	3,435	51,907	15.1
Lake Ontario..............	21,874	317,094	14.5	21,065	319,779	15.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	18,173	333,404	18.3	25,520	446,629	17.5
East Midland	13,776	222,000	16.1	14,778	219,677	14.9
Northern Districts.........	660	12,617	19.1	582	9,630	16.2
Totals........... ..	67,779	1,106,462	16.3	78,293	1,271,506	16.2

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: A very good crop, although it was injured some by May frosts after it was in head. The heads did not fill so well as they would have done with no frost.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Like wheat, rye suffered some from winter-killing. At this date it is mostly harvested, and will yield nearly an average crop.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Rye is below the average, having been winter-killed.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Very little grown, but good. It is now safely housed in good order.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: Light in quantity, good in quality but not extensively sown.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Rye is rather a light crop. The winter seems to have affected it somewhat, causing a rather light bottom.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: None grown just here. Over on the Lake Huron Shore, on the sandy soil, where it is grown considerably, it has done well.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Very little of this crop cultivated; I know of just one field, which looks well.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: None grown except on very light land. It was partially winter-killed, but not to the same extent as fall wheat.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Very little grown, but a good crop, and all secured in fine order.

D. Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Rye is a good crop, but not much grown in this township.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo: Rye is all harvested, and is a good crop.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Rye wintered better than wheat; will be about three-fourths of a crop.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: We are getting sick of rye. It is nearly as bad as red root to get out of the ground.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Very little rye is grown, but what I have seen promises very well.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Rye is a good crop; it was ready to cut by the 20th July.

Robert Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: The rye crop has been good, and was cut in good order; it promises well.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: An average crop. It is being harvested in good condition.

James Benson, Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Rye came through the winter well, but is thin on the ground. It will probably be two-thirds of a crop.

Nelson Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: A poor crop, thin on the ground, heads fairly filled. Harvesting commenced July 19th.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden East, Lennox: Rye is an average crop, and secured in good condition. utting began about the 16th July.

John Donnelly, Portland, Frontenac: Rye is a fair crop, and is harvested in good condition.

John McGuire, North Crosby, Leeds: Considerably winter-killed. Some was ploughed up, but what remains is very good, and saved in good condition.

James Sieveright, Gloucester, Carleton: A heavy crop where the ground was properly prepared.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Rye is an average crop and is saved in fair condition.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: Rye was thin from winter-killing. The grain is plump.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall rye is very good, and ready for harvesting. Spring rye also promises well.

PEASE.

Over the whole of the western peninsula there was a remarkable uniformity in the character and even in the language of the returns as to last year's pease crop. "Very good; no bugs," was the succinct description of the crop given by scores of correspondents, with the remark occasionally added that the straw was shortened by the drouth, though it did not appreciably impair the yield, or that late sown fields suffered from mildew. From nearly the whole of western Ontario the bug, the old time enemy of the pea crop, seems to have vanished. Less than half-a-dozen correspondents out of about four hundred mentioned that it was present, while its absence was made the subject of pretty general and not unnatural rejoicing by the farming community, whom it had well nigh driven to abandon the culture of this valuable legume. In many of the counties lying east of York and Simcoe the reports were not so uniformly favorable, but "fair to middling" would perhaps sum up correctly the condition of the crop in even those counties from which came the most unfavorable reports. In the eastern counties as well as in the western the presence of the bug was very rarely noted, but mildew appeared to have been more generally prevalent, especially in late sown pease. Taking the province as a whole, however, the pease crop of 1886 was a large one and the sample unusually good. The annexed table gives the results of the crop for the two years past:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie..................	71,755	1,588,950	22.1	60,287	1,228,813	20.4
Lake Huron................	86,412	2,072,339	24.0	76,470	1,892,638	24.8
Georgian Bay	80,811	1,875,540	23.2	74,826	1,629,321	21.8
West Midland.	141,349	3,483,392	24.6	131,300	3,124,527	23.8
Lake Ontario..............	160,444	3,655,754	22.8	143,516	3,044,397	21.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	99,645	1,976,831	19.8	101,723	1,947,918	19.1
East Midland	56,033	1,238,273	22.1	50,507	974,961	19.3
Northern Districts.........	7,487	152,655	20.4	7,452	163,617	22.0
Totals..............	703,936	16,043,734	22.8	646,081	14,006,192	21.7

The satisfactory returns from last year's crop of pease naturally causes a considerable revulsion of feeling among the farmers in their favor, and a further increase of acreage will no doubt be the result this season.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: There are few pease sown on account of the bug in past years, but what are sown look well and promise a good crop.

Daniel Stewart, Tilbury West, Essex: Early sown are good and not injured by the bug as far as I can learn. Late sown are suffering from the drouth.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Pease are generally good, although dry. The early sown are filling well, and are a good, clean crop; but in this locality are injured by the pea bug.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Some pease are ready to cut and some are only in blossom. It appears that the bugs have left entirely.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Pease are looking well. People are beginning to sow them more liberally than formerly.

John Machon, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Quite a large quantity sown this year. I think farmers are increasing the pea crop.

R. Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Early pease will be a fair crop. There was too much dry weather in the early part of the season for the late pease.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Pease are doing well and promise a good crop. Late sown are thin yet, but are catching up. In wet places they were drowned out.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Pease are a good crop, with no bugs. They are coming into general favor.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: Pease are good, but full of bugs.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Pease are a fair crop for this season; but the yield will be somewhat shortened by the vines ripening prematurely by the dry weather.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: Pease are a good average crop, and there is a good breadth sown. The absence of the bug in the past two years has encouraged the farmers to turn to this crop again.

John Hislop, Grey, Huron: Pease look well, but are ripening too fast. The grain will be very small.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Pease are a magnificent crop and no injury done by bug or other cause. Only a few patches of early pease have been cut and hauled in. The great bulk of the crop is yet untouched.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Pease look well all over, but in some fields the blossoms dropped off on account of drouth. There will be plenty of straw, but the pods are small.

Lewis Lamb, Greenock, Bruce: Looked well at one time, but do not appear to be podding well, owing to continued dry weather.

Josiah Gamey, Osprey, Grey: Pease have held a good color, notwithstanding the lack of rains, and promise a fair crop.

J. M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: Pease will be a good crop, and have received no injury, except a few fields injured by mildew.

John Mackenzie, Sarawak, Grey: Dry weather prevented filling properly, and the crop generally will not be up to the usual standard. The straw is long, owing to good showers in spring, which gave them a start to cover the ground.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Early pease are poor, owing to dry weather. Later fields have a good crop, with plenty of straw and grain.

James Robertson, Flos, Simcoe: Pease are very heavy and there is a wide acreage, as some sowed pease on ploughed-up fall wheat ground.

J. A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Pease are going to be a first class crop; plenty of vines and no water-killing on flat lands.

J. Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: This crop suffered very much from the dry weather. Those very early and very late sown are the worst. Some patches are pretty well loaded, but the rain did not come soon enough to benefit them much.

Wm. Watcher, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Pease are a splendid crop, well filled, bright in straw and thickly podded.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Pease suffered more from drouth than any other crop. They are very short in straw. There are no signs of weevil. They are in all stages, from ripe to quite green.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Pease will be an average crop. Although early sown they suffered from drouth, but on the whole are a good crop. No bugs.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Pease promise a fair crop, but were hurt a little by early rain, and then by dry weather. I have estimated the average at 20 bushels per acre.

Thos. Lunn, Oakland, Brant: No bugs for the past two years, and the present crop is very promising. The fields are white with blossom, and the chances are for a better crop than for many years.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Pease are a good crop where sown on sod, and pretty fair on stubble land. Will be ready to pull in about ten days.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth: A heavy crop. They are ripening too fast. The weather is too warm and dry.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Pease are long and rank in straw and podding well. If the weather does not continue too dry they will be a good crop.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington: Pease are short, but will be well loaded. Cutting will be general about the 15th August.

W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: Pease will be good on clay soil, but very light on light and gravelly soil.

George Bellinger, Wellesley, Waterloo: Pease are first class; no injury whatever, but are not ready to be harvested.

Thos. Mitchell, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Pease are very unequal. Some are very good, and some were cut green for fodder, on account of the drouth.

Robt. Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Pease sown early look very well. The late sown are only a few inches high, quite a number of fields having been sown about the end of June.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Pease that were not too late sown are a good crop. Some late sown did not grow, on account of the drouth.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Plenty of straw, but the hot sun in the beginning of July injured the blossoms of the early crop. The grain is small and the pods are scarce and short in many places.

Joseph Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Pease are very good, well podded, and the straw of medium length. They will be ready to pull in about a week.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: I have not seen pease look better for several years. They have good straw and are well podded.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: The very early pease are not so good, as the weather was too hot and dry when they were in blossom. The later pease are filling well and promising a good crop.

Dr. F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: Those which bloomed early filled badly. The rain of the 14th July saved the later crop.

D. James, Markham, York: The pea crop is extra heavy this season. The vines of some varieties are very long. The crop is keeping the weeds down very well, and the land will be in good order for sowing fall wheat.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Early sown pease suffered from drouth in June. The rains since the middle of July have started new growth and fresh blooms, which threatens to result in mildew. Medium late sowing promises better.

Robt. Moment, Clarke, Durham: There was a large quantity of pease sown. They have every appearance of a very large yield, nothing appearing to hurt them as yet. Some fields will soon be ready to harvest.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Early sown are a light crop and yield: the later grain is much improved by the rains.

Edward Roblin, Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Pease are good. There are few bugs. The Early Kent variety is extra good. There is a greater acreage of pease this year than for many years.

E. A. Losee, Athol, Prince Edward: Pease are a good crop, and will bring more money than any other kind for the same number of acres.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Pease bid fair to be a middling crop. Some that were in blossom during the drouth were affected both in straw and podding.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington: Pease have not looked so well for years, and there was a larger breadth sown last spring than there has been for years.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Pease are the best crop we have had for years; in fact, the best grain crop of the season.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Pease grew too much to vine, and do not seem to ripen as they ought.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Pease have a fine appearance where they were not damaged by rain. There is mildew in some places.

Wm. McClintock, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: Some are complaining that pease are too rank, and if heavy showers come they will be down and mildew.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Pease are a fine crop. They are only beginning to load. They have a promising appearance.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The pea crop is the best for many years. I believe that if they get no drawback they will average 40 bushels per acre.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Pease on high land are very good and well loaded, but on low land the mildew is very bad.

Joseph Kinder, Brudenell, Renfrew: Pease are too heavy in straw, but likely to yield well if dry weather comes soon. We have had a long spell of showery weather.

John Carter, Brougham, Renfrew: Pease are a good crop, but in most low lands are becoming mildewed

Peter Clark, Montague, Lanark: Heavy straw and well podded, but threatened with mildew.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Not up to the average. Early pease were hurt by the dry weather, and some of the late are mildewed.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Early sown are light in straw and yield of grain. Late sown are very promising.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: The earliest are not so well filled, but the late promise a fair crop. I commenced to cut my pease (Marrowfat) on the 27th July.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Pease look very well. My pease are all well podded and will be a fine crop. This district always succeeds with pease.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: I must say pease are as fine a crop as I have seen for years.

J. Early, Chaffey, Muskoka: We never had better. There is no maggot yet to be seen. The prospect is good for a splendid crop.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Considerable sown and promising well.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: The prospect of a heavy crop has been injured to a small extent by the cut-worm.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: Quality good; yield small. Drouth ripened the pease prema-ely and the rain produced a second growth.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: The best crop of pease that has been grown here for many years.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Pease a good crop, except late sown, which were injured by dew.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Pease very good and free of bugs.

Jno. R. Smith, Plympton, Lambton: Pease good—no bug. Farmers are now paying more attention to valuable crop, which pays well.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: Fine crop; bug appears to have left us.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Pease very good—not a bug to be seen.

Jno. Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: Pease good, and yield to the acre best of any crop this year.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Pease a good crop, but much injured by a hail storm.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey: Pease splendid crop—no bug.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Pease harvested early, very good; the late ones injured by rain—not rketable.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex: The pea bug has disappeared. I had 30 acres of pease, most of ich I personally handled, in field, threshing, marketing and feeding, yet I have not seen a pea bug this son. Threshers report the same.

Robt. Leake, East Oxford, Oxford: The best sample we have had in ten years.

Daniel Burt, South Dumfries, Brant: Good crop, fine quality and largely cultivated.

Geo. Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Pease an unusually good crop; don't know that I ever knew them uniformly good.

Chas. Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: Sample good; no bug, no worm.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Early, good; late ones took a second growth after the rains in harvest, ich hurt the sample.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Pease good; no injury by rain, rust or insects.

James Leask, Scott, Ontario: When early sown, good; others mildewed

Jno. Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Only middling, being rather small from the drouth in ling time. Pease suffered most from the dry weather.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Every kind a fine sample. All buyers admit we raise a perior sample of pease in this county.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac: The few farmers who have threshed ase by hand for immediate hog feed report that although the straw was most luxuriant, yet the yield is low the promise.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Grenville: Only a middling crop; a little too wet and cool.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Pease good on clay soils, but mildewed on light soils.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Early pease, good; late, too rank and badly mildewed.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Quality good with some farmers, but with others they were badly amaged by mildew.

J. A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Pease generally good excepting late sowing, which in some varieties ere mildewed.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Quality very good and yielded well.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton: A good crop—the best for years.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Sound and free from insects, but light in many places.

Chas. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Pease very good; no bug; the best sample to be seen.

Capt. D. Macfarlane, Foley, Parry Sound: Straw too long; some nearly twelve feet; yield 30 bushel the acre.

INDIAN CORN.

The early part of the season was very unfavorable for the growth of corn. Wet ad cold weather at planting, with cool nights and the long drouth later on, seriously tarded its progress. Towards ripening time there was a great change for the better, ad the crop was enabled to regain very rapidly the ground it had lost during the sum-er. In what may be aptly termed the corn belt—viz.: that portion of the province ing south of a line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Huron to the western extremity of Lake Ontario, or from Sarnia to Hamilton—this favorable weather brought in a fair average crop, while a few correspondents spoke of exceptionally good fields. In the Lake Huron and West Midland counties, with the exception of Oxford, the severe frost about the middle of July did considerable damage, especially on low moist land. It was generally remarked in the November reports that the ripening was more perfect and uniform than usual. Some damage was done to corn in shock by the great wind storm of October 14th. In the Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence counties, where this crop is tried to some extent, there was fair success. Frost came later than usual, and a large proportion of the ears hardened well. The table annexed gives the acreage and product :

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	90,273	6,684,210	74.0	91,694	6,378,006	69.6
Lake Huron................	7,210	484,510	67.2	8,131	550,362	67.7
Georgian Bay..............	1,134	66,133	58.3	895	47,220	52.8
West Midland.............	22,048	1,497,890	67.9	21,983	1;483,309	67.5
Lake Ontario..............	19,417	1,144,185	58.9	23,875	1,264,923	53.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	12,181	701,740	57.6	15,692	796,831	50.8
East Midland..............	4,029	218,341	54.2	5,281	209.710	39.7
Northern Districts.........	202	8,300	41.1	280	11,030	39.4
Totals...............	156,494	10,805,309	69.0	167,831	10,741,391	64.0

Though the acreage was decreased by nearly 10,000 acres, the aggregate product was a little greater than in 1885.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Daniel Stewart, Tilbury W., Essex: The crop is going to be short; a great deal of it had to be re-planted, causing it to be late, and the drouth is retarding it now. Unless we have a late fall, without early frosts, it will be short.

William Millen, Gosfield, Essex: Promises to be a good crop; looks well and is quite forward; is jus earing nicely. But if present drouth continues will not do so well.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury E., Kent: Owing in part to bad seed and in part to wet and cold weather subsequent to planting, many fields of corn have been re-planted. Where the first planting grew the crop is good; the second does not promise much; too dry.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: The season has been favorable so far, and with a continuance o good weather we may look for a good crop.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Corn looks splendid except on wet land where the seed g killed out.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Corn is not a success on account of land being wet and cold i planting season, and of late, weather too dry.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: Corn in many places has been killed by frost in July, but think it will be an average crop yet.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: A fair stand has been secured in many fields, but the plants a stubby and short, and much of the crop is tasselling out, although only about two feet tall. Rain and warm fall may make it yield from one-half to three-fourths of an average crop.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron: Very little grown this year, and what there is does not look well. Th weather has been too cold at nights, and it has also been too dry for the corn crop.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Corn crop will be light—thinned out by birds or failed to come up o account of poor seed. Slightly injured by frost on July 11th on low ground.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Poor seed caused a good deal of trouble, some planting too or thre times, and finally giving it up. Those fortunate enough to secure good seed will secure a good crop sever days earlier than former years.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Not much planted here. The severe frost of July 13th ruined th prospects.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Not much grown and backward; weather too cool in beginning of season and very dry now. It will be a short crop.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln: The wet spring injured the prospects, and it will be a poor crop as a rule.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Have not noticed much corn this season. Some that I have seen is pretty good and some very poor. It is not raised very extensively here.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Some had to be ploughed up from bad seed. The crop is is unequal; some looks fairly well. Much depends on the weather for the next two months. It is rather late.

James Benson, Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Corn a failure, owing to the seed being of an inferior quality or from some other reason. But there are a few exceptional cases which give promise of a fair crop.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: The corn crop is not very good; seed rather poor and the fore part of the season rather cold.

Archibald Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Will be a small crop on account of bad seed. Where the seed was good the crop will be fair.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburgh, Dundas: Not very promising. Weather too wet and cold; very wet and cool June and July.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: It was a very poor year for corn. A great quantity of it did not come up at all, the spring was so cold.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Not very good. The weather was too dry about the 24th of May. I have corn that was three weeks in the ground before it came up.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Corn is not a large crop, but is sound and good.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: There are some fine fields of corn, well ripened, while others were hurt by the drouth. The yellow variety is the best.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: Early planted corn is good; late planted has the ears short and not filled out at the end. Dry weather is supposed to have been the cause of the damage.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Corn was in good condition at harvesting. The storm of the 13th October blew a great deal of it down, and much of it is not set up yet.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Corn is good, but the ears are somewhat shorter than common, owing to the dry season.. The damage would probably amount to fifteen per cent.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The condition of corn is good, but the early drouth hurt it very much, especially on clay or mucky soil. There is not half a crop on these, but with me there is a splendid crop on sandy soil, exceeding one hundred bushels per acre.

Silas Mills, Moore, Lambton: Corn is good. It was hurt by the cool summer and the drouth, but favorable weather shortly before the crop was ripe materially improved it.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Corn is grown to a limited extent here, and did well. I had a lot of western corn, or horsetooth dent, that ripened perfectly.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Corn was kept back in the early part of the season by continued cold nights; hence the yield in general will be only average. It was pretty well handled before frost struck it.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: A good many soft ears, but on the whole a fair crop. Not a great deal grown.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: This fall has been very favorable for the ripening of corn and other late crops. The frost kept off so long that even Stowel's evergreen corn has ripened this year, a thing that has not happened for several years.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Corn that came up well was a good crop.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn is only a medium crop. There was not much planted owing to the wet spring. Drouth did not affect it much, and it was well ripened and cut before frost came.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Corn is a splendid crop; nearly all got hard.

BEANS.

Beans are not extensively grown as a field crop except in the county of Kent and portions of Elgin, Brant and Norfolk. In some of the Ottawa river counties and in Hastings they are cultivated to a small extent to supply the demands of the lumber shanties, and occasional small patches are grown in other parts of the province for the seedsmen or for local consumption. In Kent and the adjoining districts beans were last year a fairly successful crop, though kept back to some extent by the severe drouth. The sample was fair, the crop being harvested in good condition. In the Ottawa valley beans suffered in some measure from the excessive rainfall, but were still fairly up to the average. The acreage and product for the past two years were as follows:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie..................	14,299	319,744	22.4	17,466	332,617	19.0
Lake Huron................	703	14,663	20.9	677	14,923	22.0
Georgian Bay	202	4,826	23.9	236	4,045	17.1
West Midland.............	743	15,729	21.2	976	18,623	19.1
Lake Ontario..............	1,906	44,011	23.1	1,637	35,570	21.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	2,762	71,476	25.9	3,006	78,561	26.1
East Midland..............	414	10,358	25.0	593	10,550	17.8
Northern Districts.........	43	1,265	29.4	60	1,675	27.9
Totals..............	21,072	482,072	22.9	24,651	496,564	20.1

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Beans have been affected by drouth in the northern part of the county, but where they were planted early they are doing well.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Splendid appearance; seem to stand drouth better than anything else.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent: Where the crop was not affected by the frost of July 2nd and 13th it looks well, and they are in full blow. The late planting suffered from drouth and frost.

Robert Cummings, Harwich, Kent: Most of the beans on clay soils did not germinate for two or three weeks after planting, and are looking very poorly. Those on loam germinated at once and are looking very well, though they, too, need rain. On the whole, as the bean district is pretty evenly divided, there may be three-fourths of a crop, giving to loam soil a full crop and to the clay half a crop. Under very favorable circumstances this will be the best they will do. Acreage somewhat less than in 1885.

Jas. McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: Looking very well. Will be good if the drouth does not continue too long.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Good appearance for a crop if not frozen before ripening.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Beans show a good bright sample, and need no picking.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Beans are a very irregular crop, some being prime and a great deal worth nothing.

Lewis Simpson, South Dorchester, Elgin: Beans are generally good, and harvested in good order.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Beans, so far as heard from, are a middling crop.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: There was too much wet for beans.

Geo. Sparling, Stafford, Renfrew: Beans are good, but they are not grown here in large fields.

SORGHUM.

Sorghum was never very extensively cultivated in Ontario, and at present it seems to be steadily declining in favor, owing chiefly to the comparative failure of the crop for the last few years. Last year's crop was sufficiently doubtful in its product to justify the anticipation of a still further decline in the small acreage now sown. Though some farmers in Essex and Kent reported a yield varying from fair to good, many growers nplained that the crop was injured at an early stage by frost and cold, chilly nights, and t the summer was too dry and cool for the proper development of the cane. The orts from those portions of Norfolk in which it is cultivated were more favorable. The ntity grown elsewhere in the province is so small that it is scarcely mentioned by respondents.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Warnock, Tilbury West, Essex: Sorghum is a fair crop where it was well attended to.

Reuben Taylor, Tilbury West, Essex: Sorghum fair; less raised than two years ago.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Sorghum poor; too dry and cool.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Not so good as last year, cold chilly nights for a time, and then dry hot summer dwarfed it.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Sorghum was got in and cured in good condition.

BUCKWHEAT.

The season was a favorable one for buckwheat in that portion of the province where is most largely grown, namely, the eastern and north-eastern counties. In a few cases ost nipped the later fields, but the yield was generally very good and the grain was saved good condition. In the Lake Erie counties the crop was severely damaged by the outh, being in some places a complete failure. A few reports also mentioned injury rain at harvest time. As will be seen from the table below, the acreage was some hat greater and the average yield less than in 1885:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie	10,768	224,024	20.8	10,136	228,284	22.5
Lake Huron	1,431	23,096	16.1	1,021	21,678	21.2
Georgian Bay	996	18,510	18.6	598	11,960	20.0
West Midland	2,571	55,107	21.4	2,336	49,325	21.1
Lake Ontario	19,395	432,258	22.3	13,981	343,057	24.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	28,989	757,088	26.1	28,015	746,782	26.7
East Midland	6,321	159,109	25.2	5,131	117,804	23.0
Northern Districts	321	9,516	29.6	558	11,785	21.1
Totals	70,792	1,678,708	23.7	61,776	1,530,675	24.8

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Buckwheat is not much grown. What little was grown was jured by excessive heat when in bloom.

Robert Watson, Windham, Norfolk: The weather was very dry, and the buckwheat was late coming ; but as there have been but two light frosts all ripened well.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Buckwheat did not come to anything. It was mostly ploughed der and the ground sown with wheat.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: Buckwheat is a light crop. Some late fields were ured by frost.

George N. Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: Buckwheat was hurt by the drouth in its early ges, but was ripe before the frost came.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Addington : Buckwheat is generally better than last year. Some pieces suffe from drouth.

W. Y. Newman, Oxford, Grenville : Buckwheat is excellent. The season has been very favorable.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark : Buckwheat is a splendid crop and harvested in good order.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Buckwheat is good where not killed by frost.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Late sown buckwheat yields amazingly ; early was very poor.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The crop of hay and clover last year fell considerably below the average, bei lighter, in fact, than for some years before. The average yield all over the province w about one and one-third tons to the acre. The principal cause of the shortage was t severe drouth that prevailed in May and June, but this was aided very much by fro both in winter and spring. Over the greater portion of the western counties, a especially in the south-west, the clover suffered a good deal in the winter, one Ess correspondent mentioning the fact that in meadows of one year's seeding the plants we heaved by the frost—a very unusual circumstance. In the extreme east, again, wint killing was frequently complained of, many of the older timothy meadows having be ruined by exposure to frost and by the formation of ice in low places. In Simcoe a the Lake Ontario counties there was also considerable injury from this source, but not great as in other districts. With the summer came drouth, and in consequence t plants that the winter had spared were stunted to a greater or less extent. Cold weath in May, culminating in frost in most of the counties, further retarded growth, so th only a limited time was left for the crop to make up its deficiency. This it did to greater extent than most of the farmers at one time anticipated, and on the whole th seemed to be fairly satisfied with the season's results. The great bulk of the hay cr was saved in very fine condition. All over the west there was scarcely a shower wort of notice during haying time, and the crop thus in some measure made up in quality f what it lacked in quantity. In the central portion of the province there was a rainy we about the middle of July, which damaged a part of the hay, but by far the greater porti was gathered in fine condition. In the most easterly counties rain caused some damag A large number of the correspondents, covering nearly the whole area of the provinc mentioned the presence of the joint-worm in the grasses, especially timothy and spe grass, but its ravages were not very serious. The acreage and product were as follows :

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per Acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per Acre.
Lake Erie	272,538	367,133	1.35	280,932	440,979	1.57
Lake Huron	231,549	275,168	1.19	227,501	334,176	1.47
Georgian Bay..............	186,024	202,581	1.09	190,593	216,109	1.13
West Midland	407,952	550,027	1.35	412,287	656,882	1.59
Lake Ontario	427,618	588,124	1.38	417,086	618,958	1.48
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	569,028	789,637	1.39	542,888	749,969	1.38
East Midland..............	160,297	185,052	1.15	156,080	189,908	1.22
Northern Districts.........	40,145	36.724	.91	40,724	45,174	1.11
Totals..............	2,295.151	2,994,446	1.35	2,268,091	3,252,155	1.43

CLOVER SEED.—Though the midge did not prove so generally destructive to the seed over last year as in 1885, yet its ravages were so serious in many places that, combined ith various adverse climatic influences to which the crop was subject, they reduced the yield something little better than a failure; and apparently in a good many even of the western unties the supply of seed would be insufficient for local requirements. It is also to be rne in mind that over a very large portion of the province no attempt is made to grow over for seed, and that owing to recent failures of the crop in western and central Ontario om repeated attacks of the midge the area devoted to clover seed culture last year was ery considerably less than the year before. But far from favorable though the returns ere in the aggregate last year, there were yet apparent in them two or three circum- ances which should prevent farmers from too readily discontinuing this particular branch agricultural industry. In the first place, although, as already remarked, the greatest sect enemy of the clover crop was still widely prevalent, its ravages were considerably ss in many localities than they had been for several years back; and though the clover idge may not have the good grace to follow its ally the pea-bug to nothingness or the orth pole, or wherever else is situated the limbo of departed insect pests, yet the signs its departure are sufficiently numerous to encourage the farmer to further trials of a op which, barring the presence of this pest, would be, in many parts of the province, a ery valuable one. In the next place, according to the testimony of many correspondents the Bureau, in those counties in which the raising of clover for seed is still persisted , the midge may be pretty successfully eluded even if it cannot be driven off the field. ver and over again it was stated in the returns that when the clover is pastured until e first week or two in June the midge is defeated and a good crop of clover seed ecured. This system appears to have been largely followed in the western part of the rovince last year, and almost invariably with satisfactory results. In addition to the idge the dry weather was in a good many localities assigned as a cause of failure last ear, and in others the seed was spoiled by wet weather in harvesting. Frost in ecember and January heaved out the clover in some parts of the county of Lincoln, hough in other parts of that county it was reported a better yield than for the two receding years. Alsike clover seems to be increasing in favor, and last season it did uch better than the common red variety.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Wm. Millen, Gosfield, Essex: Hay crop first class, with a few exceptions. Drouth made the crop shorter than usual, and it did not thicken. Winter frosts heaved new clover meadows, a thing rarely known here. Condition could not be better, excepting a single shower on clover early. The seed crop is very short on account of the drought; otherwise fair.

W. C. Fletcher, Tilbury East, Kent: Quality good. Hay light; will be about half a crop. Drouth shortened the crop. Winter frosts injured clover over one year old. The weather for harvesting was excellent. Prospects for clover seed poor; no growth. Red-top and blue grass showed more or less of premature ripening; cause, joint-worm.

L. M. Brown, South Dorchester, Elgin: Newly-seeded mixed timothy and clover a heavy crop, mostly secured in good condition. Old timothy rather light but well secured. The midge has about stopped the raising of clover seed in this section.

Chas. Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Quality good; crop rather light; good haying weather. Clover seed crop is the best in several years. The fields look red with blossoms, which they have not done before since the advent of the midge. Some spear grass ripened prematurely because of an insect in the upper joint.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Last year's seeding is very good. Old clover was badly killed by the winter frosts. The weather was fine and the crop secured in good condition. Very little seed is grown in this vicinity.

Joseph Mumby, Moulton, Haldimand: Quality good; the crop injured some by drouth. Weather fine and the crop secured in good condition. Alsike seed good; red clover injured by midge. Blue grass and timothy were injured by something, but I do not know what.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: Frost and drouth injured the clover some, and so the crop is a little light. Seed crops are apparently good where pastured till the 10th of June. In one field of spear grass several large spots dried up. I did not examine the cause.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Quality first-class; crop shorter. Seed poor; I think there is a good deal of midge in it. I have observed a good many stalks of timothy white before cutting time, caused by a small worm in the joint.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Frost and drouth reduced the crop about 50 per cent. Seed poor at present, owing to dry weather. Have noticed premature ripening of blue grass and timothy for several years, and it seems to be increasing; cause, a minute joint-worm.

G. W. Holman, Usborne, Huron: Crop not more than two-thirds; weather very dry; frost did considerable damage. Hay was secured in most excellent condition. The seed crop of clover is not very good.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Hay crop generally light, but saved in good condition. It made a good start early in spring, but the weather was wet and cold till June, then dry and cold till haying, so that the hay made little growth. Prospects for clover seed excellent where pastured.

J. B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Quality middling. A great deal was killed out last winter—not heaved by frost, but rotted. The haying season was a very fine one, and a great deal was secured in fine condition.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: An average crop in this township. In some localities the frost damaged timothy in low lands, and on high, light lands the drought hurt old meadows.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: Timothy excellent quality. Clover not so good, being pinched by the June frosts and the drouth afterwards. Secured in fine condition. No seed clover grown here. I have not observed premature ripening unless in the spear grass, which was cut by an insect at the first joint.

Angus Bell, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: The quality of the hay crop is fair. The long drouth which prevailed in the month of June had the effect of causing many old meadows to be turned into pasture fields. The weather was showery, but on the whole the crop was secured in good condition. There is no attempt here to raise any clover seed.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Quality good; less midge. The drouth shortened it very nearly one-half; the frost did very little damage. The weather was excellent throughout, and the crop secured in first-class condition. The dry weather has hindered the growth of seed clover, but there is less midge than usual, and the showery weather now will do it good. There is not one-tenth as much grown as formerly.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The quality is all that could be desired; could not be better. The drouth had a very injurious effect. Hay and clover are very light and will not average much over half a crop. The crop was saved in prime condition. Owing to the long drouth there has been little or no second growth of clover for seed.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Hay is of excellent quality, though only about three-fourths of a crop. May and June frosts, followed by the drouth, had the effect of reducing the quantity, but did not hurt the quality of the crop. The prospect for seed clover is very poor, both on account of the midge and the scorching of the pastures.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: Hay crop good; the best in ten years. Average, two tons per acre; and was saved in first-class order.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Haying began June 28th. Fine weather continued throughout, many securing the crop without a drop of rain, so what is deficient in quantity will be made up in quality. Old meadows were badly winter-killed. White clover has ripened well, from 120 to 140 grains being taken from single heads. Red clover pastured up to June 10th promises well for seed.

D. Stewart, North Easthope, Perth: Quality good. Both drouth and cold had the effect of lessening the crop a good deal, but it pulled up well the last two or three weeks before cutting.

Wm. Rae, Pilkington, Wellington: Hay an average crop; considerably injured by drouth. Crop in most cases secured in good condition. No clover for seed grown in this section.

J. Connell, Minto, Wellington: Drouth and frost affected hay very much; not half an average in many places. Crop secured in good condition.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: The quality of hay is number one. We had no rain while haying. Frost had no effect on the hay crop, and drouth very little. Clover was short. No prospect for clover seed on account of drought.

W. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Hay, in general, light. About half of it well saved; the rest badly damaged. No second crop of clover in this locality.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: Quality good; no injury by drouth or frost. We had the best of weather for haying, and the crop was secured in the best condition. I think seed clover will be ruined by insects.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Clover where not frozen out was a good sample for feed, though perhaps too light a crop on high and dry land. Large red is an excellent crop. Old meadows were very light, though good hay. Good weather for haying; not much chance for seed.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The new meadows were very good; the clover came out in bloom, which it had not done for two years before. The old meadows were short because of the drouth in June. The hay is secured in excellent condition. The young clover is alive, but very weak compared with last year. Red-top and speargrass appeared to be affected, the latter by an insect at the joint.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Hay crop was good. Clover was excellent, except on low lands where it was winter-killed through the formation of ice. The crop was secured in first-class condition. There is little or no red clover grown for seed. Alsike is grown extensively, and has been an excellent crop.

Thomas Scott, North Gwillimbury, York: Hay crop was light, hurt by the drouth in June. I think a hot week in April followed by cold weather also hurt it considerably, especially clover. The crop was secured in pretty good condition. I have 26 acres of red clover for seed and looks well, as does red clover all through the township, where there is considerable.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Quality medium. Frost destroyed most of the clover, but timothy was about an average crop. Early cut hay was well secured. Wet weather from the 14th to the 18th July did considerable damage. Hay crop after the 18th is well secured. Alsike clover good; red neary a total failure.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: Quality of the crop for the greater part good. The cold winds and frost in the spring injured the old meadows, and they were very light. New meadows were good. Wet weather in the middle of haying caused nearly a week's delay. All that was secured before and after that was good. Good prospect for seed clover.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Quality good; no injury by frost or drouth. One week of wet weather in the midst of haying operations injured a large quantity of hay. Clover for seed is good. Joint-worm in timothy and red-top ripened some prematurely, but to no great extent.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Quality of crop poor; drouth in June being the apparent cause. The weather was very unfavorable for haying operations, and in consequence hay was not secured in a good condition. Prospect for seed clover is good.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Quality good, but slightly damaged by drouth or frost. All that was saved before the 14th July was in splendid condition, and I should think two-thirds was saved in good condition. The week of rain that followed seriously injured both clover and timothy.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: Quality very fair. Drouth materially lessened the quality. Not affected by frost. The first cut was saved in fine condition, but not so the last. Seed clover is almost a failure on account of drought.

Nelson Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: Quality very good. Frost did little harm, but drouth did considerable. Weather for haying was mostly good, and the crop was saved in good condition. The first crop of clover was full of seed, but very little was saved. The second crop is starting nicely.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Quality good. Drouth retarded it in the earlier stages of growth, but the late rains, to a great extent, counteracted this. Weather was generally favorable for haying, and the bulk of the crop was secured in good condition. Seed clover is fairly good at present on early cut meadows. There has been premature ripening in some grasses, principally timothy, which I attribute to an insect working in the joint of the stalk. Old meadows are principally affected.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Hay fairly good on new meadows, but on old meadows light. Timothy badly damaged by the joint-worm and also by late frosts in May; but a large quantity has been saved in good condition. Clover short and light on the ground. There is not much prospect of a second crop unless copious rains should come.

H. C. Lynch, Front of Escott, Leeds: Fair to good. Frost hurt the grass considerably. Most hay was put in good condition. The army or joint-worm worked quite badly in timothy, and caused considerable dead tops, say, in many cases, one-fifth of the whole.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Good. No injury, for we never had a season in this part in the last forty years so free late from frost and drouth as this. Hay saved in good condition, except a little cut this week. A considerable amount, both of speargrass and timothy, was injured by a worm in the stalk.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Mixed hay and clover, first crop is good; second crop is not so good. The first part of the haying season was very wet, and most of the hay was damaged; but the people are busy at it now and the weather is better.

Wm. McClintock, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: The quality of the crop in general is good. No damage by frost or drouth. The weather is very unfavorable for hay-saving, and a good deal of it is badly bleached. Not more than half the hay is cut yet.

John O'Callaghan, Gloucester, Carleton: Hay is not an average. Frost and cold weather in the last of May and first of June stopped its growth. New meadows are fair. Hay was not saved in good condition owing to wet weather.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew: Clover all more or less spoiled with wet. The clover, where the wind had blown the snow off in winter, was winter-killed. From the ninth to the twenty-second of July the weather was extremely wet; all hay cut in that time was much damaged, but many delayed cutting and secured in good condition.

W. Patterson, Ramsay, Lanark: A good deal of hay and clover was winter-killed, but owing to abundant rains and favorable weather the crop is a fair average one; most of the crop is well saved, but one wet week hurt some of it considerably. A good deal of it prematurely ripe among the timothy. We attribute it to joint-worm.

Amos Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: Quality of crop good, but a little on the short side, caused by a very dry May; I never saw a better time for curing it, as we had no rain for weeks at a time, especially during clover season. Alsike clover-seed very good, but not much grown this year; red, very little allowed to go to seed, but those who pastured it the first part of the season, have very encouraging prospects for good yields of seed.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': Hay crop very good; clover rather short on account of drouth. The bulk of hay was housed in splendid condition. A few fields badly spoilt in the last week of haying. Clover for seed is well blossomed; no weevil. Heads that are nearly filled are full of seed, but straw very short on high land, about a foot in length.

John Garbutt, Smith, Peterboro': The quality of the hay and clover crop is good. The frost affected timothy on low ground. In the beginning of haying the weather was very fine, but the latter part was affected a little by rain. It was secured in good condition. The prospect for the clover-seed crop is very good; in timothy and red-top there was considerable premature ripening, caused by a worm in the joint.

Henry Ferrier, Stanhope, Haliburton: Hay very good. Drouth in the early part of the season caused it to make a slow growth, but later rains fetched it along. Haying has been wet, yet the crop has been saved in pretty good condition.

Wm. Watt, Wollaston, Hastings: The clover crop is a very heavy one; some fields were blackened with wet weather, but in general timothy and clover both are very well saved. Timothy was a very good crop.

H. W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: The quality of the hay and clover crop is good. Drouth has casued a generally light crop; no frost in this section. Showery weather has hindered operations; the crop, so far, however, is well secured. Cannot say what is the prospect for the clover-seed crop. I have noticed premature ripening owing to the drouth.

S. J. Peake, Foley, Parry Sound: Hay, about half crop in old meadows; new meadows, average crop. Haying not quite finished yet; what has been gathered in is well saved.

R. F. Ogle, Campbell and Carnarvon, Algoma: On properly seeded farms the crop turned out very good, but in general it is short owing to too long drouth. No injury from summer frost, but some slight injury was done by winter frost. Considerable damage was done by fire.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

The following extracts refer to the crop of clover for seed:

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Some good crops, but on the whole will be short; injured by the midge.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent: Condition of clover crop good, and nearly all the midge have taken their leave. No injury by frost.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: Clover pastured to about June (not cut for hay) will most likely be a good crop of seed; not damaged by frost.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Alsike good; red very little kept for seed; midge has taken from 75 to 80 per cent. This is raising seed on shares.

Chas. Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Fields which were cut early are an excellent crop. The first crop in most cases was well seeded, and some farmers saved it for seed. We find early cutting better than pasturing, when cut between the 5th and 10th of June.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk: On fields that were pastured to the first or middle of June the clover is very good; the fields that were cut about the last of June or first of July about half a crop; badly damaged by the midge.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Grasshoppers destroyed the young clover last year, so there is very little clover seed grown in this vicinity this year.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Midge not so bad as last year, but there is an insect in the root which is doing great damage.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: All kinds good; not damaged by frost or midge. Some farmers are threshing at the time of writing this report, and it is yielding large returns and of good quality. The little red clover is doing the best.

V. Honsberger, S. Cayuga, Haldimand: Very large yield of red clover straw for seed; no damage by frost. Second crop for seed greatly injured by midge. Pastured fields that were turned off from about June 5th to 15th produced a large crop of splendid seed. Alsike yields well; no midge.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Some have threshed, and they report that where the fields were pastured or cut before the 10th June the crop is good; later clover considerably damaged by midge. The midge is reported as cutting the clover in the mows.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland: Clover very poor and unsatisfactory. The small red was badly hurt by midge, and in consequence most farmers in Bertie sowed Alsike last spring for the first time.

Wm. Wight, Bosanquet, Lambton: Clover that was pastured, good; it seems to be the only way to get seed now. No frost; midge destroyed two-thirds of the late crop.

Jas. Thomson, Warwick, Lambton: The clover crop for seed is poor; nearly all eaten up by the fly with the exception of what was pastured until June and then let go to seed.

Thos. Strachan, Grey, Huron: Very little grown for seed. It was not damaged by frost or midge this year, but owing to dry weather the after crop did not do well.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: There is no clover crop for seed in this part of the country; the second crop is either fed off or cut for winter feed. The midge is the cause of it.

Wm. Smellie, Amabel, Bruce: No second crop of red clover is grown for seed. The Alsike clover is a good crop of seed—first crop cut.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent and Collingwood, Grey: Very little here this year; not injured nearly as much as it has been for some years by the midge.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Any clover seed grown here is pastured till the middle of June and saved between the two breeds of the midge. Seed is good but smaller in the kernel than usual.

C. Cooke, Tecumseth, Simcoe: Clover crop for seed not more than half an average crop; mostly injured by winter frost.

A. H. Secord, N. Dorchester, Middlesex: Only one field of seed in this vicinity, which was pastured until June 10th, and it is good. I think there is 75 per cent. less midge than last year.

James G. Pettit, E. Oxford, Oxford: Clover was a light crop an account of the dry, hot weather during *and for* some time after the first crop was taken off, but is fairly well filled, and quite free of midge.

os. Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Clover pastured up to June the 10th and then saved for seed is reported ll of seed and injured but slightly by midge. What was cut later for hay and then saved for seed en less damaged by midge than formerly, still it cannot compare with that cut in June.

hn Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Where clover was pastured until about the middle of June it turned air crop. Where first crop was cut it is a failure. The midge and frost ruined it; and in many he cattle were turned in upon it at the last moment.

os. Mitchell, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Better than for some years. Those who cut early for hay lowed the second crop to seed expect nearly an average of good seed. Midge not nearly so plenty as ly.

mes Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Very little clover seed raised in this vicinity. The midge was not as former years. The frost damaged the clover very much last December and the first week in ry.

land Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Clover crop was scant, consequently seed crop scarce. Frost killed ver sod and the new as well, except where well sheltered by long stubble or woods. The midge ntly on the decrease.

. G. Fletcher, Binbrook, Wentworth: Alsike good; very little red clover; the latter was damaged lge.

lin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The clover crop was rank, and blossomed better than for the uple of years, but on examination it was found that there was scarcely any seed on account of damage y the midge.

ter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: In my last report I mentioned that there was little or no red grown for seed. I was not aware of it at the time, but there are several fields in the neighborhood. was no injury done by midge, but some was damaged by wet weather after being cut on account of it ing. The clover crop was in general light.

hn Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: The midge has utterly ruined the clover crop for seed.

. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Not very good except Alsike, which is very good; badly hurt by , especially red clover.

. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Where pastured till middle of June, a good crop; where not cut till poor. Some damage by midge, but less than last year.

D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: I don't know of a single field of clover seed. Farmers have ceased to grow it on account of the midge.

enry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: Alsike clover seed will be an average crop; red clover seed better t has been for some years; very little injury done by midge, except very late pieces.

lex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: Clover that was pastured till the second week in June is well seeded. hat was mown has very little seed—so much cold, wet weather in September that it did not ripen. promises a good fair crop.

obert Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: Clover not by any means good. The dry weather injured it and it t seem to ripen even; then when cut the weather being very wet a lot of it grew next the ground.

m. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Clover crop was splendid this season, but it was considerably ged in harvesting by rain and warm weather, causing it to sprout. No damage by frost, and very little midge.

. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Alsike clover good; about 50 per cent. of the clover njured by midge.

Valter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: The clover seed crop was rather better than last year, but riously damaged by wet warm weather in the last half of September, when much of it was lying cut; w badly. No damage by frost; a good deal by midge.

. C. Lloyd, Camden, Addington: Very good where first crop was harvested from 10th to 20th June; r, mostly taken by midge.

. R. Allison, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox: Seed clover was the best and likely to yield better per than for years, though the later crop was hurt by fly.

. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Clover second crop of no account for seed. The long spell of weather after harvest prevented any considerable growth.

Vm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Not much red clover seed around here; Alsike clover is a fair crop. amage by frost or midge that I know of.

ohn Westlake, Eldon, Victoria: The clover crop is the finest it has been for years.

Vm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': The seed clover crop will be a fair average one, as it bloomed ipened well. There was no sign of midge. There is none threshed yet.

. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings: Good when pastured to first of June; damaged very largely by idge when cut and left for seed.

FIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes were last year an unsatisfactory crop throughout the greater part of province. There were many causes contributing to this failure, but a very heavy centage of the damage is to be credited to two agencies—drouth in the west and exces rains in the east. For the counties of Simcoe and Ontario westward, the growth of potato plants was very much retarded by the dry weather of early summer, and it only under exceptional circumstances that they were able to contend with this adv influence. In a good many cases, too, the inferior quality of the "sets" or cuttings much to do with the poor growth. Owing to the rot in 1885 these had to be lar imported, and either from intrinsic defects or from injury in transit many of tl failed to sprout. It is worthy of notice that special care in preparation of the before planting and cultivation afterwards was rewarded by superior crops. In part of the province spoken of, though the crop came much below the average in quant it was generally fair in quality. The potatoes were mostly small and few in the grou but sound and good for use. In heavy clay and low mucky soils they were freque found to be affected with the rot; but the percentage injured in this way appears to b been low, compared with that of the previous year's crop. Only a few correspond spoke of the presence of the rot after the roots were taken up, and little damage to crop in store was anticipated. In the counties included in the angle of the St. Lawre and the Ottawa, from Leeds to Renfrew, a bad condition of the potato crop was the r In that district the excess of rain committed greater havoc than did the drouth in west, and a lamentably large percentage of the crop rotted in the ground. In many c both the tubers and the tops were injured, the latter being attacked by rust or blig The reports which mentioned even fair returns in any of these counties were very sca indeed. In the counties along Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, from Durham Frontenac, the crop escaped fairly from extremes of drouth and wet, and the yield moderately productive. Complaints of shortage and rot came from a few of the cor pondents, especially in Northumberland and Prince Edward, but they were exceptio In the East Midland counties, lying immediately to the north of those last mention the crop was somewhat better, particularly in Haliburton, where it seems to have b unusually good. In the northern districts also the yield and quality seem to have b satisfactory. The Colorado beetle was present in force, though the reports from so districts indicated that it was less troublesome than usual. The careful use of P green was generally sufficient to overcome this pest, but many farmers complained of negligence of neighbors in disposing of the "bugs," a negligence which generally affec the whole district to some extent. One or two reports mentioned the presence of potato aphis, but it was not at all prevalent. The following tabulated statement shows t both the acreage and the average production were much lower than in the previous ye

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	14,193	1,470,553	103.6	17,346	1,539,992	88.8
Lake Huron	11,627	1,043,361	89.7	13,491	2,168,126	160.7
Georgian Bay	12,679	1,399,874	110.4	14,350	2,687,939	187.3
West Midland	23,150	2,509,607	108.4	28,263	3,127,374	110.7
Lake Ontario	27,685	3,037,815	109.7	31,016	3,405,194	109.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	37,142	4,455,515	120.0	40,736	6,107,611	149.9
East Midland	11,137	1,625,216	145.9	11,821	1,651,143	139.7
Northern Districts	2,530	470,417	185.9	2,718	403,765	148.6
Totals	140,143	16,012,358	114.3	159,741	21,091,144	132.0

Turnips were, on the whole, a very satisfactory crop. Their growth was at one time reatened seriously by drouth in most of the counties, but the rain came in time to ve them and secure a good yield. Some correspondents spoke of having grown or seen their neighborhoods turnips of unusual size, and the warm growing weather in October ve the crop a longer season to improve than is generally accorded it. A very satisctory feature was the almost entire absence of the turnip fly, only two or three corresndents mentioning any damage from this pest. The statistics of the turnip crops are follows:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie...	1,729	723,076	418.2	1,664	668,325	401.6
Lake Huron.	11,226	5,465,045	486.8	12,739	5,933,288	465.7
Georgian Bay	12,180	5,836,063	479.2	12,154	5,503,918	452.8
West Midland............	32,163	16,775,690	521.6	35,131	13,210,389	376.0
Lake Ontario..............	29,628	13,448,480	453.9	28,525	11,973,449	419.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	4,129	1,550,598	375.5	3,832	1,371,476	357.9
East Midland	5,562	2,473,171	444.7	5,775	1,791,547	310.2
Northern Districts.........	2,314	788,930	340.9	2,483	685,343	276.0
Totals..............	98,931	47,061,053	475.7	102,303	41,137,735	402.1

each of the districts the average yield was higher in 1886 than in 1885, and in the iry and beef-producing counties of the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups the gregate increase was over 5,000,000 bushels.

Owing partly to bad seed and partly to unfavorable weather at seeding, mangelurzels failed to "catch" in some places, but the after part of the season was very favorble, and they made rapid growth. Specimens of great size were gathered in more an one locality. The acreage was considerably increased from 1885, and the average roduction was much better, as will appear from the following table:

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	1,202	613,320	510.2	1,215	564,003	464.2
Lake Huron..	2,174	1,133,350	521.3	1,827	896,933	490.9
Georgian Bay	983	510,356	519.2	973	448,248	460.7
West Midland............	5,869	3,136,511	534.4	5,370	2,490,285	463.7
Lake Ontario..	5,100	2,271,138	445.3	4,809	2,315,051	481.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	1,770	672,221	379.8	1,399	580,938	415.3
East Midland..............	987	424,547	430.1	781	347,648	445.1
Northern Districts.........	85	26,300	309.4	61	17,623	288.9
Totals..............	18,170	8,787,743	483.6	16,435	7,660,729	466.1

Carrots were somewhat more injured by the drouth than turnips and mangels, but hey, too, were enabled to make good headway in the latter part of the season. The acreage and yield were much the same as in the previous year, the annexed table giving the comparison in detail :

Districts.	1886.			1885.		
	Acres.	Bushel.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.
Lake Erie..................	613	208,297	339.8	610	218,209	357.7
Lake Huron................	856	322,490	376.7	757	344,559	455.2
Georgian Bay	1,096	450,606	411.1	1,079	435,088	403.2
West Midland.....	1,953	816,562	418.1	1,985	736,333	370.9
Lake Ontario...............	2,447	930,866	380.4	2,476	1,019,168	411.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	1,471	453,200	308.1	1,184	387,886	327.6
East Midland	710	264,380	372.4	797	285,089	357.7
Northern Districts.........	121	32,350	267.3	136	35,987	264.6
Totals..............	9,267	3,478,751	375.4	9,024	3,462,319	383.7

The weather was extremely favorable for the harvesting of roots, and they were nearly all housed in excellent condition.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Wm. Millen, Gosfield, Essex : Potatoes are small; too dry. Turnips almost a failure, as they have not grown for a month. When the potatoes, etc., were small, we had a very heavy rain, which scalded them; since then we have had a drought and everything is small.

E. B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : Potatoes in some places badly affected by a very small insect (*aphis*). Potato beetles very numerous. Drouth has prevented due growth. In other places, vines healthy; tubers small and few ; the late rains have had a favorable effect. Mangles and carrots are doing well.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent : The bugs have destroyed many acres, and the long dry spell has retarded their growth. There will be more small ones than of late years. Mangel-wurzels look well ; turnips are not much grown—I do not know of a patch around here; carrots are dried out.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin : Potatoes in some parts of the township have been very seriously affected by the drouth ; more particularly so on hard clay lands and gravelly soils. On sandy soils the crop promises to be fair—where properly attended to. Bugs have been very numerous this season. The same remarks will apply to turnips, mangel-wurzels and carrots.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk : Potatoes promise well if the present heavy rain storms do not continue too long, though symptoms of rot are visible occasionally. All other root crops look healthy, where attention has been given them.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : Roots promise tolerably well, although the mangels did not start well on account of a couple of weeks dry weather at seeding time.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland : Roots are not doing well ; season started too late and afterwards too dry. Roots are not generally cultivated, but mangels succeed best and give best results. I prefer the Yellow Globe mangels.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron : Potatoes will be a very poor crop in this township this year. The potato beetle has been extremely bad, and besides that the vines have made very poor growth ; they look weak. All other root crops are looking very fair, but are all suffering a little from the drouth.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron : Good seed potatoes were scarce, and much of the seed shipped in did not grow well. The season has been so very dry and the ravages of the bugs so severe that the tubers are not large or very plentiful in the hills. Turnips are not promising very well, except those sown early on very well prepared land ; a great many fields ploughed under. Mangels very thin as a rule, and backward on account of drouth ; carrots same as mangels.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Potatoes very much affected with bugs, will not be a heavy crop. Turnips promise well ; no insect pest this year ; weather favorable. Mangels will also be an average crop ; carrots not so good.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey : Roots are looking well ; turnips will be a fair crop ; mangels not extensively grown but look well. Potatoes look well, but the potato-bug is persisting in its right to the fields. The farmers are using Paris Green freely. Carrots are only grown in small areas.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : Potatoes in some cases look well, in others, either from bad seed or some other cause, they look very poor, not more than half of the ground being covered. Turnips and mangel-wurzels look well at present but rain is badly needed.

Angus Bell, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Potatoes and other root crops are in a very flourishing condition and a large yield is expected. Potatoes in particular are an excellent crop, though the potato-beetle is till troublesome. Many new varieties of potatoes are being introduced.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Roots generally promising, except potatoes. Potatoes the worst crop can remember seeing in this district; they seem to have failed from extreme drouth after planting nd disease in the sets planted, causing big gaps in the rows; the bug just as bad as usual. The other oot crops are promising; turnips little injured by the fly.

James Anderson, E. Zorra, Oxford: Potatoes look well where good seed was planted, but most of the eed was imported from other counties and seemed to have been injured in transit; bugs as plentiful as ever. Turnips have grown very slowly on account of the dry hot weather, but are very even and promise well; mangels look well but have suffered the same as turnips; carrots very little grown.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Potatoes promise well, but bugs very thick, more than I ever saw before. Turnips on loamy soil look very well, clay not so good; I have as good as ever I had. Mangels and carrots also promise a heavy crop. Roots as a rule promise a heavy crop on good land; clay got baked a little and they are not as forward on it.

A. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Potatoes were promising in appearance early in the season but are now getting yellow, the tubers dying away. The appearance of turnips at present is promising, but they are in need of rain and moisture; mangel-wurzels and carrots are a total failure, owing to the dry weather.

Thomas Steele, Downie, Perth: Potatoes a poor crop, did not grow well; the cause is a disputed point, some saying bad seed and others too dry. The seed had all to be imported here; I think it got hurt in transit. Turnips looking splendid, very little fly this year; mangel-wurzels very good; carrots very good but thin on the ground, as the braird was not good owing to dry weather.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Potatoes look very bad almost everywhere; between bugs and bad seed we do not expect a good crop. Turnips will be fair, mangolds look well, also carrots; the weather was favorable here so far.

H. McDougall, E. Luther, Dufferin: Potatoes generally good, some seed missed in the spring, probably being bad at planting; I notice some of the stalks withering; on examination it is found to be decayed at the bottom of stalk up to level of the ground. Turnips are promising a good crop; neither mangels nor carrots are much grown here, but the few that have been planted are in good condition.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: The root crops are only doing middling owing to the lack of moisture. The potato bug is doing his work, and only for the Paris Green it would destroy the crop.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth; Potatoes do not look generally very promising. The bugs have done great injury and the dry weather has also had an effect. Turnips are doing very well when sown before the ground became dry so that they had an early start. Mangels and carrots very promising.

Dr. F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: Potatoes very good, but bugs thick as ever, requiring to be sprinkled with Paris Green every week. Turnips, mangels and carrots all looking well. The rain which fell on the 14th July and at short intervals since then has generally improved all crops.

Wm. James Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Potatoes show a fair prospect; they were attacked by the Colorado beetle to a large extent, but by the use of Paris Green the crop is kept from being destroyed. The turnip prospect is good; not much attacked by the fly. Other roots show a good prospect.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: All roots promise fair returns except potatoes, which in some cases are a complete failure owing to drought and bugs.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Potatoes look well but lots of bugs. Mangels and turnips look extra good.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Potatoes look well but are badly attacked by the bugs; they were unusually plentiful this year. Mangels look fairly well; when late sown the drought set them back; carrots about the same as mangels. All depends on the autumn weather, whether they will do well or otherwise.

Thomas McDowell, South Gower, Grenville: The potato, which is about the only root crop raised in this section, looks well; some say that their potatoes are beginning to be struck with rust. Slip-shod farmers, as usual, have their potatoes more or less damaged by the irrepressible potato bug.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Potatoes promising; turnips not raised: mangels and carrots doing well.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Potatoes looked promising until lately, when in many places the tops have become blackened; supposed to be a blight. The bugs are not worse than usual. Turnips that have escaped the fly look well; mangels are good in general; also carrots are good. The fly was hard on turnips and mangels in their early stages.

Wm. McClintock, E. Hawkesbury, Prescott: Potatoes are the only kind of root crop raised about these parts. The bug gave some trouble, but with Paris green and land plaster we soon disposed of them. I see in several places signs of rust; the leaves are falling off, and have that strong smell that potatoes have when affected with the rot.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Carrots, mangels and turnips, from present appearance, will be an xcellent crop. Potatoes have a good appearance; we had good new potatoes on the first of July, the arliest for many years.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew: Root crops of all kinds are looking well, and there is romise of an abundant yield; no insects or grubs to hurt so far except the potato bug, but this is being uccessfully fought with Paris green and London purple.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Roots of all kinds look remarkably well for this time of year. No insects except the beetles on potatoes, which appear to be more numerous this year than ever, but Paris green fixes them all right.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Roots of all kinds are in excellent condition and promise an abundant crop. Carrots and mangels are further advanced than ordinarily at this date; turnips have made an excellent start and promise an extra yield. Potatoes are doing well, but the Colorado potato beetle has flourished beyond all former years and required diligent application of Paris Green to keep them in check.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Roots are very promising; the late rains have saved the crop. Potatoes doing well; turnips, carrots and mangels are very promising; the farmers are finding out that it pays to raise them—hence they are going in largely for root crops.

Hugh Caldwell, Chandos, Peterboro': Roots good; all doing well. Early potatoes good and dry; some neglected fields were injured by bug. Weather just what was required.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, etc., Haliburton: All roots are looking well. Potatoes are looking splendid; less bugs than usual; have not had to use Paris green at all. Turnips very promising. Have carrots in use for the table; very fine. The weather has been very favorable for all roots.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Potatoes promises to be a good crop if late rains do not cause them to rot like last year. Turnips, mangel-wurzels and carrots are looking well; somewhat infested by insects in the early part of the season. At present the weather is uncommonly favorable; a few more showers will warrant an extra crop.

J. Early, Chaffey, Muskoka: All kinds of roots are splendid; no damage by frost; some little damage to the turnips by the fly.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Potatoes—quality good, but a very small crop, owing to drouth and the beetle. There were none rotten. All roots are small crops generally, but some few plots that got an early start have done very well. The season is splendid at present for securing the crop for winter.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Potatoes are variable. Some complain of rot on heavy soils, but not general.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Potatoes were injured by the white grub, but very few rotted. Potatoes are a light crop owing to the drought. Mangels are an excellent crop and pretty much all harvested. Carrots and turnips will be harvested next week.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Potatoes were a fair crop and of good quality, but they are rotting fast since taken up.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Potatoes are a good crop and of good quality. In low heavy soil they are rotting some, but as a general thing they are not rotting much. Turnips are looking well and are growing nicely yet, and everything looks favorable for a good crop. The root crop is likely to be taken care of in good order as the weather is very favorable at present.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Potatoes are an excellent crop and give a large yield, with no rot. Mangels very large and a fine crop; turnips good, also carrots. Potatoes are about all pitted or put into cellars. We are busy now lifting mangels and carrots. The turnips are growing yet.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Potatoes are good but the sample is somewhat smaller than last year. A good many have rotted after being dug. The loss will probably amount to 30 per cent.

G. E. Robertson, Wainfleet, Welland: Potatoes are generally in good condition. There are some cases of rot, but not serious.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Potatoes very good indeed; no rot heard of in any direction; but smaller than usual in many localities on account of so much dry weather during the sowing season. Turnips are excellent, yielding 1,000 bushels to the acre in a few places.

Jno. Wright, Goderich, Huron: Condition and quality of potatoes are good where they were kept clear of the bugs, but a good many farmers have not enough for their own use. They have not been injured by rot. Turnips are very good. Mangels are a fine crop and carrots are good. Mangels and carrots are secured, and turnips will be mostly all taken up this week.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The quality of potatoes grown this year is very good, but with the greater number of farmers the yield has been miserable. In certain localities and under special circumstances the yield has been remarkable. No injury from rot. The cause of failure has been the dry summer. Turnips, carrots, and mangels, an excellent crop all over. Carrots and mangels all secured, and a large part of the turnip crop in.

D. McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Potatoes generally in this locality are poor, the plant from its start having a delicate appearance, caused no doubt by planting unsound seed and the dry weather; no rot. Mangels were very large but very thin in the ground. Carrots were a good crop.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey: Taking it all round, potatoes are only a poor crop this year. The long drouth kept them back and they never rallied on clay soil. There is but very little rot. Turnips very good.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes vary from very bad all the way to very good. They are not at all affected by the rot, but on dry soil the hot, dry weather through July and August burned them right up. Turnips when sown were favored with a shower or two which gave them a start and carried them through the dry spell, and the fall rains made them a splendid crop. They are now being stored for the winter. Mangels and carrots are also a good crop.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: The rot appeared to strike the potatoes late and damaged some pieces r much, but housing, as last season, seems to have arrested its ravages. Turnips good. Mangels excel-; the rains seem to suit this crop. Carrots good. Much has been secured and much out. There are ays a number of "afternoon" farmers.

Geo. Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: A light crop, injured slightly by rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots— and quality good. Mangels and carrots secured; turnips still in the ground.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Potatoes are of the very best quality, but not a very large d. I hear no word at all of any rot. Turnips made very little headway through all the dry season until ate they seem to pick up, but will be under an average. Mangels have done very well and will be a d yield. Carrots have not come up to an average. Roots are just being handled at this date with good ed.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Potatoes are of an excellent quality and a fair average p. There are some signs of rot since taking up. Mangels and carrots are good crops and are taken s of.

A. H. Secord, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Potatoes are a poor crop generally in these parts and are ing badly. From present appearances they will nearly all go. Other roots are good. Not much has done towards housing these at the present.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex. I have this year the largest, driest and most abundant yield otatoes that I have had for 22 years; had 100 bushels from ⅓ acre. Plenty of manure and cultivation, h the dry season, are the causes. Some farmers will have to buy for their own use. None are rotten. bank and Chili have done best. My own turnips were only excelled once since I have been farming— t was in 1872. I had several that weighed 96 lbs. Turnips are generally good, but spring drought rtened the mangels.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Potatoes thin crop, few in number, but of first-class quality. rot worth mentioning. Turnips are a very fine crop and mostly secured in good condition. Mangels a very poor crop in general; all harvested. Not many carrots grown, but fair crop.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Potatoes were about an average, but rotting badly on clay and vy, loamy soils. They will be scarce and dear and are worth now in the city 75c. per bag of 90 lbs. nips are about an average; sound and good quality.

Duncan Stewart, North Easthope, Perth: Potatoes are extra good and dry, but the crop is far below verage, in many cases not one-quarter crop. No rot of any account. Turnips very good and splendid ther to harvest them.

Geo. Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Potatoes have been a very unequal crop. Some have a good crop, le others will not have enough for family use; no rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are generally y good. Mangels all saved and farmers busy among turnips.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Potatoes in some fields, where late, are a fine crop; in others y are a very poor crop. In damp ground the rot has injured them; where the ground is dry there is no . Turnips are a very fine crop. Mangels very good; carrots very good. We are busy securing root ps for winter.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: Potatoes good in quality, but very considerably affected by disease— rot. All other roots sound. Mangels and carrots all up, and turnips half harvested.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Potatoes are of good quality, but a poor crop. The seed did not w well, except some that we got from Prince Edward Island; these yielded 200 bushels per acre. nips a regular crop, but not large. Mangels a poor crop, mostly re-sown with turnips.

Thos. Mitchell, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Potatoes good and quality never better; no rot to speak Turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots quite equal to the immense crop of last year, and of rather ter quality. All busy securing for the winter; another fine week and the bulk will be secured.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin: Quality of potatoes good, but crop small on account of dry ather.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: All kinds of root crops are extremely good, except potatoes, ich are poor and will not average over one-half a crop. Turnips, mangels and carrots not gathered yet.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Potatoes in some cases are an excellent crop. In other cases, ecially where late in planting, they did not all come up, in consequence of drouth, and are therefore ht. White Elephant, Late Rose, and several other varieties are injured by rot. Turnips a fair crop. ngels and carrots also fair. Roots are not very extensively raised. Some farmers have secured their ngels and carrots; others are pulling them at present. Turnips not yet touched.

Wm. Clements, county of Halton: Potatoes good; a light crop on the clay, but very good on the sand r the front of the county; no rot. Turnips very good and also mangels. Have not commenced to house m yet.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Potatoes in this locality have been in general very poor. In some ances there were not any more potatoes taken up than were planted. The cause was, I believe, that atoes were kept in warm cellars and had sprouted too much before planting. Another cause was the on being very dry. Mangels and turnips are a good crop. Carrots are not much grown, but what are wn are good.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: Potatoes are housed in good condition. The quality is medium. The has affected some, but not nearly so much as last year. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good crops. y securing roots now.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: The quality of potatoes is good, but they are a very light crop. No rot has yet appeared. Turnips are rather small. Mangels fair, not very large. Carrots very fair. Roots of all kinds have been housed in good order, except turnips, the bulk of them being yet in the ground.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: Potatoes very good quality. Have not heard of a single instance of rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots all very good quality. The drouth hurt them considerably in the latter part of August and beginning of September. Good progress has been made in securing all but turnips; farmers are busy at them now.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario: Potatoes are good in quality, a small yield, but good sample. I have not seen a sign of rot this year in mine. I have heard that some have a little in clay land. Turnips a fair crop, but not so good as last year, on account of drouth. Mangels poor; carrots small. About half the roots are saved in good condition.

Robt. Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: Potatoes very fine and good quality; no rot in this part; light crop. Turnips suffered by dry weather. Mangels very good; carrots an average crop.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: Potatoes are exceptionally good; no appearance of rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are also a good crop. The root crop is now being taken up and secured without, so far, the slightest injury from frost.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Potatoes—condition, quality and yield very good; about 200 bushels to the acre. Turnips, mangels and carrots all very good, but not extensively cultivated here. Good progress has been made in securing.

M. Morden, Brighton, Northumberland: Potatoes are not good. Rot and scab will ruin half the crop.

George N. Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: Quality of potatoes good. In very heavy land late potatoes were hurt, but not badly, by the rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are looking well, but are in the ground yet.

H. A. McFaul, Hillier, Prince Edward: Potatoes are a rather small crop from the extreme dry weather and the potato bug. Not much rot.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Potatoes are of good quality; crop not near so heavy as last year; very little complaint of rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good crops. They have all been housed for winter.

Fred. Membery, Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington: Some pieces of potatoes will average 120 bushels per acre, and others are not worth digging. On the whole there will be a shortage in this county. Other roots not raised much.

D. J. Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: Potatoes are of an excellent quality; very slight indication of rot in localities. Turnips good and yet growing. Mangels also good and growing. Carrots are good. Potatoes are all saved in good condition; other roots are not dug as the season is so favorable; the greatest growth was in the past month.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston, Frontenac: Potatoes a splendid crop. Some farmers tell me that though the potatoes are very large, there are but few in the hill. I must report a marked diminution in the numbers of the Colorado beetle; this is the first year since 1875 that I have used no Paris green whatever.

W. Y. Newman, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes are a poor crop, both in quality and quantity, being small and doughy. Turnips, mangels and carrots good. The root crop has been all housed or pitted in good condition.

John B. Wilson, Front of Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes very dry and a good size; very few rotten. Turnips, mangels and carrots, few raised, except in gardens, and these are of good quality. About all are secured for the winter.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Potatoes not very good, especially on heavy soil. They were struck with rust and commenced to rot about the middle of August, but from some cause stopped rotting. What were left were very good.

R. Anderson, Cornwall, Stormont: Two-thirds of potatoes taken with rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good, and nearly all secured, but there is not any great quantity of them raised in this township.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Potatoes are a good crop where they were not injured by rot. In some places it would not pay to dig them; in other places half a crop, according to soil. All heavy soils more or less injured. All other root crops splendid, giving good encouragement to beginners.

James Surch, South Plantagenet, Prescott: Potatoes rusted badly, and are inferior in quantity and quality. Many complain of rot. Turnips are good, the best for some years. Mangels fair and carrots a good crop. Roots are all secured in good condition, the weather being favorable.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: Potatoes fair, what are left, but the greater part rotted in the ground before digging commenced. Turnips, mangels and carrots a good crop. They are about all out of the ground.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The potato crop was a very poor one. In low clay land they were badly injured by the rot. What were planted on high land remained sound, but very small. Mangels, carrots and turnips were a good crop. They are about all secured for the winter.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Potatoes are badly affected with the rot. Those that were seemingly sound and good when dug are decayed now on being taken from the pits into cellars. About half a crop. Turnips are a good crop, and were harvested in first-class condition. Mangels and carrots not grown here to any large extent; a fair crop, and housed in good condition.

George Sparling, Stafford, Renfrew: Potatoes very numerous, but about two-thirds of them spoiled by rot. Turnips in good condition and of good quality.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark: Potatoes are an excellent crop and of good quality; no rot.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: Potatoes are a light crop; affected by blight of some kind which dried up the stocks long before maturity, which has caused a short crop. They are considerably injured by rot also. Turnips, mangels and carrots are fair crops. All secured.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Potatoes are of the very best quality; none rotten. Turnips, mangels, and carrots are in splendid condition, and four-fifths of them are secured in winter quarters.

W. A. Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: Potatoes have not been injured by rot about here. Whatever njury they sustained was from the long drouth. Turnips have not been harvested yet, but from appearance they look small in size.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro'; Potatoes are good, and not troubled with rot this year. The crop s somewhat deficient owing to drouth at the time when rain was most wanted. Quality good. Other roots have done well.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Potatoes are good in quality, but a light crop. There is a light appearance of rot since they were housed. Roots are all up except turnips, and this is their harvest week.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Potatoes good, but not more than three-fourths of a crop; not njured by rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots good. Most of the roots are taken up in this section.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Potatoes are the best in point of crop or quality known for years. There will be slight loss from rot where grown in low, wet soil. Turnips the same. Nearly all roots are secured.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Potatoes the best crop for many years. They are unsaleable t 20 cents per bushel. Thousands of bushels could be bought at 20 cents, and they are very fine. No rot. No word can describe their excellence except the word "galoptious." All roots are simply splendid.

Edward Bray, jr., Stisted and Stephenson, Muskoka: Potatoes were a very good crop; very few rotted. Turnips not quite as good as other years. Carrots and mangels were excellent. They are all taken up and secured for winter.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Potatoes are very good. A little rot but not much. The quality is very good. Turnips are a very even crop, Mangels are good; they are beginning to be more appreciated by farmers. Carrots are the same. The roots are all nearly secured.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Potatoes are good in quality and size, but a small yield. No appearance of rot. Turnips and carrots are good in quality and a large yield.

Capt. D. Macfarlane, Foley, Parry Sound: Potato crop fair; not equal to last year; rotting on clay soil. Turnips fair. Most of the roo crop secured.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma; Potatoes are of extra quality. No injury by rot or any other cause. Other roots are good. Potatoes are mostly secured; turnips are still growing.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

The comparative yield of field crops in a series of years enables us to ascertain the direction in which the agricultural industry of the country is tending, and in the history of crops we learn the causes which operate to give results, as well as to influence general movements. The following table presents the yield of our principal field crops for five successive years, together with the average yield of each crop for the period (1882-6):

Field Crops.		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-6.
Fall Wheat,	Bush...	18,071,142	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,277,018	20,635,843
Spring Wheat	" ..	9,518,553	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,995	10,530,031
Barley	" ..	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,572,730
Oats	" ..	58,665,608	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	55,333,393
Rye	" ..	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	2,102,453
Pease	" ..	16,043,734	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	13,084,274
Corn (in ear)	" ..	10,805,309	10,741,391	12,935,889	....	13,420,664	11,975,813
Buckwheat	" ..	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,484,570	....	1,262,973	1,489,231
Beans	" ..	482,072	496,564	592,044	....	409,910	495,148
Potatoes	" ..	16,012,358	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	19,896,538
Mangel-wurzels	" ..	8,787,743	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,813,418
Carrots	" ..	3,478,751	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,826,536
Turnips	" ..	47,061,053	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	39,568,767
Hay and Clover,	Tons..	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	3,099,535

A few crops, such as buckwheat, beans and mangel-wurzels, maintain a steady uniformity : rye is rapidly, and corn more slowly decreasing ; fall wheat and spring wheat have alternated with the failures which have overtaken them, and the low prices have not induced farmers to increase the acreage allotted to these cereals ; barley, which shared with fall wheat in the bountiful harvest of 1882, is maintaining what appears to be its average ; oats is steadily increasing in volume, and pease is increasing rapidly since the disappearance of its old enemy the bug. Pease was an old-time favorite with the Ontario farmer, its feeding qualities being unequalled by barley, oats or corn, and therefore it is not surprising that it should so soon regain its old place. Turnips are also in growing demand for fodder, and the average yield is already very large. Hay shows no fluctuation since the failure of the crop of 1882 (due to the up-rooting of clover by spring frosts) and the consequent increase of acreage seeded for the next year. The proportion which the produce of last year's crops bears to the average of the five years is indicated in the following table, over groups of counties and the whole Province—the average of each crop being represented by 100 :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat	102	97	64	89	73	47	107	18	88
Spring Wheat	100	92	94	82	86	102	89	64	90
Fall and Spring Wheat	101	96	76	88	79	93	95	62	89
Barley	95	94	104	94	106	88	107	122	100
Oats	103	104	116	104	103	107	114	109	106
Rye	74	83	35	62	56	41	63	59	53
Pease	157	126	113	130	126	98	123	96	123
Corn	97	87	121	85	74	81	75	71	90
Buckwheat	105	114	151	107	135	102	131	75	113
Beans	108	112	122	53	84	82	94	89	97
Hay and Clover	93	93	89	88	98	109	98	85	97
Potatoes	71	65	77	75	84	83	99	113	80
Mangel-wurzels	134	115	106	122	100	104	110	134	112
Carrots	120	84	93	91	82	96	104	100	91
Turnips	107	110	115	117	123	123	144	122	119

The wheat production last year exceeded the average of five years in the Lake Erie counties only, while for the province it was 11 per cent. less. Barley was less than the average in four groups of counties and greater in four others, but over the province it attained the average. The production of oats exceeded the average of five years by 6 per cent., of pease by 23 per cent., of buckwheat by 13 per cent., of mangel-wurzels by 12 per cent., and of turnips by 19 per cent ; the production of beans and hay was less than the average by 3 per cent., of carrots by 9 per cent., of corn by 10 per cent., of potatoes by 20 per cent., and of rye by 47 per cent.

The averages of yield per acre are shown for each crop in the following table, (1) for counties last year, and (2) for the whole province in 1885 and 1886, and in ars period :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.			
									1886.	1885.	1882-6	1882-5
t..........	20.0	22.0	18.0	21.1	18.5	20.1	25.0	16.0	20.4	24.5	21.0	21.1
ieat.......	14.5	13.7	16.8	14.3	17.8	17.5	16.6	15.7	16.5	11.4	16.1	16.0
ing Wheat.	19.7	20.0	17.4	19.3	18.2	17.7	18.9	15.7	18.8	18.3	19.0	19.1
....	25.3	28.0	26.4	28.3	26.5	25.1	25.3	23.1	26.5	27.7	26.9	27.0
....	39.2	36.5	35.2	38.3	36.9	33.7	34.3	32.1	36.2	35.8	37.1	37.4
....	15.5	21.3	16.1	19.9	14.5	18.3	16.1	19.1	16.3	16.2	16.9	16.9
....	22.1	24.0	23.2	24.6	22.8	19.8	22.1	20.4	22.8	21.7	21.6	21.3
ir)	74.0	67.2	58.3	67.9	58.9	57.6	54.2	41.1	69.0	64.0	*67.9	67.6
....	20.8	16.1	18.6	21.4	22.3	26.1	25.2	29.6	23.7	24.8	*24.0	24.1
.. ..	22.4	20.9	23.9	21.2	23.1	25.9	25.0	29.4	22.9	20.1	*21.9	21.6
....	103.6	89.7	110.4	108.4	109.7	120.0	145.9	185.9	114.3	132.0	125.0	127.2
irzels......	510.2	521.3	519.2	534.4	445.3	379.8	430.1	309.4	483.6	466.1	454.5	446.7
....	339.8	376.7	411.1	418.1	380.4	308.1	372.4	267.3	375.4	383.7	402.1	379.6
....	418.2	486.8	479.2	521.6	453.9	375.5	444.7	340.9	475.7	402.1	409.9	392.9
lover......	1.35	1.19	1.09	1.35	1.38	1.39	1.15	.91	1.35	1.43	1.42	1.45

* Average for the four years 1882-4-5-6.

aring the yield of 1886 with the yield of the period, it will be observed that it iost every respect an average harvest year—that is to say, the yield of each s little from the average yield of the period. The average yield of five years, tly, is nearly identical with the average of four years, as appears by comparison res in the last two columns of the table; it is in roots only that a divergency le. But to ascertain definitely what an actual average of the various field e province is, we must await the results of a few more harvests. The follow-ives the proportion which the yield per acre of last year's crops bears to the five years—the latter again being represented by 100, as in the table of total

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Wheat...................	101	104	82	99	85	110	119	75	97
ug Wheat	94	96	110	94	105	101	108	85	102
and Spring Wheat	101	103	94	98	94	102	112	85	99
ey	100	101	98	98	98	99	99	95	99
....	103	98	100	96	96	95	102	98	98
....	94	128	85	120	95	99	100	94	96
e.	108	104	103	109	106	98	109	90	105
....	99	108	103	98	99	109	111	106	102
kwheat	98	83	100	98	98	101	103	111	99
ıs	107	95	132	101	100	98	124	124	105
and Clover..............	92	88	87	87	94	100	91	78	94
toes	87	75	85	90	96	89	110	118	91
gel-wurzels..............	123	113	114	111	98	94	103	107	106
ots	114	97	102	104	96	90	108	100	99
nips	112	120	110	123	110	108	125	107	116

Here the ratio of average yield per acre, comparing last year with the period, is much closer than in the table of total product. The greatest divergence from the average is presented in potatoes and turnips, the former being 9 per cent. below and the latter 16 per cent. above it. Pease and beans are each 5 per cent. above the average, and hay and clover 6 per cent. below it; while wheat and barley are 1 per cent. and oats 2 per cent. below. In several of the groups of counties, however, the line of divergence is more irregular.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union is presented in the following table: *

Crops.		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-6.
Fall Wheat........	Ontario.....	20.4	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	21.0
	New York.....	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.8
	Pennsylvania..	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.6
	Ohio	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	13.3
	Michigan......	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	16.4
	Indiana	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	13.0
	Illinois	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	12.9
	Missouri.......	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	10.9
	California	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.0
	Kansas........	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	15.2
Spring Wheat	Ontario.....	16.5	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	16.1
	Wisconsin	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.7
	Minnesota.....	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	13.2
	Iowa	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.4
	Nebraska......	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	12.7
	Dakota........	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	14.1
Barley	Ontario.....	26.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6	26.9
	New York.....	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	23.1
	Wisconsin	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	24.2
	Minnesota.....	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	23.4
	Iowa	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	22.5
	Nebraska......	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.3
	California	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	19.3
Oats	Ontario.....	36.2	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4	37.1
	New York.....	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	29.6
	Pennsylvania..	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	28.2
	Ohio	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	32.0
	Michigan......	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	32.9
	Indiana	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	28.8
	Illinois	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	34.5
	Wisconsin	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	31.1
	Minnesota.....	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	34.6
	Iowa	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	34.0
	Missouri.......	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	26.2
	Kansas........	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	31.9
	Nebraska......	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	32.2

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* The states' averages in this table have been computed from the totals of acreage and product as given the annual reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

For the province of Ontario as well as for the several states, the average yield is computed from returns of actual yield procured after the bulk of the grain was threshed, and to make the comparison a fair one those states have been selected in which each kind of cereal gives its best results. There are a number of other states where fall wheat is grown besides the nine for which averages are given in the table; and so also there are other states besides those in the table where spring wheat, barley and oats are grown; but the quantity of produce is, in each case, too insignificant for comparison. It will be observed that in the average of five years Ontario holds the lead throughout. Michigan, its nearest rival in fall wheat, is 4.6 bushels per acre behind our province, and Missouri's average is less than one-half of ours. In spring wheat we exceed Iowa's average by 4.7 bushels and Dakota's by 2 bushels per acre; in barley we lead California by 7.6 bushels and Wisconsin by 2.7 bushels per acre; while in oats the states' averages range from 26.2 in Missouri to 34.6 in Minnesota, against our average of 37.1 bushels per acre. Our fall wheat failed one season out of the five (1883), the result of a mid-winter rain storm and subsequent cold spell which extended over the greater portion of Ontario, western New York and all the states of the Ohio valley. Our spring wheat also failed one season out of the five (1885), the result of unfavorable weather at the ripening stage. The barley and oats crops have been more fortunate, and their yearly averages have been nearly uniform throughout the period, saving the apparent failure of oats in Missouri in two successive seasons. The record thus far, then, is decidedly in favor of the province in the growth of the great staple cereals, and fully endorses the opinion of observant men on the favoring circumstances of our situation in the circle of the great lakes.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Vegetation in the middle of May last year was every where much more advanced than in ordinary seasons, and ten to twenty days earlier than the year before. The spring opened a little later than usual, but the genial weather without any severe frosts which prevailed after the middle of April sent vegetation forward with a bound. In the southern counties the plum, peach and cherry trees blossomed in the latter part of April, and the apple trees at the beginning of May. In higher and colder districts, as in the southern part of Grey, fourteen hundred feet above sea level, vegetation was about two weeks later, and shortly after the middle of May apple blossoms were open. Fruit prospects at the middle of May were unusually good, the trees appearing to be healthy and the display of blossoms far beyond the ordinary. The only exception was the peach, which in most districts had succumbed to the severe weather of the previous winter and promised a failure from the start. With regard to other fruits the magnificent promise of the spring was unfulfilled, owing to the unfavorable weather of the later season. The failure to realize the expectations of the spring has not been fully accounted for. Probably the chief cause was the frost, which in the middle of May, after a protracted period of warmth, affected the orchards, which were then in bloom over the greater part of the province. Where the frost was very light or not felt at all, the heavy rains in some localities about the same time may have had an unfavorable influence. Drouth is also said by many correspondents to have been injurious in the western and south-western counties, affecting not only the quantity of fruit but its growth likewise. In north-eastern Ontario the rainfall was abundant, and no complaints came from there or from central Ontario of injury through dry weather. Every year the injury done by insects is more or less serious, and generally it is very unequally distributed geographically. Last year was no exception. There was but little injury by any insect pest reported from the East Midland counties, or from anywhere east of the bay of Quinte. Westward, in many counties the harm done was so slight as to be mentioned by but few, while some growers, even in the counties most affected, reported remarkable immunity from loss through this cause. Apparently, in the Lake Huron counties insects did the most harm. The codling-moth was especially mentioned by several growers in Bruce, Huron and

Lambton. In all these counties, and in Essex, Grey and Simcoe, as well as occasionally elsewhere, the borer appears to have been at work extensively. In addition to the counties named, the counties of Kent, Wellington, Lincoln and Northumberland appear to have suffered from insect pests in not a few localities, while Halton seems to have been singularly free from injury. Although the damage arising from all these causes was very great, there was still a satisfactory yield of one or more varieties in most districts.

The majority of the reports to the Bureau indicated a comparative failure of the apple crop, more particularly of the winter varieties. This was all the more disappointing in that the promise at blossoming time was so extremely good. Numerous causes were assigned for the failure. One is the frost of May, which, as was before mentioned, did much damage in a great many counties. Insect pests, especially the apple aphis, were also numerous, no doubt receiving great encouragement from the warm weather of early May. Other correspondents mentioned a species of blight, which attacked the fruit soon after its formation, and was prevalent throughout the greater part of the province. This enemy did perhaps more than any other to lessen the crop of winter apples. Complaints were also made by many correspondents of the decay and death of apple trees, but from what causes it is not easy to ascertain. Probably the severe frosts of recent winters, alternating with mild weather, have had more effect in this way than any other agency. There is no doubt that lack of proper drainage and the want of a little attention in fall and spring have also occasioned the loss of a good many trees that should have been now in a healthy state. But even with all these adverse influences to contend against, the apple crop in many parts of the province was fairly good. In general, the trees bore most freely in the western and eastern extremities of the Province, while in the central districts there was a comparative failure. In a few localities, partly owing to the superabundance of the crop and partly to the injured condition of fruit blown down by the October storm, apples were largely fed to stock. Generally, over the counties westward of Toronto, there was more or less surplus, as also in a few counties along Lake Ontario. In the Lake Huron and Lake Erie counties, thousands of barrels were shipped to England. Prices were rather low, though profitable; a common price reported in November in several localities in the Erie, Huron and West Midland counties being one dollar per barrel, though quotations of apples were given as low as ten cents per bushel. The demand was very good in many counties, while in others sales were slow even at very low prices. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the orchard area, except in a few townships, is not sufficiently large at any time to supply the local demand. In Leeds and Grenville the crop was fairly good; in the other St. Lawrence counties reports were less favorable. In Lanark, Carleton and Renfrew the orchards bore well, but, as is always the case, there was no surplus, excepting a small one in a few townships. The Ottawa counties had little loss of apples from any cause, and the trees were generally in sound condition. In the East Midland counties the crop varied much. In the extreme north of Hastings the few trees grown apparently did well; in the southern townships, along the Bay of Quinté, where the apple area is large, there was a small surplus, but the county as a whole had a crop probably a little short of its own requirements. In Peterboro' and Victoria the crop differed much in quality, the yield being good in some townships and poor in others. Blight affected many orchards, and though some localities had a good surplus these counties as a whole had not sufficient for home consumption. In Haliburton the yield was encouraging to local growers. The wind storm of October generally did little damage, excepting in the southern parts of Peterboro' and Victoria. In the Lake Ontario counties the crop was below the average in quality, and in several of the eastern counties of the group it was rather inferior in quality. Spottedness was referred to by several correspondents, and along the St. Lawrence many apples, especially of the sour varieties, were scabby. Injury by insects occurred in several localities, but Ontario, York, Peel and Halton generally suffered least from this cause. Little reference was made in Lincoln to damage by the October storm, but in all the other counties many orchards lost much fruit. There was, however, in each of the counties a surplus of apples, though in Lincoln, Prince Edward and Ontario there was little more than enough for home consumption. In Northumberland, despite scab, blight, insects, wind and a poor crop, the more easterly townships shipped many apples to England. York did not lose much by insect pests, although the crop was decidedly below an average. But here, as in Peel and Halton, a surplus remained for sale elsewhere. In Prince Edward the trees were healthy, almost the only drawback being the damage done by the storms of October and March. In Lincoln they appeared to be less promising than in any other county along the lake. In Wentworth, York, Ontario and Durham the condition was fair, although complaints were made here and there of trees dying out. In some localities in Peel and Halton the trees were not doing well, but generally they were in good condition. In all the West Midland counties the apple crop was a fair one, and except in Dufferin, where the orchards are young, there was more or less surplus for market. In these counties the injury from insects was generally small, but from blight or some other cause localities in Waterloo, Wellington, Perth and Oxford lost many trees. The October wind storm in all these counties diminished the marketable crop, and large quantities of damaged apples were fit only for cider or for feeding to hogs. In parts of Waterloo cider apples sold at 10 to 15 cents and winter apples at 25 to 38 cents per bag, and in Middlesex at $1 per barrel, a sufficient indication of the plentifulness of fruit. The condition of fruit trees is usually fair and in many places decidedly good, excepting amongst orchards which showed evidences of blight. The Lake Erie counties had a large apple crop, especially in Norfolk and westward, and the condition of the trees, despite injury by insects and damage done by the storms, was good. In Elgin and Norfolk, especially, the trees were in a flourishing condition. In Elgin, Norfolk and Haldimand apples sold at one dollar per barrel delivered at the railway. The Lake Huron counties, especially Lambton and Huron, had a large crop and thousands of barrels were shipped from some localities for the English market. Prices unfortunately were not high. In Sombra, in Lambton, ten cents per bushel was the price quoted in November, and in several places very good apples sold at brisk demand for one dollar per barrel. In many localities in these counties insects, drouth and blight all did considerable damage, and the injury done by the storms was general and severe. The trees, however, were in good condition. In the Georgian Bay counties the apple trees have not done nearly so well as along Lakes Huron and Erie. In Simcoe the yield by healthy trees was generally good, but the injury done by insects and especially by blight left the county with scarcely enough fruit for its own requirments. The loss to growers through trees dying was exceptionally severe. In Grey the yield was good and there was a small surplus in many localities. Insects, blight and wind did damage, but trees that survived the borer and blight are looking healthy. In Parry Sound and Muskoka many trees are dying from winter injury, though there are encouraging reports from some correspondents. Duchess of Oldenburg and Tetofsky apples are mentioned as very successful, and these and other varieties that have stood the test of the last few winters are doing well. The supply of fruit, of course, is very short, except in a very few localities.

Pear trees have suffered from the same influences that affect the apple tree, and to a larger extent, owing to their greater tenderness. Pear blight continued its ravages last year, though with less severity, apparently, than in recent years. Such pear trees as survived the blight and other enemies bore well last season, and a considerable surplus was shipped from many localities in the Lake Huron and Lake Erie counties, from the Niagara district, and occasionally from places in Grey, the West Midland and Lake Ontario counties eastward to the Bay of Quinté. In all parts of the province pear trees were productive, and, except such as were injured previous to last year, they look thriving. The quince crop was a very good one, but its area is small.

The peach crop was again a failure, many trees having been killed out, apparently by causes similar to those affecting the apple trees, and the freezing of the fruit buds by the previous winter's exceptional frost. Few peaches were gathered in any of the Midland counties, and not many in most of the counties along Lake Erie or in the Niagara district. The only localities reporting a snrplus are in Essex and Kent, and in the neighborhood of Niagara. Generally in what are the best peach growing districts the crop was much short of local demands. The trees, however, looked thrifty and hopes were entertained of better results in coming years.

Black-knot had before last year destroyed most of the plum and cherry trees over large sections of the province, and during the past season continued its destructive work, though probably with diminished effect. It appears doubtful whether the disease will disappear till affected trees are rooted up or destroyed, and after a lapse of time new plantations are set out. Cherries and plums, wherever the trees had survived the black-knot, were last year a heavy crop; and many localities in the Lake Huron and other western counties, as well as some in eastern Ontario, report a good surplus of plums.

The grape sustained its reputation as being one of the surest, hardiest and most profitable of Ontario's fruits. Last year it was remarkably free from mildew, rot, or injury of any nature. The varieties adapted to local climate ripened well from the Ottawa to the Detroit, and the yield was very large, with an immense surplus in the districts where vine growing is extensively followed.

Strawberries and berries of nearly every species bore abundantly, and the usual centres of berry cultivation had a large surplus for the city and town markets.

The following table gives an approximate statement of the acreage devoted to orchard and garden purposes for the past four years:

Districts.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084
Lake Huron	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907
Georgian Bay	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228
West Midland	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800
Lake Ontario	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760
East Midland	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950
Northern Districts	609	570	516	363
Totals	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450

This table, which is based on the returns of the assessors for the various years, shows a slight decrease in the acreage devoted to fruit culture. It is most likely, however, that the variation is caused more by the varying estimates of different occupants of farms, for circumstances would tend to show that farmers are now paying more attention to fruit culture than ever before. It may be the case that in a number of instances exhausted orchards have not yet been replaced by new ones, but, as has been pointed out in previous reports, the apparent decrease is more probably due to the free and easy estimates which farmers generally place on their orchard acreage.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Wm. McCormick, Pelee Island, Essex: All the fruit trees have a good appearance, and suffered very little during the winter.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: The apple trees are in full bloom (10th May) and never was the show so good. Peaches will be a fair crop. Plums are formed, and every tree is loaded. Cherries are also loaded with fruit.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Vegetation is about ten days earlier than in an average season. The prospects are good for apple, cherry and small fruits. There are no peaches or plums in this locality. There is no appearance of damage from winter frosts.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: The apple, plum and cherry trees are one mass of blossoms. Peach trees were nearly all killed or severely injured by frost.

J. W. Howey, Bayham, Elgin: Apple, plum and cherry trees are full of blossoms, but a great many plum and cherry trees have been destroyed by black knot. Peach trees have hardly any blossoms, and some trees are dead.

Herbert Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Apple, plum, cherry and pear trees are looking and blossoming well, but peach trees look bad and have no blossoms. No fruit trees appear to have been affected by the winter but the peach trees, and they may come on better later.

William Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Grass and forest vegetation is two weeks ahead of last year. Apples and peaches are making a splendid appearance. Plums along the lake shore in Houghton look well. Cherry trees are all cut down on account of the black knot, and there will be but very few cherries. Winter has not affected fruit trees.

ohn H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Grass is a month earlier than last year. The apple is ready om, and the peach, plum and cherry are all in blossom. The winter has been favourable for fruit.

ohn Senn, Oneida, Haldimand : Apples are in prime condition. Plum and cherry trees affected by knot.

ohn McIntyre, Crowland, Welland: Apple and cherry trees are in good condition; peaches not so rable.

ndrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton : Last year there was an unusually heavy crop of apples in this locality; eason, although there will not be a heavy yield, blossoms indicate that there will be enough for home Cherry, pear and plum trees blossomed well, the former profusely.

ames Watson, Moore, Lambton : Apple trees look healthy, and notwithstanding the heavy crop last re covered with blossoms, except the trees that were overloaded. Cherry and plums tree are rich in m; peaches are sickly and have no blossoms, but on our clay soils few peaches are cultivated.

lexander McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron : Further advanced than I have ever known at this season: e fruit crop is promised. Winter has done very little damage along the lake shore; peach trees are n bloom and the winter did them no injury.

rank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Forest trees are almost in full leaf; apple and cherry trees are g well and full of bloom, especially on early kinds of apples. No peaches are grown, and plums are uch grown, but are looking well where not affected with black knot. The winter did no damage at all.

homas Fraser, Huron, Bruce : There is a splendid show for apples, peaches and cherries; plums were tra crop last year and many trees are resting this year. The winter did no harm to fruit trees.

ames Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: Fruit trees have not a good appearance; the winter frost hurt

Gillies, Sullivan, Grey : Wild plum trees were in full bloom on 2nd May, being nineteen days earlier ast year, and four days earlier than in thirty years here.

ohn Booth, Normanby, Grey : Fruit trees of all kinds look well. Some young fruit trees were frozen d the stem at snow line by frequent thaws succeeded by hard frosts.

eorge Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Apple trees look well, and carry a large show of blossom. There is ly a plum tree left in the whole district; the black knot has taken them all. Cherries and small fruit se a large yield; all seem to have wintered well.

eo. Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Grass and forest vegetation is unusually forward; the forest trees were leaf on the 1st of May. Apple trees are in full blossom (15th May), with prospect of a large crop of s. The fruit is just setting on plum and cherry trees.

eo. Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe : Trees are leafing out in the bush; apples are just coming into blossom; um is in full bloom and the cherry also; not many trees are killed; they stood the winter better than ear; there are a great many lice on leaves and buds.

A. O'Malley, vicinity of Wardsville, Middlesex : Fruit trees are loaded with blossoms, except peach many old ones being finished during the winter and all the blossom buds completely killed on the trees which survived.

Vm. Watcher, Dorchester, N. Middlesex : I never saw better prospects for apples, cherries and plums; e entirely covered with blossom; the winter has had no bad effect on fruit trees whatever. There was vy frost last night which, I fear, has done some damage to fruit.

Vm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : As heavy a show of blossoms as I ever remember seeing, the and plum excepted; the plum of late years became so diseased as to necessitate cutting down, and eem to care for replanting, and the peach is little cultivated. No injury was done by the winter.

Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: There is a fair amount of blossoms on apple trees which did not bear last The peach blossoms were all killed by the cold snap of 5th February. I suppose curculio takes the plum crop. The cherry is crowded with blossoms; other sorts of fruit are fairly well.

S. Butterfield, North Norwich, Oxford : Apples, pears and early cherries are blossoming very full. inter killed all the peach blossom.

V. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford : I have never seen a better prospect for apples. The others have been wn to a large extent on account of black knot.

enry Key, Oakland, Brant : Grass at this date is somewhat backward. Apples and cherries are ng a very large quantity of blossoms and are looking healthy and promising. Peaches and plums are all destroyed.

Jarvis, Brantford, Brant : In my 42 years' experience in Canada there has not been such a show for s now.

Vm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : All fruit looks rather promising if not injured by frost. The plum were all (or nearly so) destroyed by black knot some years ago.

homas Maguire, Wallace, Perth : Vegetation is far advanced for the season, fully 15 days in advance season. Apple, plum, cherry and pear trees are covered with blossom, just opening out. No damage one by winter. This was an excellent plum country 10 or 15 years ago, but from blight, cold winters, e other cause, the best varieties of plum trees nearly all died; what few are left look well. The wild um has done best; the best varieties are very good and supply the want tolerably well.

obert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington : Plum trees are now in full blossom and very heavy.

ames Cross, Peel, Wellington : Apple trees look well, almost in bloom. The plum is good; the com- herry trees are not worth anything with black knot. The winter has had no bad effect on trees.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Grass and forest vegetation is fully three weeks ahead of this time last year, and I think fully 10 days ahead of the usual season. Apple trees are all looking well. Plum, peach and cherry have been badly spoiled here for two or three years; the cherry in particular is nearly destroyed.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: There is a good appearance of apples and pears at present. Plums and cherries are almost gone with black knot.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: Apples appear to have stood this winter very well; very few trees have gone back and the appearance in fruit is very good. There are no plum trees. Some cherry trees are left, but black knot seems to be carrying them off.

Matthew G. Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: The blossom is coming out on all kinds of fruit trees, and appears to be very thick. No injury was sustained from the winter, except a very slight damage from ice which stuck to branches and broke some very old trees.

Robt. Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Vegetation is at least ten days earlier than last year at this date. Apples promise finely; peaches are unequal, owing partly to varieties and partly to locality; plums have bloomed well and the promise is good; cherries are very fine; pears the same. All have stood the winter well, except peaches on exposed or low situations.

Robert N. Ball, Niagara, Lincoln: Peaches promise a fair crop; other fruits an abundant one. The winter has not hurt fruit.

J. R. Snure, Louth, Lincoln: All fruits excepting the peach promise an abundant harvest. The winter killed nearly all the peach blossom and many of the trees.

Geo. Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Fruit trees, except the peach, promises an abundant crop. The cold winter has destroyed the peach crop.

J. W. Van Duzer, Grimsby, N., Lincoln: Grass and vegetation are advanced two weeks ahead of last year. The apple, plum and cherry trees are very full of bloom. Peaches were all killed by the winter.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Vegetation is very forward. Apples and pears at present bid fair for a great crop. Peach and cherry trees are nearly all dead, and a good many plums are also dead.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Plums and cherries are in blossom, and peaches also where there are fruit buds to blossom. Apples are not in bloom yet. All fruit promises well at present except peaches, which are a complete failure, scarcely a fruit bud escaping the cold winter.

M. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: The grass and forest trees are fully one week ahead of the average season. Apple, peach, plum and cherry trees are in fine condition and are now in full blossom; they have not been injured by the winter.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: Apple blossoms are nearly out with an abundant appearance. No peaches, and but few cherries are grown; plums are well filled with blossoms; the winter has been very favourable for fruit trees.

Thomas Scott, North Gwillimbury, York: Apple trees stood the winter well; plum and cherry trees will soon be all killed by black knot.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: Grass and forest vegetation is about a week earlier than usual. A great many apple trees die every year; they get black in the heart, and this year appears to be no exception. Plum and cherry trees suffer greatly from black knot. The winter has not seriously affected fruit trees.

George Elliott, Scarboro', York: The apple, plum and cherry trees are very full of bloom at present; no damage from winter.

Joseph Monkhouse, Pickering, Ontario: Plum trees are full of blossom; not many cherries. Apples are not in blossom yet, but looking very well, with appearance of a great amount of blossom. Trees have been very slightly affected by winter.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Apple trees look well; plum and cherry trees in this part are mostly destroyed by black knot.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Apples are very good, but plums and cherries have all been killed by black knot.

Robert Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: The apple, plum and cherry trees seem to be nearly up to the average of other good years, and do not appear to have suffered from the winter.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: The apple blossoms are beginning to show; plums are blossoming; cherry trees are nearly all killed by black knot.

William Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: The apple prospect is very good; the plum has but few blossoms; cherry trees look poor; pear blossoms are scanty, and the Bartlett pear trees were injured by winter frosts.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: All kinds of fruit are in full bloom; the only damage done in winter was by mice girdling apple trees.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Apple trees have come though the winter well, but do not promise to be heavily blossomed. The same may be said of peach trees. Winter did no harm. The plum of late years has been a failure.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Vegetation is about two weeks in advance of last year, fruit trees white with blossom. There are some dead limbs through the ice freezing on them.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington: The appearance of apples is only middling; I think the severe cold winter injured the best. Plums and cherries have the appearance of being a very light crop, though there is generally a good supply in this part.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Grass and forest vegetation are as forward as sometimes at the 1st of June. Apples and plums are in bloom, and with good indication of a full crop. Trees appear uninjured by winter. The black knot has killed all the cherry trees.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston, Frontenac: Grass is very forward; it was green when the snow left; there was a bite for cattle the third week in April. Forest and orchard trees alike suffered severely from the great ice storm (date not preserved); an avenue of Lombardy poplars on my place is almost ruined. Kentish cherry trees seven inches through were broken to the ground; maple trees were badly broken so that no sugar was made; the sap ran from the tops like continuous rain; the forest for miles is strewn with broken limbs, tops and trunks. Great elms were broken off and twisted into most fantastical shapes. Statute labour was called out all along the Mississippi and cross roads.

John C. Stafford, rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Leeds: Apples and plums are in blossom: all have stood the winter well, except the cherry, which, for some cause or other, is dying out.

Alexander Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: As yet all fruit trees, large and small, look very well indeed; they have taken no harm in any respect from the winter.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Fruit trees promise an abundant harvest; they came through the winter in fine condition.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Grass is short yet, although of good colour; the forest is half leaved out; apple trees have a good appearance, and plums are in full blossom; fruit trees wintered all right.

James Surch, Plantagenet South, Prescott: Grass is sprouting sufficient for sheep, but not long enough for cattle. Forest trees are well budded; the plum is in full blossom; the apple is commencing to blossom; I don't see any injury to the apple trees from the winter.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury East, Prescott: Grass is about six inches out of the ground; fruit trees are in full blossom and have a very good appearance; they were not damaged by the winter.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: Vegetation is well advanced for the season, which is from ten days to two weeks earlier than last year; the foliage of the earlier varieties of forest trees is almost expanded; pasture and meadow lands have passed through the winter well, the loss from winter-killing being very light. The prospect of the apple, plum and cherry crop is grand; on no previous occasion have trees and plants been known to pass through winter so well. There have been no spring frosts or cold rains to check the fertilization of the blossoms; both winter and spring have been favourable for all kinds of fruit.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Plums are in full bloom; apples in bloom bud; peach and cherries are not grown here. Trees were not injured to any extent, except by a heavy sleet in March, which broke a few limbs.

Joseph Kinder, Brudenell, Renfrew: Apple and other fruit trees have not been injured by frost, but an accumulation of ice on the boughs occurred once in spring which broke down some branches.

H. A. Schultz, Sabastopol, Renfrew: Apple trees look well; they are in full bloom now; of plum and cherry we have only the wild kinds; winter did not affect fruit trees in the least.

R. Harper, Elmsley North, Lanark: Plum trees are going out of blossom; they blossomed a week earlier than usual; apple trees are coming into blossom.

John M. Cleland, Darling, Lanark: Fruit trees are all looking well; the trees were not injured by winter, except this spring, were somewhat broken by the heavy load of ice frozen on by the storm of 19th and 20th of March.

Thomas Beall, Ops, Victoria: Apple, pear, plum and cherry trees are now in full bloom, and promise the most abundant crop ever known in this section. Small fruit—grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, are all equally promising.

Hugh Caldwell, Chandos, Peterboro': The cherry and plum trees are in full bloom; the apple is well budded. I have never seen a better promise of fruit. No injury was done by the winter.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': Apples were coming into bloom 15th May; wild plums on the 1st May; cherry trees came into bloom on the 12th May. The winter has not done any damage.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton: Fruit trees are in good condition and wintered very well, except that an ice storm did considerable damage.

John Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings: Apples and red plums very good; other sorts bad; many of the trees are dead; I cannot tell the reason. They stood the winter well till March, but at the breaking up of winter we had rain with frost which covered the trees with ice, which broke many boughs off both fruit and bush trees.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Grass and forest vegetation are very forward, beyond anything I have seen for years. Apple, peach, plum and cherry trees are very full of blossoms. The winter has not affected them in the least.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: The apple is forming blossom, and the cherry, plum, etc., in height of bloom. The trees have not been materially injured by winter. Cherry trees are fast being cut down on account of black knot.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Grass grows well; clover—except some Alsike in sheltered places—is almost totally destroyed. Apple trees are in blossom and promising a good crop; no other fruit trees grow here; the winter has killed most of the young trees planted last spring.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: A great many apple trees are dead. Crabs are well loaded, the blossoms almost in flower. Wild plums are in full bloom and the flowers seems to cling better than usual. Small fruits are good.

F. W. Ashdown, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Grass is growing nicely but is in want of rain. Trees are leafing out. Apples are just breaking bud with promise of a good crop of fruit. No harm was done by the winter.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Fruit trees are vigorous, but I can speak only of apples. Winter did no injury.

John Ingram, Assiginack, Algoma: The winter damaged grass and fruit trees.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. W. Cohoe, Rochester, Essex: Fruit trees are healthy, except that the black knot has appeared in a few instances on cherry trees. Fruit of all kinds is a good crop, though perhaps not quite as large as some former seasons, otherwise a good quality.

R. C. Taylor, W. Tilbury, Essex: Apples almost drying on the trees. Pears good, having tap or long centre root, they stand drouth better; a good crop; the best I have seen here in twenty-three years; grapes a fair crop. Other small fruit below medium; fruit will be scarce, quality not good.

Sam. Russell, Orford, Kent: Apples, pears, peaches and cherries in abundance. The peach crop promises much above the average; but few plums grown here. Grapes and all small fruit good and plentiful, though the small fruits suffered a little for want of rain toward the end of the season. Peaches are selling at $2 per bushel.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: In some localities, a blight appeared among apple trees in the month of June, a number that blossomed and looked well, suddenly withered and died without any apparent cause. The blight appeared only to affect a few trees in the orchard; the rest looking very thrifty.

John Machon, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Apples good crop, not much grown hereabouts; peaches total failure; plums not generally grown hereabouts; cherries, grapes and all small fruits in abundance and of very good quality; strawberries as low as three cents a basket; raspberries four cents per quart; cherries three cents per quart, in fact, large quantities have been left on the trees. The apple trees are getting more or less affected by some kind of blight, some of the limbs dying, commencing at the ends.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand: Trees look well but not much fruit. Pears, peaches and plums not very heavily loaded; they were winter-killed. The black knot badly injured the plums and cherries; grapes promise an abundant crop, small fruit plentiful. There is a sufficiency of fruit, and of fair quality.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Fruit trees are looking well generally; apple and pear crop will be about an average; no peaches and very few plums. Cherries and grapes about an average crop; other small fruits plentiful. There is likely to be a sufficiency of fruit of fairly good quality.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: We are passing through an unusually dry season for this part of Ontario, and it is affecting fruits to some extent. Apples bloomed freely, but much of the young fruit is dropping off, the trees appear thrifty. Pears and peaches are a failure here; cherries were plentiful, and grapes promise tolerably well. Currants and berries are a fair crop. There will be about enough fruit for local consumption.

G. E. Cresswell. Tuckersmith, Huron: Apple trees look healthy; rather less than an average crop. Pears look healthy; about an average crop. Peach and plum trees are badly affected by black knot and curculio, few grown, however; from above causes, crop will be very poor. Cherries have been injured to a large extent by an aphis causing the leaf to curl up and the fruit to shrivel, the aphis being similar in appearance to that which attacked the Snowball tree or Guelder rose. Grapes injured by early frost; however, a new crop of leaves and fruit has set in. Small fruits, abundant crop; plenty for home consumption; quality fair.

Alex. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron: The prospect is for a large crop of apples, considerably over the average; late frost, however, had the effect of spotting the fruit to some extent. Snow apples will likely be badly damaged by fungus spotting this season. Pears will be a large crop; no peaches grown here, excepting a few by mere amateurs; the crop being so uncertain does not pay, and growers have gone out of the cultivation of peaches. Plums will be fully as large a crop as last year, possibly larger. Cherries bloomed very heavily and set well, but many complain that the entire crop of the finer kinds has been destroyed by a small louse or aphis shortly after the fruit set. It did not affect the Early Richmond or May Duke; I had it on the others and it seemed to be worst on the Black Eagle, Reine Hortense and Elton, but I got rid of it easily by syringing the affected parts with water and carbolic acid, (a couple of tablespoonsful to a pail of water), and now I am gathering the finest crop of cherries of all kinds I ever grew, both in quantity and quality. Grapes are a full average crop along the lake shore, but inland they were cut off in many sections just as the bloom appeared. As usual there is a large crop of all small fruits. There is a large overplus of apples for export; the crop of pears, plums and cherries is more than enough for home consumption, and the quality of all fruits is good. The plum curculio is evidently disappearing, but the codling moth is about as abundant as ever; if growers would unite in action against such enemies they would be comparatively easily overcome. I had to destroy robins and cherry birds to save my crop of cherries; they are worse enemies to the cherry-grower than the curculio to the plum-grower.

J. B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: I have been considerably round this section of country and observe a great deal of decay among fruit trees. Orchards of about twenty-five years' standing are showing marked signs of decay; I believe it is caused by the extreme frost.

Benjamin Shirreff, Amabel, Bruce: Fruit of all kinds injured by spring frosts. Prospects at present enough for home use; not much more. Free from insects as far as I know.

John Mackenzie, Sarawak, Grey: Apples generally are a light crop; great profusion of blossom, but young fruit fell off about fifty per cent. of crop. Pears good yield, one hundred per cent. Peaches are not a success every year here; trees only just recovering from frosts of winter of 1884-85. Plums are small crop; cherries, good large crop; small fruits plentiful. There will be plenty of fruit for home use and some small quantity of apples and plums to ship.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: There will be a fairly good apple crop, but not so large as last year. Late frosts killed pear and plum blossoms; none left. Only a poor crop of cherries. Small fruits have yielded a good crop, but not so large as last year. There will be a scarcity of plums and pears, but plenty of apples.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Apples promised an abundant crop last spring, but a great deal of the fruit has dropped off; trees are in a healthy condition. English cherries have become obsolete; trees that bore a few years ago now refuse; common cherries are much affected by black-knot or something similar. Few grapes; injured by June frost; raspberries half a crop, on account of drouth.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brant: I can only treat of fruit in this section and will begin with cherries. The black insect has been destructive to many trees and killed some of mine at any rate. A flourishing beginning; the fruit half grown when the pest struck the tip of every branch and it is quite dead. In another the cherries were abundant; fruit, Black-heart, but growth retarded; the cherries though black have but little flavor and only two-thirds their normal size, others not so bad but struck; none of the common injured. Apples, I should judge, to be rather below average; pears fair supply, but far less than the blossoms indicated; peaches, none; plums, a good crop but much diminished by the curculio, and Moore's Arctic was no exception. Grapes quite abundant though not well set; bunches will be small, not so the berry, which is filling out well. Black currants struck for the first time and leaves turned almost black, the berry will ripen but remain small, and I think not of full flavor. On the whole, we are not badly off for fruit. The black knot in plums and cherries (common) is hard to subdue; though I have cut it off close twice a year it has beaten me and they are nearly dead; I shall grub two of them up.—— P.S.—Since writing the above the severe hail storm has damaged the grapes very much; one-third of the berries on many bunches split open, and are now red and dried up; however, there are plenty left.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Apples are now the only fruit of any account we have in this part, black knot having destroyed plums and cherries. Gooseberries and currants have fruited well this season, still there is not a sufficiency, simply because farmers have not given sufficient attention to their culture yet. They are on the increase and will have to take the place of cherries and plums.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fruit trees all suffering more or less from drouth. Apples will be below the average; quality inferior; pears, very few trees in this locality; peaches, none; cherries a good crop from the trees that are left; small fruit a good crop, equal to the demand. Altogether the fruit will not be equal to the demand in this locality.

W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton, Lincoln: Apples will only be a medium crop; trees in good condition; pear trees in bad condition generally; crop below average. Peach trees looking bad; many dead; no fruit this season; plum trees in fair condition, medium crop; cherries, common trees in very good condition while fancy kinds are not; crop generally was good; grapes good condition and promise well. Small fruit very plentiful. There is a sufficiency of fruit; quality fair.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The prospects for fruit are better than last year. There are quite a number of apples on the trees at present, and the trees appear to be healthy and thriving well. Pears are an average crop; no peaches grown. Plums, a failure owing to the black knot and curculio. No cherries owing to the black knot which has taken possession of the trees. Scarcely any grapes grown; any amount of small fruit. There will be plenty of apples, but some of them are badly covered with black marks.

Robt. Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham: Apples are going to be a short crop in this township. The young fruit dropped off in large quantities. Raspberries and strawberries were very good; plums very scarce; cherries a fair, moderate crop; pears a short crop.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Fruit trees seem healthy, but trees that were filled with blossoms are almost destitute of frut. Apples, scarce and some commencing to crack; pears, a very light crop; peaches, none; plums but few. The curculio has been bad; cherries, most trees black-knotted, a very light crop; grapes, fair promise, vines looking well. Have seen a little mildew.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Fruit trees are acquiring a good growth but the fruit is very deficient. Of apples it is thought there will be very few suitable for export; very few pears, and I might say no plums or cherries. Many plum trees are dying. Small fruits were more plentiful, but not a full crop except strawberries, which were abundant. There will probably be sufficient apples to supply the local demand, but of poor quality owing to codlin moth and black spots.

Geo. Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Apple trees are in fine condition and the crop is an abundant one. The pear is little grown; peaches, none grown. The condition and promise of the plum is good; cherries, little grown and those very poor; grapes, poor; an abundant crop of small fruit. There will be a plentiful supply of fruit of a good quality.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Fruit trees are looking well, but apples, the principal fruit crop, are not very abundant, and the Fameuse are spotted, *i.e.*, covered with black spots or scabs, making the quality poor. Small fruits were very abundant and of good quality.

Wm. McClintock, E. Hawkesbury, Prescott: Apples and plums are the only kinds of large fruit raised here. There appears to be an average amount of fruit on the trees but of smaller size than usual. In passing through the country I see a number of trees with withered limbs as if they had been struck by lightning.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: The yield of fruit as a rule has been good, but the promise of a large yield in grapes will not be realised, many varieties not having set half a crop whilst others are well loaded. Trees and vines are in fine condition and insect pest not so persistent as usual. Early apples will be a fair crop where grown. July was cold, and the advance made in crops by the early, warm spring weather has not been sustained, so that on the whole the season about keeps pace with the average for ripening purposes. There will, as usual, be scarcity of winter apples. The grape crop will be short of the demands; many vineyardists here are going into the manufacture of wine.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Apples and plums are, generally speaking, all that are grown in this locality. A fair average crop; sufficient for home use.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, etc., Haliburton: Can't say anything about fruit. My apple trees have been a beastly failure; I am disgusted and disgruntled with the whole affair.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: We have had a very large surplus of apples and peaches. Insects have not hurt the crop to any great extent.

Reuben C. Taylor, West Tilbury, Essex: Drouth has injured some trees and the wind storm of October 14-15 blew some down and split others. The loss by birds is pretty heavy,—probably 10 per cent.; there is not enough fruit for home use.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Fruit trees are in good condition. The fruit is always more or less injured by the worms. The wind storm has injured fruit trees considerably. There is a large surplus of fruit.

George Little, Sandwich East, Essex: There was a very good supply of apples about picking time, when there came a great storm of wind and blew them all off the trees.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Fruit trees in good condition. A great loss of fruit occurred through the wind storm of October 14th. There is a surplus of apples, pears, quinces, peaches and grapes.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Fruit trees are good for so dry a season. Cherry and plum trees were overrun by insects, which ate the leaves. The crop was injured about 50 per cent. from some cause. There have been large shipments of apples from here. The Baldwins and Snows are very much spotted.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: Fruit trees are good but were injured somewhat by the late wind storm. There is abundance of fruit—in fact it is going to waste.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: No injury from insects. Neither blight nor frost has done harm and we have plenty of fruit and to spare. Apples, cherries, pears and small fruit have all been in superabundance.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: There has been less than the usual damage by insects, but the storm of the 14th blew all the winter and autumn apples away. Apples unless evaporated or dried will be very scarce.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: All fruit trees are good except the plum, which was injured by black knot. There was a surplus of apples, grapes, peaches and cherries.

George Russell, Yarmouth, Elgin: A great deal of choice fruit that would have been hand-picked, was blown off by the storm of October 14th. Apples, in fact all kinds of fruit, have been abundant.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: The wind storm of the 14th blew down a great many old apple trees and in many places all the apples. Apples are abundant and large quantities are being shipped to Liverpool.

George A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Apples are very plentiful. The best winter apples, picked, are worth $1 per barrel delivered at the cars. There has been a surplus of cherries.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Fruit trees are all right. I do not remember a season when less injury was done to fruit or fruit trees by insects, blights, storms or frost. There is a surplus of apples, pears, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits. Small fruits were a drug on our markets.

L. M. Brown, South Dorchester, Elgin: Shippers pay $1 per bbl. for winter apples.

James McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: There has been quite a loss by blight and insects, but worse than all, the wind storm of the 14th Octobr.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk: Fruit trees better this fall than for many years. No loss by insects, blight or frost, but the storm spoiled a great many apples for shipping. There is an abundance of fruit, and surplus of apples, quinces, and small fruit.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Plums and peaches a total failure. The supply of apples, pears and quinces is very large, and of the two former large shipments are being made. There has been a surplus also of cherries and small fruits.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: American Golden Russet, Talman's Sweet and some other hardy varieties are looking well. Baldwins and some others are not.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Very little injury here from any cause. Shipment of all fruits except peaches. There has been a surplus of apples, plums and cherries.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Fruit trees are in good condition. Apples are a very good crop and more than enough for home consumption. Price $1 per bbl.

S. Wiso Hornibrook, Dunn, Haldimand: Trees are troubled a good deal with the louse, and many have been blown down.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Condition of fruite trees is favourable. I believe the failure of the apple crop was caused by heavy rains when the trees were in blossom. There has been no want of any fruit except apples and cherries. There is a surplus of pears, grapes, currants and berries.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland: Peaches suffered to some extent by storms. There is a surplus of apples.

John R. Smith, Plympton, Lambton: Fruit trees look healthy. Apples are a good crop. They appear to pay the farmer better than grain. They are in good demand at $1 per bbl.

Chas. Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Apples are plentiful here at ten cents per bushel. Other fruits are scarce. The last gale blew all the apples off the trees.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Apple and pear trees look well everywhere. Plum trees are dying in every direction. I could not drive many miles without being able, without going off the concessions and side-lines, to see thousands dead with black knot. No one cares to enforce the law. Apples are more scabby than ever. Blight is the cause. The codling larva has been very destructive, and the heavy gale of the 14th did much damage. There is a surplus of apples and pears, and there was of cherries, plums, currants, raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries.

J. Dobie, Bosanquet, Lambton: Fruit trees are in good condition. Considerable fruit has been damaged by insects. Ten thousand barrels of apples have been shipped from this neighborhood.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: The only injury to my apple crop was from the great storm of the 14th and the codling moth. Many barrels of apples have been sent north and a few to England.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Fruit trees generally look healthy. There was some loss by the codling moth, and a great many apples which were not gathered before the storm of the 14th were blown off and badly bruised. There is a large quantity of apples left for export and a good surplus of pears.

Alex. Drummond, Howick, Huron: Apple trees have made good growth, but the plum is dying out. No injury has been done by insects, but the long, hot, dry weather retarded growth and the apples are smaller than usual. There is a surplus of apples.

M. McDonald, W. Wawanosh, Huron: A blight came on the fall apple trees about June, and much of the fruit and leaves fell off. The winter apple trees stand well. There is less worm in apples this year than for some time. Thousands of barrels of apples are being exported.

John B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Fruit trees are in good condition. No loss of fruit from any cause, and there is plenty of all kinds excepting plums. There is a surplus of apples, but no market, and very low prices.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Fruit trees are in fair condition. Fruit not secured suffered great injury by the wind storm of 14th Oct. blowing all the fruit off the trees. A large surplus of apples, but no demand, and farmers are feeding them to their stock.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Trees are in good condition. A very large percentage of the apple crop dropped off during storms, but there is sufficient fruit for local demands. If any surplus, it is of apples only.

John Mackenzie, Sarawak, Grey: Fruit trees are in good condition. The bark louse is injuring trees very much. There is abundance of fruit, and large quantities are being shipped. There is a surplus of plums, apples and pears.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey: Fruit trees thrive better than for the last two years. No injury from storms, blight or frost, but insects are injuring the apples, much of the fruit falling off before maturity. Apples are abundant and selling very cheap.

Robert Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey: Condition good, loss very light, but a few trees partly dead last year have given out altogether. Nearly all the common fruits, such as apples and various varieties of plums yield a surplus. There are not many pears or peaches grown in this section yet.

Hector McRae, Bentinck, Grey: There is hardly a wormy apple this year. Some trees are killed by blight. Any surplus of fruit is of apples.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: There is more or less of loss every year from fruit trees dying through the borer or blight. A large number of the fruit trees are thus affected.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Fruit trees have suffered a good deal the last two seasons from some cause, perhaps frost. Apples generally are much spotted with a kind of mildew, which evidently will prevent them from keeping. The supply is large.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Nearly half the apple trees are dead or dying, I think by the last two winters being so severe. There are fewer worms than usual. There is a surplus of apples.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: Fruit trees were badly broken by the October wind storm. Insects and blight have done much damage. A surplus of apples.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Condition of fruit trees very good. No injury to apples or cherries, but plums were injured by frost.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Many orchards have been killed out by one cause or another, some winter-killed. The borer is destructive, and want of proper drainage has caused the destruction of many orchards. There is perhaps a surplus of apples.

Thomas McCabe, Adjala, Simcoe: In some places apples were stung by insects and rotted on the trees.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Fruit trees are in good condition, to all appearance, in every respect. There is sufficient fruit for local demands and a large surplus of apples.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Trees are generally healthy. Considerable damage was done to both trees and fruit by the late wind storm. There is a surplus of plums and apples, but the apple crop is much less than last year.

A. H. Secord, N. Dorchester, Middlesex: Fruit trees, especially apples, are not doing as well as might be desired, not having fully recovered from a blight or something that attacked them some years ago. Pears and apples are plentiful. There is perhaps 33 per cent. damaged by worms, but yet a large quantity is being shipped to England.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fruit trees in general are healthy to all appearance. On the 14th October a great number of fruit trees were torn up by the roots and others badly mutilated by the storm. There is a surplus of apples, but the wind has damaged many of them.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford: Fruit trees are in a healthy condition. A great many apples were spoiled for export purposes by the high winds. The supply of all kinds of fruit except peaches, plums and cherries, is sufficient for local consumption.

Robert Leake, East Oxford, Oxford: Nearly everything is dead in this neighborhood except apple trees, which are doing fairly well. Trees are freer than usual from insects; a few codling-moths were noticed. The fruit supply is sufficient, and there is a surplus of apples, but not a large one.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Some trees are dying off, but on the whole the trees are healthy. There is a large surplus of apples, which sell at $1 per bbl.

Daniel Burt, S. Dumfries, Brant: Trees seem fairly healthy. The late storm damaged fruit trees a good deal, uprooting and destroying some trees, and blowing off nearly all the unpicked fruit. There is a surplus of most kinds of fruit.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brant: I have hundreds of fruit trees of all kinds which have passed through the insect pest all right, except one cherry tree, with fruit half grown. When the pest struck the tips of every branch, though it was a very healthy young tree, it died. Another large Black-heart was struck badly, and though the cherries got about ripe and black, they did not fully develope in size and were so poor in taste that no one would eat them. Others were struck, but not so much. The black currants, also, for the first time in my experience, were struck with a similar insect, or the same. The leaves turned black as though sprinkled with coal dust, and the currant did not grow quite so fine, but there was not much defect in flavor. All fruit is abundant—pears, apples, plums, and grapes. The latter are very abundant, and all have fully ripened, such as Rogers' 3, 4, 9, 15, Agawam, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, Diana, Delaware, Iona, and others not named. No peaches or apricots this year. The wind storm has broken down several trees.

Thos. Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Fruit trees have suffered from the two severe wind storms that have visited this section the present year, one on June 17th, and the other on October 14th. Both destroyed many valuable trees in forest and orchard. Cherries and plums are a better crop than for some time.

Alex. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Fruit trees are in good condition. Large surplus of apples for export, and a good margin of profit for growers.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth: Trees are not very good in this locality, apple trees having been dying, either wholly or in part, for some years past. I do not know the cause. There was some slight damage by a storm. There is a surplus of all kinds of fruit, but especially of apples, which are a large crop.

R. G. Roberts, Wallace, Perth: Cherry trees were badly affected by large numbers of small dark bug which gathered on the under side of the leaves.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Apples have been a plentiful crop, but the recent storms blew them all from the trees, consequently they will not keep through the winter so well.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth: The condition of fruit trees is good. Apples have made more young wood than usual. Plums seem to be taking a new lease of life here. Cherries have made no wood; they were damaged in the spring by a black *aphis*. The wind storm of last week has made a large amount the apple crop fit for nothing but cider, and it (cider) is pretty plentiful.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: The condition of the fruit trees is not very good; quite a number are dying. There is a certain amount of loss by the codling-moth. The storm blew the greater part of the apples off the trees. The supply of fruit is sufficient for local consumption, and there will be a surplus of apples.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: There is plenty of apples and to spare; the market is glutted.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: The condition of fruit trees is not good. Plums and cherries are almost a failure by black knot, and apples are not good. I think some other mischief ails them. There is enough fruit for home use, but not much for the public market.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: There is no marked trouble in any form with the fruit trees. There is a large surplus of apples.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fruit trees are getting worse every year, dying off, and if people don't plant other orchards the time will be seen by this generation when we will not have apples enough for our own supply, or none at all. The apples are so plentiful that cider apples can be bought from 10 to 15 cents a bag, and large winter apples from 25 to 38 cents a bag. Plums and cherries were scarce. The trees died some years ago by the black knot, and the young trees do not bear much.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: The condition of fruit trees is good. Cherries and plums are a failure by black knot, but apples are in abundance. Apples were thrown down by the storm, therefore a large quantity of cider has been made. There is a surplus of pears, apples and grapes.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Fruit trees look very bad, and orchards will require a good deal of replanting, as black knot and worm have injured them a good deal these last two or three years. We will have plenty of fruit for home use, but very little surplus.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Fruit trees are in very good condition. No injury of any account has been done. There is a surplus of apples.

Robert Dickson, East Luther, Dufferin: The condition of fruit trees is good. There are none but apples here, and they are young yet. They have done well this year.

Alex. Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: Apples look well. Peaches were badly winter killed. Some have not survived—say 20 per cent., but the balance are looking fair. A large quantity of all kinds of fruit was left for shipment.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Fruit trees are in good condition; a few have suffered by blight, and many peach trees by the severe cold last winter. There was quite sufficient fruit for home use. There is a small surplus of apples, and of plums and grapes a large surplus.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: Fruit trees are not in good condition. Surplus of apples.

A. G. Muir, N. Grimsby, Lincoln: Fruit trees look healthy, and have not been materially injured from any cause. The supply of all kinds, except peaches, is more than sufficient for home consumption, although the apple crop was not one quarter of what was contemplated at blossoming time.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fruit trees look bad, especially apples. The hard winter and dry summer created havoc with numbers of orchards, but others again look well and bore well. There was no damage by insect. Apples, grapes and pears are abundant.

Joseph Snasdell, West Flamboro', Wentworth: Fruit trees were injured by a kind of dry rot just under the ground; many dying and dead. A good many apples, in fact nine-tenths, injured by a scab on the fruit. I cannot tell the cause and would like to know. Those trees that are shaded, or in shady places, suffer less than those that are exposed to the sun. There is plenty of fruit that is of inferior quality. Plums, pears and second class apples are in surplus quantities.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Apple trees seem to have recovered from the blight that affected them in June, but much of the fruit is almost worthless. The late wind storm did considerable damage by shaking them off and bruising, still there is enough for home use and a surplus of pears.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The trees appear to be healthy. The apples which were not stored away a couple of weeks ago were nearly all knocked off with the wind; not much damage to fruit from any other cause. The apple crop is so large that it is difficult to dispose of fall fruit.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: Fruit trees did badly this summer; they seemed to be affected with a blight last spring and a good many died through the summer. The supply of fruit more than sufficient, and large quantities of apples, pears, plums, grapes, and small fruits, are being shipped from this vicinity.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: Great loss of apples by a heavy gale of wind which stripped nearly the whole crop off the trees, but think there may be enough for local consumption saved. The surplus fruit, if any, will be apples.

Wm. Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Apparently in healthy condition and free from insects, blight and frosts. About one-half of the apple crop was blown off by late storms. There is about sufficient for home use.

Wm. S. Buist, Albion, Peel: Apples were damaged by spring frosts so that the crop is not large; not half a crop; nearly all the apples are wind-fallen by the last storm. Cherry and plum trees are badly injured by black-knot. Black currant bushes had a blight this summer which injured the crop. There is a sufficient supply, but not much surplus of any fruit.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: Fruit trees are not healthy, and much of the fruit is small and spotted. Northern Spies and Snow apples are hardly fit for cider.

George Evans, Jr., Georgina, York: Fruit trees very good, except the plum and cherry, which are badly injured by black-knot, but not injured to any extent by other causes. The supply of fruit of all kinds is sufficient for the local consumption and there is a small surplus of apples.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Many of the young trees are dying; the bark splits on the north-west side. Apples this year are very much affected with something like scab, particularly snow apples; a great many were blown off the trees with the wind storm. I am not aware of any great surplus in this part.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Fruit trees are poor. From six hundred apple trees I have not got four barrels, although they were full of bloom in the spring. There is also a surplus of apples here, however bad the failure.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: Some varieties of apples were a partial failure, more particularly the Snow; they were very scabby and did not attain to any size, and others were affected inside, turning brown and hard.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Condition of fruit trees fair. I am of opinion that the trouble about black knot, where the trees are carefully looked after, is about over, but very slight symptoms appearing this year. No surplus.

Hy. Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: Some varieties of apple trees, especially the Russett family, have been very badly affected by the *Aphides* which caused the fruit to mature imperfectly. There is plenty of fruit for local consumption.

E. Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: Fruit was only a middling crop in this locality and there is not a sufficiency for local consumption.

James McLean, Cavan, Durham: Apples and pears look well; plums were a failure; apples are very scarce and of poor quality.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Apple trees have not recovered from the hail storm a year ago last June; quite a number were loaded on the east side, with none on the west side.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: The fruit trees suffered from drouth, but have improved very much since the fall rains came on. There was great loss by insect pest. Apples are small and scabby. The supply of fruit is sufficient. There is a slight surplus of apples.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Many fruit trees were injured by lice on bark and leaves, causing many to die. There is more than sufficient fruit and an abundant supply of apples.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: The condition of apple trees is good. Apples are not as abundant as usual and many are badly affected by insects.

George Kennedy, Sr., Haldimand, Northumberland: A good many trees are dying. The storm of the 14th October blew the apples all down and broke some of the branches. They are shipping apples all along the front.

Andrew M. Haight, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Fruit trees are in very good condition. Apples are a very poor crop. There are no plums or pears to speak of; the plums were all stung; of apples, only, is there a surplus.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Fruit trees are in good condition. About one-third of the fruit is scabby. The supply is sufficient. There was a good surplus of small fruits.

C. R. Allison, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox: Fruit is very scarce, except apples, and in many sections the apples are far below the average crop.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Apples are generally about an average crop in this section; there is considerable loss by storms this month. Plums and cherries are almost a complete failure and many of the plum trees are dead from blight. Of apples there will be sufficient for local demand and there may be a surplus in some sections.

Arch. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Fruit trees are in very good condition. There has been great loss by the crows; they cover the orchards by thousands and destroy the apples very fast. There is sufficient fruit, with a small quantity of apples to spare.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Apple trees were covered all over with green lice, which were on them all summer. The apples were all blown off on the 14th October by a big blow. There is a surplus of apples and enough of all fruits.

W. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: I never saw as fine a quality of fruit exhibited at our local fairs, as this year. We have enough for local consumption, but none for export.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: Fruit trees are not good. Apples suffered considerably from blight, particularly Snows. Surplus of apples.

W. Y. Newman, Oxford, Grenville: The young apple trees are in fair condition, excepting an occasional tree, where the limbs dry up and decay. There is a sufficiency of fall apples, but a scarcity for winter keeping. No surplus of any kind.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Condition of fruit trees is very good. The Fameuse and McIntosh apples are damaged considerably by black spots. Small surplus.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Small fruit trees were plentiful for home use, and there are some apples, perhaps, to spare; but the apple crop is not up to the average, and the quality is poor.

R. Anderson, Cornwall, Stormont: Trees in very good condition, no loss of fruit, which was sufficient, with a surplus of apples.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Apple trees are good. There was considerable scab on apples, caused by the weather in some way not explicable, but no blight or injury by frost. The supply of apples, only, is sufficient, and of this fruit there will be a surplus.

Wm. Ferguson, W. Hawkesbury, Prescott: Fruit trees are looking well. There are some complaints about black spots on the better kinds of apples, and there appears to have been some kind of a blight on some apples; there was a fair crop of other fruit, but no surplus.

Alf. Hill, Cumberland, Russell: Not much fruit raised here. Small fruits were good.

James Sieveright, Gloucester, Carleton: Fruit trees in good condition, no damage by insect or any other cause. Fruit is sufficient for local purposes, and of apples there is a surplus.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: Many of the late grapes were destroyed by frost. There has never yet been sufficient fruit raised here for local consumption, and of no one fruit is there a surplus.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Fruit trees are in very good condition, and none that I am aware of injured this season by anything. There is enough fruit and a surplus of apples.

David Taylor, Bagot, Renfrew: Apple trees look well; hardly any loss this season of fruit or trees. Sufficient fruit, generally, and a surplus of apples.

John M. Cleland, Darling, Lanark: The condition of fruit trees is fair. A great number of old trees are dying off. Young trees have fine growth. Plums and cherries are a very inferior crop.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: The condition of fruit trees is very good. No insect damages. The supply of fruit is sufficient, and more, for it is very hard to sell them, and they are fed to hogs.

Thomas Beall, Lindsay, Victoria: Fruit trees are looking well. The Aphis Malus and perhaps some of the other varieties of Aphis have been unusually troublesome, but there has been no loss of any consequence from any of the other causes. There has not been sufficient fruit, excepting strawberries, and no surplus. Grapes of all varieties have been well ripened.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: The fruit trees are, in general, looking well, but there was a blight of some kind affected the apples; a great many of them were scabby and spotted and some of them cracked open so that they were no good for use.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': A great many trees are dying, some planted from ten to fourteen years. They were blighted; they blossom out full in spring and then wither. About one-half of the apples are wormy and most of them are covered with fungus spots. Not sufficient fruit for home consumption.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Fruit trees are healthy, and on the whole the fruit was good, but some kinds of apples were spotted from some cause. The fruit was unsaleable. There will be a surplus of apples.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Fruit trees are in good condition; some trees were damaged by wind, owing to the heavy load of fruit and lack of care to prop up in time. The supply of fruit is not sufficient, owing to the lack of fruit trees (apples). Wild plums and crab apples were very plentiful.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: There are very few fruit trees. There is much trouble and uncertainty about apples. The wild berries are in great profusion. Raspberries were sold at about 50c. a patent pail. There is a fine opening here for a preserve factory.

J. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings: Fruit trees are healthy and good, but very much injured by insect or blight. There is quite sufficient fruit for home consumption and a surplus of harvest apples, and the Russets and Ben Davis.

Edward Bray, Jr., Stisted, Muskoka: What fruit trees are left are in good condition. The borer did some damage. There is not enough grown for local consumption, but there was a very good supply of crab apples. There were some good samples of Duchess of Oldenburgh and Tetofsky grown.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Fruit trees are nearly all dead; I think that is owing to the varieties that have been planted not being the best for this northern climate. The supply of fruit is not sufficient for local consumption.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: The fruit trees suffered heavily last winter by the frost. Many choice trees perished, and became black (I presume frozen to the centre). Those that survived have done well. Of fruit there is always a large deficiency of all kinds, which must be imported from Owen Sound, Collingwood, Meaford, etc.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound: Some fruit trees are doing very well. The borer has injured a good many apple trees. There is a great quantity of fruit brought from other places. There is a surplus of blueberries and cranberries.

J. H. Johnson, Sandfield, Algoma: There are two or three fine young orchards just beginning to bear and in prime condition. A number of young trees have died on account, I think, of not having the ground drained. No damage has been done by insects, storms, blight or frost.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

There was an increase, though not a very substantial one, in the acreage sown with fall wheat last season. The extensive winter-killing of the previous crop, the drouth of last summer and the low prices current, deterred a good many farmers from sowing as much as usual; but, on the other hand, the bad failure of spring wheat in many places led others to try a greater breadth of the winter grain, the more so that the season was extremely favorable for the necessary operations. Even in those counties where the previous crop was most unsuccessful there was a larger acreage sown last fall, and very few counties come short of the usual breadth. In the eastern Lake Ontario and western St. Lawrence counties the percentage of increase appears to be considerable, caused by the satisfactory results of the previous harvest, but the whole area devoted to fall wheat in that section is not large. There was great unanimity in the reports concerning the favorable condition of the ground at seeding time. In a few cases summer-fallows were found to be hard and dry for seeding in August, and a number of correspondents in the Lake Erie counties spoke of delay caused by the September rains; but it may be said that on the whole the condition of both fallow and stubble ground for the reception of the seed has seldom been as good. The conditions were equally favorable for germination and growth. In some instances where the wheat was sown in August, the plants were slow in starting on account of the drouth, but the abundant rains and high temperature of September and October enabled them to make up lost time. With very few exceptions the correspondents reported that the grain made remarkable progress and was in fine condition to withstand the hardships of winter. Some, indeed, were apprehensive lest it should prove too rank and luxuriant to encounter a season of heavy snow; but none regarded it as at all lacking in vitality. There was less difference in this respect between fallow and stubble fields than is usual. The ravages of insect pests were not generally serious. Scattering reports from most of the western counties spoke of injury by the Hessian fly and the wire-worm, the former chiefly on poor ground and the latter on freshly broken sod. A good many also complained of damage caused by the white grub (caterpillar), which seems to have been much more destructive than formerly.

Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford are the only counties in which the injury from these pests was serious. In the last named counties some few fields were ploughed up on account of their ravages. The damage, however, was not very extensive in the aggregate. From the head of Lake Ontario eastward these insect pests are so few as to be practically unknown.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: About the same acreage. In fine condition, strong and thrifty. Hessian fly and wire-worm are working in some places.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: Less fall wheat, but put in in a great deal better shape. I never saw it better. Generally good; affected slightly by wire-worm.

L. M. Brown, South Dorchester, Elgin: About the same quantity of fall wheat. The ground was in excellent condition, and the wheat is generally splendid. Early sown is injured a little by grub or wire-worm—cut off an inch below the surface.

George Russell, Yarmouth, Elgin: Not near as much sown this fall. Cannot raise it for the present price. The ground was splendid, and the wheat looks healthy—what is left. Some fields are entirely eaten up by the fly and the white grub.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Not near so much fall wheat sown this season as last. The ground was in good condition at seeding time. The crop looks well except where the Hessian fly is working, and it is very bad on some pieces.

Robert Watson, Windham, Norfolk: About the same acreage as last year. At the commencement the ground was very good; about the 15th a heavy rain came which made seeding late on heavy land. The grain is healthy. In some fields it is cut off about one inch below the top of the ground, and in others cut off by the white grub.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: There were more acres of fall wheat sown this fall than last.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground was somewhat rough, but otherwise good. The wheat is generally good. In some fields slight injury has been done by wire-worm.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat sown this fall is much larger than last fall. The ground at seeding time was dry and later than usual, but the present appearance of the crop is excellent. No fly or insect.

John R. Smith, Plympton, Lambton: A large acreage of fall wheat has been sown. The ground was in excellent order for seeding. The present appearance of the growing crop indicates an abundant harvest. Never did the plant look so favorable and healthy at this season of the year. At present (October 22) the thermometer registers 75 degrees.

Joseph Osborne, Plympton, Lambton: There is scarcely as large an acreage as formerly. The wire worm is at work on many fields.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: There is an increased acreage sown with fall wheat. The present appearance is excellent. In some fields the grub has done considerable damage.

M. McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: A great deal of the wheat is very yellow in the leaf. I cannot give the cause, as I cannot find Hessian fly or any other insect.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron: I think there is fully more this season than last. I never saw the crop look better than this fall. I have seen no injury to the fields this fall except one field, sown too early I think. The leaf looked yellow and did not look near as well as what was sown later.

Lewis Lamb, Greenock, Bruce: There is about the same acreage of fall wheat as last year. The ground was in good order at time of sowing. The crop has a very favorable appearance at present, except in some early-sown fields, where the wire-worm is doing considerable damage.

Robert B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce: About the same acreage as last year. The wheat looks well, and many fields, to my notion, are too far advanced, but that will depend on the winter.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: The acreage of fall wheat sown in this locality is about as large as this year's crop. The ground was in good working condition at seeding time, and the crop has a fine, healthy appearance at present. I hear some odd complaints of the Hessian fly, but have not seen any of its doings.

C. Julyan, jr., Sarawak, Grey: Rather a larger acreage than last year. There are some complaints of Hessian fly—its first appearance in this section—but not much apparent damage.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: I should think about fifty per cent. more than last year. Most of it was sown early—before September 15th, and some of it in August. Much of it was sown on ground well prepared, and presents at the present time a very good appearance. Our farmers are beginning to understand fall wheat culture, and no doubt will succeed better in future. I have seen or heard nothing of the Hessian fly.

Thomas McCabe, Adjala, Simcoe: The acreage of fall wheat sown is not so large as for this year's crop. The condition of the ground was rather dry at seeding time and up to the 22nd September, but after there was a very good growth. The present appearance of the wheat plant is very healthy. No signs of any enemy.

Chas. Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: About the same quantity sown as last year, but fully 50 per cent. of last year's was ploughed up. Wheat sown before the 10th September looks well, but some sown in August and by 1st September is turning yellow in spots. I suspect the Hessian fly.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex: The condition of the ground being good, a larger quantity of land was sown to fall wheat than last year. Most of the fields look well. The Hessian fly appears to be at work, however, to some extent. The wire-worm has also injured some fields considerably.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: There is a much larger acreage of fall wheat than last year. The ground was splendid in summer-fallows and land early gang-ploughed. The wheat was never better. It has quite enough top—rather too much in some fields. Considerable injury has been done on sod by the grub. A number of fields have been or will have to be ploged up.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: Owing to lowness of price the acreage this year is far below last, but the ground was in far better condition this year, consequently the growth is luxuriant, though in some parts the wire-worm has badly thinned some fields, while some few had to be re-sown. Summer-fallows have escaped the pest.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: About the same amount sown as last year, and the ground was in altogether better order. It was sown earlier—I think rather too early in many cases, as it has too much top, and some is being eaten down with calves and sheep. The white grub and wire-worm have done a great amount of damage, thinning out the plants and greatly injuring inverted sod.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: I think there will be a increase in the acreage from the fact of the spring wheat doing so badly. Some fields look beautiful, others very poor indeed. There is something that is doing considerable damage to the fall wheat, killing it clean out. Some call it the wire-worm and some grub-worm; others call it the Hessian fly. It may be one, or it may be them all combined. This I do know, that there are very few fields that are entirely free from their ravages.

D. W. McKay, East Zorra, Oxford: There is a good deal more sown. The ground was dry but clean. There never was a better appearance; in many places farmers are grazing with calves and sheep to keep it down. In sod that was broken up last spring the grub is doing some injury, but not to any extent.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford: Some fields are excellent, some are bad, and a few have been ploughed up. Hessian fly, wire-worm and grubs seem to have combined for the destruction of a good share of the wheat crop.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: About 70 per cent. of last year's. I may be too high, for a good many farmers only sowed about half their usual quantity on account of low price (70c. per bushel) and risk of winter. The ground was in good condition, and wheat was put in in good order, made rapid growth, and at present is looking nearly too well. I am afraid some is too high. No damage done by insects so far as I know.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: About the same acreage of fall wheat was sown again. The ground was in fine order to receive the seed, and the appearance was very fine until lately; it is getting brown and spotted with the Hessian fly and the worm.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth: Every person has sown all he could, as spring wheat has done so badly. The ground was good at seeding. The wheat is almost too good. There are a few fields that are suffering with wire-worm.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: There is about the usual acreage of fall wheat. The present appearance is good, as it is strong on the land and covers it well. I think it was put in earlier than usual, and the fallows are better prepared. There are no symptoms of it getting too rank as yet. The Hessian fly is not known here, and the midge has not been seen for some years.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: The acreage is fully more than it was last year. As a general rule the ground was in a good state of cultivation and well manured, and consequently the braird looks well, is thick and close, and to all appearance should stand the winter well.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: There is about the same acreage sown with fall wheat, but I notice that some people did not sow all their summer-fallows, and hear them saying that fall wheat does not pay as well as oats or barley—the price is too low. The fall wheat is stronger than I ever saw it before. The fields sown in August or the beginning of September are rather too strong. The wheat is growing yet, and with a heavy mass of snow it will be damaged or totally killed. There are some yellow spots, indicating presence of Hessian fly.

John Snyder, Wilmot, Waterloo: There is fully as much fall wheat sown as last year. The weather was favorable for sowing fall wheat and the ground was in good order. Fall wheat looks good. There are some fields turning yellow, from what cause I could not tell.

Robt. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: About the same acreage. The wheat looks healthy; a little thin on the ground. Don't hear of any injury by insects.

Robt. Dickson, East Luthe Dufferin: There is a much larger acreage of fall wheat this year. The crop looks well.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: There is more fall wheat sown than usual. The condition of the ground at seeding was very good, and the present appearance of fall wheat was never better. It has been hurt by nothing so far.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: There is more wheat sown than last fall. The ground was ready to sow by the fifth of September, and was in good condition. The later wheat was got in very wet, but the warm growthy weather has brought it well along.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: There is about one-fourth more fall wheat sown this fall than last. The ground was in good condition at the time of seeding. The crop at present has a fine appearance, the plant having made a vigorous growth. No injury by insects.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: A large acreage of fall wheat has been sown this fall. The land was in a fine state of tilth at seeding time. The plants have made excellent progress, having escaped any injury from insects, and I never saw the prospects more favorable for an excellent harvest.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: The acreage of fall wheat sown this year is rather more extensive than last year, on account of a very favorable season for putting stubble and pea land in fall wheat. The condition of the ground was all that could be desired. The present appearance is very promising. Some fields that have been fallowed from old sod are receiving considerable injury from wire-worm. Not a few farmers are adopting the method of taking a crop of hay off before they fallow the ground.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Scarcely as much sown as last year. The ground was in good condition at seeding. The wheat is very much stronger and healthier than last year at this date, being well stooled out.

E. Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: More fall wheat sown this year than last. The ground was in splendid condition. The crop is looking very well at present.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: There is less fall wheat sown—almost one-third less acreage. The condition of soil was good—not too wet, but was more suitable than the weather has been for promoting growth. The present appearance is backward. No Hessian fly or other pests.

James McLean, Cavan, Durham: There is about double the acreage of fall wheat sown. The ground was in excellent order. The appearance is very promising. No injury done by the Hessian fly or other insect.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: There is double the amount of fall wheat sowed that there was last year. The ground was dry at the time of seeding, but at present the crop looks well. No insect has yet troubled it.

M. Morden, Brighton, Northumberland: A large increase, probably 40 per cent. over last year. For early seeding the ground was dry, but early in October copious rains, followed by fine warm weather, helped the grain, which has made a fine growth since seeding.

George N. Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: I should judge about 50 per cent. more was sown this fall than last. The ground was dry and lumpy. The rains came on about and after seeding time, and very little frost, so wheat has a good top and looks well.

C. R. Allison, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington: A larger breadth of fall wheat has been sown this fall than last. The ground was in good condition and the crop looks well; no appearance of being injured by fly.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: I think there is more fall wheat sown this fall. The ground was in splendid condition, and the present appearance is good—never better. No insect; the Hessian fly is not known here.

John C. Stafford, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Leeds: Acreage about the same as last year. The ground never was in better condition for seeding. The wheat presents a splendid appearance. So far the weather has been favorable. No Hessian fly in this locality.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: There is double the extent of fall wheat this year. The ground was good but dry. The wheat is excellent. The Hessian fly is unknown by name.

James Sieveright, Gloucester, Carleton: There is about the usual acreage sown. The wheat in general is in good order. No damage was done by the Hessian fly or other insect.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: There has been a great quantity of fall wheat sown this fall, and it looks very well at present, as we have had a fine growing fall, with frequent rains.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: There was about the same acreage of fall wheat sown as last year. The crop is in good condition in every way.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Fall wheat acreage about the same as last year. The ground was little too dry at seeding, but the crop looks well at present.

M. McIntyre, North Monaghan, Peterborough: There is a large acreage of fall wheat sown as compared with this year's crop, pease and barley stubble being ploughed after harvest and sown in fall wheat. The ground was in good condition when sowed, the crop looks well at present.

Thos. Tellford, Ennismore, Peterborough: A slight increase of acreage over last year. The ground was in fine condition, and the wheat is fine. We believe a large amount is getting too rank but don't believe in grazing it with pigs or calves. It leaves the roots too much exposed.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: I think the statistical returns will be large this year. Early seeding was rather hard and dry; later very nice with plenty of rain. I never saw a better prospect; plenty of growth and good color. No injury by fly or insect of any kind.

THRESHING, MARKETING AND FALL PLOUGHING.

Farmers had last year an unusually early harvest and an exceptionally fine fall to facilitate their work. As a consequence the threshing of grain of all sorts was almost completed in every part of the province at the end of October, except in some portions of the extreme east and north, where it is customary to defer the work until sleighing sets in. The marketing of grain, however, by no means kept pace with the threshing, chiefly on account of the very severe depression in prices. In most cases where farmers were able to hold their grain they declined to sell, living in hope of an improvement in prices during winter. Probably twenty-five per cent. of them, however, marketed at least their wheat and barley in the fall—some because they feared still further depression, and a great many more because they were in dire need of the cash. This diversity of opinion and practice obtained equally in nearly all parts of the province, though, in the counties where the greatest dependence is placed on barley, the marketing of that grain was more general than elsewhere. It may be said that in the great majority of cases where barley graded No. 1 it was promptly disposed of, as the prevailing opinion seemed to be that the money return for it was better in proportion than that brought in by wheat. Discolored barley, which formed a considerable portion of the whole crop, was largely fed to stock. A good many correspondents averred, however, that it would not pay to turn even the lower priced barley into beef at its then figure. Others stated that in their neighborhoods the farmers found it more profitable to sell barley and feed other coarse grains. The abundant crop of pease and the low prices offered for them influenced a great many in that direction.

With the exception of the more westerly of the Lake Erie counties, portions of the county of Lincoln and large areas in the northern districts of the province, fall ploughing was further advanced last November than at the corresponding period for many years back. Generally speaking, the land was in fine condition for the plough, the weather very favorable for work, and as a consequence an unusually large area was turned over. Many farmers had finished their ploughing at the date of the November returns; a considerable number had done more or less cross ploughing, while a few had even entered upon a third course. In the northern districts the ploughing was pretty generally reported to be backward, owing to the wetness of the land after harvest.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Threshing and marketing are mostly done. Not much barley will be fed; it sells for a better price.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Threshing is about done. Not much wheat marketed yet, but other grains nearly all marketed. Barley will not be much fed, as there is plenty of pease and corn.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: All the threshing is done, but very little marketed owing to the low price of wheat. Barley will not be much fed, as it is the only grain worth anything.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: Wheat is all threshed, but very little marketed. Not much of other grains marketed. Barley will be extensively fed, because of the very low price.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Threshing is about over for this season. Farmers are busy getting their stuff to market. They are scared lest prices go even lower than they are now.

William Wight, Bosanquet, Lambton: Grain all threshed, but farmers are holding back as much as they can. Prices cannot get worse, and may get better. Barley will not be fed to stock, because other grains, pease, etc., are relatively cheaper for feeding purposes.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Wheat is moving very slowly to market; farmers are still holding back. There is not much barley in the country. It will mostly be fed on the farm to fattening cattle and pigs.

John B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: A good deal of threshing done, but very little marketing. Fall wheat is only 68c.; barley, 53c.; pease, 48c. It will pay better to feed barley than to sell it.

John McCallum, Bentinck, Grey: Threshing is pretty well done. There has not been much sold as yet of any kind of grain. Barley is likely to be fed on the farm, as it is more profitable than to sell it at the present market value.

Robert Dunlop, Euphrasia. Grey: Farmers have been busy threshing and marketing wheat and barley, etc., etc. There will not be much barley fed on the farm this year, because barley is good and money scarce.

Charles Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: Threshing pretty well done. Very little wheat marketed. Barley going out fast. Not much barley is likely to be fed, on account of the low price of cattle.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: Threshing of all kinds of grain is more than half done. Farmers are holding back from marketing freely in hopes of, or wishing for, better prices. A good deal of barley will be fed on the farm, rather than sell at present prices.

Wm. Watcher, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Threshing pretty well done. Farmers are slow in marketing—prices are too low for wheat. Barley, bright and plump, is fetching a fair price; will feed oats in preference to barley at present prices.

Robert Leake, East Oxford, Oxford: Threshing all done, but comparatively little marketed yet, except, perhaps, barley. When barley goes over a cent per pound we can get cheaper feed in pease and corn.

George Follis, Wallace, Perth: Threshing is nearly all done; not much sold. Good barley is mostly sold, but colored will be nearly all fed, and that will be about one-fourth of the crop.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington: Since the steam threshing began, threshing is mostly done in the fall, and this year it was earlier than usual. Fall wheat is mostly sold. Barley has been sold, as it sells higher in proportion than other grain. Not much barley will be fed, as the price is fair.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: About half the crops are threshed, and about a third sold. Pease being a very good crop, there will not be so much barley fed.

Robert Dickson, East Luther, Dufferin: Threshing is about all done, and the grain is going to market fast. Considerable barley will be fed, as the color is bad and the prices low.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Threshing is about done. Wheat is not half marketed yet. There is a very poor market for barley, which will be mostly fed on the farm. Oats will be about enough for home consumption.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Threshing is all done. Most farmers have come to the conclusion that it does not pay to hold their grain, and are marketing early. Very little barley will be fed.

Edwin Dalton, Nelson, Halton: Threshing is mostly done. Grain is not being marketed very freely. There will not be much barley fed, as it is of good quality.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Threshing is mostly done, but not much grain has been sold. People are waiting to see if prices will improve.

Wm. W. Findlay, Scarboro', York: As near as I can judge, about four-fifths of the threshing is done, and marketing, say about one-fourth of wheat and barley. Considerable colored barley may be fed if it will not sell for, say, 50 cents per bushel.

Hy. Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: The bulk of threshing is done, and most of the barley is marketed, but a large quantity of wheat is yet in the hands of the farmers. There will not be much barley fed, owing to its being nearly all of good quality, and pease can be bought for about the same per bushel as barley.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: The grain is nearly all threshed, but only those who are compelled have sold, because of the low prices. Barley will be largely fed on account of low prices.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Threshing is nearly all done, but very little done in marketing. Barley is about half marketed. Barley will not be fed, as it is in price higher than other grain in proportion to its value.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac; Threshing has been going on for the past month, and marketing is beginning, but farmers are loth to sell at present rates. There is not likely to be much barley fed, as the price of beef cattle is not favorable.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Grenville: Threshing is more than half done. There is no grain marketed yet, as there is no sale for grain of any kind. Barley and other coarse grains will be largely fed on the farm, as it will pay better to feed it to dairy stock than to sell at present prices.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds: Wheat is threshed but not marketed. About 75 per cent. of the barley is threshed, and a good proportion marketed. Barley will be largely fed for fattening purposes.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Threshing is hurried on, but there is no market yet for grain, except at a very low price. A good deal of barley is likely to be used on the farm this winter to fatten stock.

P. Gareau, N. Plantagenet, Prescott: Threshing and marketing of all grains have gone on very briskly, and a great part of it sold. Barley is not likely to be fed to any extent.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Threshing is about half done. Most of the barley is threshed for provender. As there were less pease sown this year; barley is needed for feed.

William Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Threshing will be all done in this township in about ten days from now. Markets are slack for all grains.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: Wheat has not been pushed on the market except by needy farmers who have payments to meet. Barley is considerably marketed, but some are holding. Much of the colored barley will be consumed at home.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Very little wheat is threshed yet, but the barley is all threshed and is selling now. Some oats have been threshed for feed. There will not be much barley fed this year, as beef is likely to be low.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Threshing is now going on. All wheat raised is needed for home consumption. The same may be said of barley and pease, but of oats there will be a large surplus. Barley is all needed for stock, and a large quantity is stained.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Wheat is mostly threshed; none marketed; very little surplus. Very little barley marketed. Not much barley fed; although it is low, other coarse grains and beef are low also.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka; Threshing is now going on. Not much marketing can be done till winter. Barley at the present price is likely to be kept for home use. Farmers are beginning to estimate it at its true value for feed.

UNDER-DRAINAGE.

It is gratifying to learn that the interest in under-drainage is rapidly extending, and that during the past year the reports indicated a larger increase over the year before in the amount done, as well as in the number of tile yards and ditching machines in operation. Counties such as York, which introduced this form of farm improvement at a comparatively early date, have been continuing the work at a steady pace, and in the new counties of Middlesex and Lambton great enterprise is exhibited. Tile yards in these counties, as well as in portions of Huron and Elgin, were taxed last summer to their full capacity and new ones are opening. A Tuckersmith (Huron) correspondent's statement, that his man on arriving at the yard at sunrise, morning after morning, found thirty to forty teams there before him, furnishes an indication of the vigor with which drainage improvement is being pushed in a few counties. All the Lake Huron counties made substantial progress, though Lambton showed the most general activity. The greatest drawback was the supply of tiles, which for some localities had to be drawn long distances. Stone and lumber are chiefly used in parts of Huron and Bruce. Excepting in Elgin very little under-draining was done in the Lake Erie counties. In the central and eastern parts of Elgin a large amount of tile was laid last season and several machines were employed. Some activity is reported also from localities in Essex and Kent; many parts of Norfolk are sandy and rolling and require but little drainage. In Haldimand and Welland, where it is much needed, almost nothing was done. Middlesex leads the West Midland counties, and perhaps the Province, in the quantity of land improved by under-drainage during the season. Nearly every township shows a large addition to the drained area, and a keener interest in the work was manifested than in previous years. Labor in some localities was scarce, and not many machines have yet been introduced. In Oxford as much draining was done as in any previous year, in spite of a scarcity of skilled labor, and tile was abundant. Brant and Perth made fair progress in draining, and in some townships of the latter county several machines were used. In Waterloo the yards, though busy, were unable to keep up to the large demands made upon them. Skilled drainers were also scarce, but machines were introduced and gave good satisfaction. In a few localities of Wellington much progress was made, but common farm laborers object to digging drains, and in the county generally the work was neglected. South Simcoe seems to be the only portion of the Georgian Bay district which gives much attention to drainage, and there machines have been introduced and much land has been tiled. In North Simcoe stone and wood are used for the little draining that is done. The Lake Ontario counties show a fair record of improvement. In parts of Lincoln the need for under-drainage is slight, but even on the "mountain" where clay soil predominates, little draining was done. In a few localities in Wentworth fair progress was made. Halton reported no draining and Peel but little, except in the eastern part of the county. Markham was amongst the first townships in York to engage extensively in under-draining, and the work there and in a few other localities is pushed both by manual labor and machines, though dryness of the soil impeded work, and tile was not plentiful. In Georgina it has to be drawn a long distance. In parts of Ontario tile was abundant, and in others obtained only by long carriage; and in that county little draining was done during the season, even where needed most. In Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, very little progress was reported. In the East Midland counties little draining was done, except in Eldon and Mariposa (Victoria), and in the extreme south of Peterboro' and Hastings. In the latter county a few machines are used, but tile is scarce. Of the St. Lawrence counties Lennox reported considerable progress, in spite of a scarcity of drainage supplies. In Frontenac tiles are coming into more general use, and machines were introduced in the southern townships where good progress was made last year. In Elizabethtown and Kitley (Leeds and Grenville) considerable work was done, tiles having been brought all the way from Toronto; machines also were introduced. Further east, though under-draining is much required in many sections, Lancaster is the only township reporting any activity. In the Ottawa district progress is reported from Fitzroy, in Carleton, Ramsay, in Lanark, and McNab, in Renfrew. Several tile yards are in operation in these counties. In Muskoka wet weather interfered with work, and little was done. Rubble has been tried in draining here with good results.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: There was quite a lot of tile put in last spring with good results. Tile-draining machines are used. Labor and tile sufficient.

F. Gifford, Camden, Kent: Considerable under-draining; the most I have ever known. The supply of tiles is plentiful and good.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Not much done here; as this township is very level and depends on surface drainage.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: Farmers are becoming alive to the benefits of tile-draining and are taking advantage of the Ontario Tile-drainage Act, making skilled labor hardly equal to the demand. There is one tile-draining machine in this township and plenty of tile of good quality.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Under-draining is but little practised. What few tiles are wanted are imported from Buffalo,

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: A great deal of attention is now being given to under-draining. We have here the finest land in the county when it is under-drained; farmers are beginning to fully understand this and are putting in large quantities of tile. Within a circle of six miles we have now four tile yards. More would be done if the supply of skilled labor was more abundant and somewhat cheaper.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: There is considerable under-draining done from year to year. There are three tile-yards in Moore township, which about supply the demand. One tile-draining machine owned by Mr. Nesbit does good work.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Good progress has been made in under-draining. The supply of tile is quite adequate, and of skilled labor there has been sufficient. A few machines are used to a limited extent.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron: Farmers are rapidly draining their farms. Very little tile used and no machines.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Draining operations have been carried on most vigorously this summer, and if anything will counteract low prices this is one of the means. Tile supply very inadequate. My man reported that although he got to the tile works at 4 a.m. there were frequently from 30 to 40 teams in before him; this was the case during the greater part of the summer, though a kiln was burnt every week. Good drainers are very scarce and there are no machines.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: There has been a large amount of draining done this season. Tile is used and also lumber. Skilled labor is inadequate to the demand.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: There may be a slight falling off in the amount of draining done in this locality. Hemlock lumber is mostly used; a good wooden drain will last 15 or 20 years in clay soil; there would be more tile used, but they are poorly burned. I know of but two tile-draining machines in this township.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey: Under-draining is gradually creeping in here and there. There is plenty of tile. Tile-draining machines are used in only one or two places.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Under-draining has yet to be commenced in this township, though there are parts of it—as clay lands and swamps—that under-draining would render more productive.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: About the usual amount of under-draining—perhaps a little more than last year—is being done. Tile is scarce; more would be used if it could be had. Of labor there is an average supply. Farmers cannot employ a large amount of hired labor on account of very low prices for all farm produce. One machine was working this season.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: There is a considerable amount of draining this year. Lumber is being used instead of tile, as we think the tile won't stand from lime in the clay. We have one tile machine in use here.

A. H. Secord, N. Dorchester, Middlesex: The farmers in this part are waking up to the necessity of tile-draining, and every year the amount put in is increasing; this year quite a large amount were set in. Tiles are abundant. Machines are used.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex: Very fair progress is made in under-draining considering the hard times. We make more tile here than in any rural section of Ontario that I know of. They are A 1 quality, and are shipped in large quantities by rail. Machines are used. Henderson Bros. of Wardsville, make one of the best tile machines in use. So-called professional ditchers are numerous enough, but very few of them are to be trusted.

Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Drainage operations have been carried on more extensively than e in our history. Tiles are plentiful; two new yards have been started in the neighborhood. No re used here.

Anderson, E. Zorra, Oxford: A good deal of draining has been done, as the season was dry and There was sufficient tile, but not enough skilled men. A really good and reliable man can get time. People are getting more particular about draining, as a lot of money has been buried by No machines are used.

Page, Wallace, Perth: Farmers are making steady progress in draining, though there is no or thorough draining practised. The brick-yards can supply all the tile wanted. We want pro- ile-drainers here. We have one of Rennie's tile-draining machines here, but it is only on some it will work.

Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Thirty per cent. more tile was put in this spring and summer than sed before. There is a scarcity of large tile at present. We find that small tile in level land will he water quick enough. We are using larger tile.

Mitchell, N. Dumfries, Waterloo: There is not so much under-draining as last year. There is ile, but the price is too high for the price of wheat. I am afraid skilled labor in that line may be one of the "lost arts." One of Rennie's tile-draining machines is used, and we wish we had a

Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Draining has made little progress. Good tile has to be brought be convenient. A great drawback is the want of men who understand the drainage business.

Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Draining with tiles is becoming common hereabout, but good ke drains are scarce. There are brick and tile yards eight or ten miles apart, and more are

Cross, Peel, Wellington: Farmers are beginning to find out that they must drain their land or t. About 100 per cent. more was done this year than last. Tiles are in adequate supply. There ne, but it does not do much here.

Reith, East Luther, Dufferin: Considerable progress has been made this year. No tiles are some stone and some wood. There are machines in this locality.

Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth: Farmers have been alive this year in the matter of draining. fficiently supplied. A few machines. A few tile-draining machines are used, and they give tisfaction.

McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Considerable under-draining has been done. Some have drained undred to two hundred rods on their farms.

Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Quite a number of our farmers are doing some under-draining. We tile-makers within a distance of ten miles. Their make is all used up. We have two or three ng machines in the neighborhood.

. Findlay, Scarboro', York: Some under-draining is being done. Clay land, except near the s been too hard to make progress. Supply of labor is limited; men will not dig when the ground I only know of one machine in Scarboro'.

Ego, Georgina, York: Under-draining is rather slow in progress owing to the long distance we ul tile. Men who understand the laying of tile properly are not numerous. There are no tile- achines in this part yet, but in many parts of this township they would work admirably.

ette Weller, Scott, Ontario: Under-draining is on the increase, but slowly. Tile has been sup- auling about 26 miles.

Foott, Hope, Durham: Not much progress is being made in under-draining. There is plenty of bor is too high. There are no draining machines in this locality.

P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Not a rod of drain has been laid that I know of. No tile to hey would be largely used if available.

Sills, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox: Very good progress made. Supply of tile adequate, with skilled labor. No machines used.

Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: There has been considerable under-draining this year; a good deal e with stones and also with boards. There have been a good many tiles laid where there were none re. The supply, I think, was sufficient. Labor is done by the farm hands generally.

Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: I am sorry to say again that there is no progress. Not one tile township, and there is not a township in Ontario that needs it more.

Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: They do not practice under-draining here; open drains are

bbott, Elizabethtown, Leeds: More under-draining has been done than I ever knew of before. No de here. Most of it comes from Toronto. Labor sufficient.

Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: A good deal of under-draining is done every year, but small in n to what is really needed.

rson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Considerable under-draining has been done on account of the backward g of '85. Tiles are plentiful, and tile-draining machines are used, but give poor satisfaction.

McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Not very much has been done, the season being too wet. Hem- er is used.

Taylor, Fitzroy, Carleton: Considerable progress is being made in draining. The supply of tile ith labor and machines.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: More draining done this year than has been done—say these three or four years. We have a tile factory within three miles. One tile-draining machine came to the township this fall.

Wm. Patterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Drainage is far behind, but farmers are beginning to wake up to its benefits. Tiles are now to be had, but hitherto the supply has not been up to the demand. Draining machines are not in use here.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro: Very little has ever been done in this township, and drain tiles are being made for the first time this year.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterboro: Considerable draining has been done. The supply of tile is sufficient. Tile-draining machines are used.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Draining this fall impossible. I have had a drain partly dug for the last six weeks, but cannot do anything with it on account of water.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: We notice a little being done in rubble draining, and that giving good results.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are taken from the general remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: We have had a very favorable season for doing spring work, and the land has been in the best of condition for putting in the seed. There is a large amount of corn planted at the present date, and if the weather holds favorable the bulk of it will be planted next week.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Bad times; every one grumbling and a great many seeking work. A great many of our people are leaving for Dakota.

A. M. Wigle, Gosfield, Essex: We are thankful to the Bureau for their reports, which aid us very much in proportioning the various kinds of crops to the probable demand.

Wm. McCormick, Pelee Island, Essex: It has been rather a soft winter and the spring has been good except one storm in April, which was the worst ever known in this place. Since that time the weather has been fine and vegetation is very forward.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: There is a bright future for the tiller of the soil, provided he devotes a part of his leisure hours to studying the wants and necessities of his farm. The secret does not lie simply in sowing, but proper care should be given in draining and manuring his land. Many farmers are going to bankruptcy only by not attending properly to their farm. Another great drawback in this part of the country is that we have no shipping contractor.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: My study during the last twenty years is fruits and flowers. Of the latter I imported from the old country 40,000 plants, besides 50 new apple trees, 55 pear trees, 50 plum trees, 12 varieties of quince trees and medlers, 200 English gooseberries, 20 different sorts of English violets, and 1,000 roses; and while horses, bulls, boars, rams, cocks and what not are entered free of duty, poor W. McKenzie Ross had to pay his 20 per cent. I placed the matter before the Minister of Customs twice, but no use.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Farmers in this section have depended too much on fall wheat, and now that the prices have gone so low and the crops are a partial failure they are suffering the consequences. However, some are turning their attention to stock of various kinds. Land has decreased in value. A farmer was telling me lately that three years ago he was offered $10,000 for a hundred acres by two parties; he is now offering it for $8,500 without a purchaser.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: I would say that the late boom establishing Farmers' Institutes throughout the west is not having very much success in bringing the farmers to see the necessity of proper care of their stock. I see many of them in this locality, who were foremost in establishing the Institutes, are letting their cattle, hogs, etc., pasture on the highways with full privilege of scrub bulls, etc.

J. Hally, Aldborough, Elgin: Aldborough suffers from the want of pure bred male animals. I asked the assessor this year to endeavour to furnish me with a list of pedigreed animals in the township when he got through. His reply was, "I don't think there is a pedigreed bull in Aldborough."

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: The lectures delivered throughout the county at the various Farmers' Institutes on permanent grasses, by Professor Brown, has stimulated the farmers to seed down more or less to permanent pasture. The question often arises: From whom can these various grass seeds be obtained and relied upon? [Top-dress liberally with good manure, and native grasses will give you the best of permanent pasture.]

Robert Watson, Windham, Norfolk: The oldest inhabitant says that he never saw wheat, grass and fruit trees in these parts look better at this time of the season; but as he is always called a big liar you will not be likely to take much stock in what he says. Yet it is seldom things look better in the interest of farmers than they do at the present time.

John Machon, Charlotteville, Norfolk: The stock of horses and cattle are, with very few exceptions, poor; the farmers don't seem to encourage first-class stock. Last summer the grasshoppers and the early frosts destroyed much of the clover, and this spring the hoppers are already on the war-path. The corn did ot ripen good; it was late coming in spring, and in many instances farmers planted two and three times. The wet fall kept it moist, and it was harvested in bad condition generally. All fruit trees look splendid, nd promise abundantly.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: This season has proved again the importance of shelter for all wheat. Wherever a field is sheltered by woods or any other means, the wheat is first-class, but in nsheltered places, no matter how good condition the soil was, the crop will be almost a failure.

Wm. Mussen, Seneca, Haldimand: Times at present are dull, and the prospect of farming operations s anything but encouraging. Produce and cattle are low in price; demand is not brisk, and buyers get hem at their own figures.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland: This has been the finest spring for forty years; warm and plenty of rain. I find by experience that all the trouble in not getting a good crop is for want of properly feeding the soil. In the case of fall wheat, if the land is rich the weather does not check growth of the plant, and, like stock, if well fed, will always give good results.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The spring has been favourable for getting along with spring work. The morning of the 8th inst. we had quite a hard frost; it has done some damage to grape vines. Since the 25th April the spring has been one of the finest, temperature continuing the evenest I have ever known in a residence of fifty years in this country, and vegetation is the furthest advanced.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: I will venture one general remark here that I have often made orally, and that is, that I have never seen a place where horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry are so healthy and so free from contagious diseases as in this part of Ontario. We have no hog cholera, no chicken cholera, no gapes in chickens, and yet most of the farm animals have to rough it to a considerable extent.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: Fall wheat in exposed sections, not protected by trees, is adly killed, showing the necessity of wind-breaks, and also need of drainage.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: There are not one-fourth of the laboring hands that this township nce contained. Hard times and low prices seem to cause farmers to economize; to do all they can and hire one. The most important question in this sheet is in connection with the wheat question. The loss that his county sustains is certainly not less than ten per cent. on the whole wheat area, and the cause, nine imes out of ten, is the lack of drainage.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: There has been quite a demand this spring for horses of all lasses, and at good prices, chiefly American buyers. Milch cows are also in good demand at fair prices.

Edwin Gaunt, West Wawanosh, Huron: Another lesson has been given to our farmers upon the vast mportance of under-draining, by the appearance of wheat and clover on drained and undrained lands espectively. It would appear that wheat sown on well tilled and under-drained land is guaranteed a bountiful crop, while on the other hand our poorly tilled and undrained land it is hit or miss, with ten chances to ne you will miss it. This method is decidedly unprofitable, as our work gives no adequate return.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: It is evident that we cannot have early pasture, unless our land is underrained and pastured less in the fall.

Wm. Mackintosh, Arran, Bruce: Farmers, on account of the times, are not engaging many hands, ence the supply is sufficient. A larger area is under hay and grass for pasture than usual, and farmers will not require as many hired hands. They are paying more attention to stock raising than they did when wheat was $1 to $1.25 per bushel.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: The farmer is still under and subject to the union man, the combination man and the association man. When will he shake himself, Samson-like, from all the shackles or servility under which he labors and demand his right? When? Till he does so he is the slave and dupe of the politician and the capitalist. If he is the bone and sinew of the country, will he ever show it?

Wm. Milne, Osprey, Grey: Trees, out the third season under the tree planting Act, are doing remarkably well, and we have quite a number of them in this township. Last fall there were enormous flocks of black birds. I have seen shooks and standing grain injured by them. They are here again this spring in great numbers, and I have seen some fields which were sown with white oats appearing as if newly sown with empty hulls. Doubtless they attack other grains, but the effect is not so visible. I would like to get a book on Canadian Ornithology and think the Government ought to issue one if it has not done so. I never met a Canadian who could tell me anything about Canadian birds, except, perhaps, the robin.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: The farmers here need a new variety of spring wheat. We have two kinds, goose and white Russian. The goose wheat yields well but makes poor flour, and the white Russian is veay liable to rust. I think a hard spring wheat, like the old Fyfe or Glasgow, would be a great improvement on our present varieties.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe, Prospects look very blue for farmers in the meantime; produce of all inds cheap and very little demand. Horses are the only commodity a farmer can sell.

Charles Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: This has been the earliest season for growth for a great many years, but bad spring for farm work. The land is wet, not fit to work on. A great amount of the crop has been ut in too wet, and a lot to put in yet. It rained heavy last night and is raining now, and this will delay eding nearly a week.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: It has been a very fine early spring, with but little frost so far. The aple sugar season was cut short by the early spring, consequently little sugar or syrup was made.

Charles Jas. Fox, Delaware, Middlesex: A remarkable spring for the very early growth. Garden pease full bloom; forest trees are now as forward as they were last year on the 1st of June. Grass for pasture as good on May 1st—better than it was last year on the 15th.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Help in the house very scarce. Any Government would confer a great oon on our women which would supply, by importing or otherwise, help in the house.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: In making remarks of a general character, I would go outside of the subjects above reported. I would take the subject of "Roads" as one deserving and requiring the attention of farmers at the present time, as successful agriculture can scarcely exist without good roads. We began to gravel some of our leading roads, by laying out our share of the surplus, as we called it, distributed by the Provincial Government. Then the municipal councils followed suit, and private supplement followed, and soon we got proud of our roads. But we are now sorry to see all our efforts of no avail, by reason of the heavy loads hauled over them in the soft state in which they were in March and April, with narrow tires, which cut like knives, and tear the road to pieces. A law should be made to compel the use of wider tires at such time of year. And it is just as much needed on the farm as on the road, for various purposes. Space too small to do justice to this subject.

W. Sutherland, Ekfrid, Middlesex: I have for a few years kept a record of the date of the wild plum showing blossom, as an indication of the earliness of the season. It is not quite complete, but shows the season to be twenty-five days earlier than that of 1873:– 1870, May 2; 1871, April 27; 1872, May 7; 1873, May 19; 1874, May 13; 1875, May 18; 1876, May 15; 1877 and 1878, (wanting); 1879, May 11; 1880, May 3; 1881, May 9; 1882, May 9; 1883, (wanting); 1884, May 10; 1885, May 17; 1886, April 24.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester, Middlesex: I notice that where the land is well tile-drained the fall wheat looks fairly well, but even on high and rolling land, where not drained, it looks sickly. I am of opinion that our only salvation from failures of fall wheat is in tile-draining.

W. Lee, W. Nissouri, Middlesex: Farmers are going more into raising stock and supporting cheese factories. They think this pays better than ploughing and sowing—with low prices and uncertain returns.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries S., Brant: By improved machinery, especially the binder, and a better knowledge of farming, the farmer has more control over the farm operations than formerly, and can regulate to some extent the demands ot labour, accomplish more by the same labour in a shorter time and better than a few years ago.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: The creamery (Laval Separator) is going to supplant the cheese-making interest here. Farmers are giving it a hearty support.

Thomas J. Knox, Elma, Perth: This is the 10th day of May, and seeding is nothing like half through. Some have not commenced at all. The land is not fit to go on. Of course this is an exceptionally low part of the country, requiring more drainage—that is large outlet drains—than what the farmers can afford. Taxes are very high on account of bonusing railroads to such an extent. Still we hope for better times.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: This has been a very wet spring, and in some places where the ground is low the seeding is not yet finished. This season is remarkable for the quantity of blossom on the fruit trees. There are complaints of a great many young colts dying.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: The season will likely be remembered by the farmers for a good while, opening as it did by the middle of April, with an immediate active vegetation and nothing in the way of cold to retard its advance up to the 16th of May, and then only one frost of any account. And yet, seeding will not be entirely finished before the 1st of June. Cattle to pasture with plenty of feed by the 7th of May; have not had the like since 1869 or 1870. Early fall wheat already (May 20th) pretty well barrelled and looks as though the head might show in about a week.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries North, Waterloo: The general complaint among farmers is that rents and wages are too high for the price of farm produce. But we keep moving along in the same old rut. What we all want is better drainage work, and get more into pasturage.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Our prospects are good for crops this season, excepting wheat in low lying lands. Although farmers are a little despondent about the prices of grain and cattle being low, yet our Ontario farmers are in a much better position than any others on this continent, or in fact any other country I can learn about. We are so far free from floods, cyclones, and many other trials that our friends to the south of us have had.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Where there is a poor field of winter wheat here it is caused by bad farming, not sufficient attention being paid to rotation of crops. Winter wheat following winter wheat will not do. What rye is grown here is for the straw to bind up corn stalks. Spring wheat on fall ploughing is good. Spring ploughing is very backward on account of such heavy rains.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Judging by the rate at which planting has gone on the past two years—and the present is even more extensive—the front of this township for three miles back from the river and lake, the whole length of the township, will be one vast peach orchard. A thunder storm and soaking rain last night and this forenoon have sent the seeding back indefinitely again, as the land is soaked.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: There will be quite a number of self-binders introduced around here again this year. A great many are holding back until they are lower in price before buying. If the manufacturers would only reduce the price of binders to a reasonable amount, I have no doubt whatever that there would be quite a boom on binders, as every farmer can comprehend the advantage of using them for reaping the crop.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The outlook at present for the farmer is much the same as last year. The prices of grain and beef keep low, but the farmers are economizing and trying hard to weather the season of depression. Many farmers are building this year, owing to labor and material being reasonable. Farmers are working their land much better than a few years ago, and the Experimental Farm being near, is having a good effect, both as to cropping by a system of rotation, and in caring for and feeding cattle. Many even feed steers coming two years old, it being more profitable than keeping until three years. We learned that from Prof. Brown.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: The feeling here is that the anti-immigration agitation is overdone. There is a general complaint among farmers of the scarcity of good farm laborers, and if it continues there will soon be a cry for more active immigration measures.

Benjamin F. Brown, Thorah, Ontario: Farm labour is too high for the price of grains, and binding achines are held out of reach of small farmers.

Christian Nighswander, Pickering, Ontario: Very forward season; prospects of a good crop in general, xcept fall wheat which is nearly a total failure. Bees wintered well, flying very strong in April; sign of arly swarming.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Farmers throughout this section are always anxious to see the ell compiled crop reports of the Bureau.

R. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: There was little or no profit from farming operations in this neighorhood last year.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: I think there is no other source that so much reliable formation can be obtained as through the Bureau report—information from different localities of different roducts.

Smith Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland: One farmer across the road from my place is working one undred acres of land all alone, preferring to do what he can that way rather than pay so much for labor hen everything is so cheap. As for female help it is almost impossible to get it at all, as the girls go across New York in preference to staying here.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Farmers begin to see that they cannot now compete ith other wheat producing countries; therefore they have turned their attention to the production of arse grain, seeds, stock raising, dairying, etc.

J. B. Aylesworth, vicinity of Newburgh, Lennox and Addington: Laboring men, with families in the illage, frequently work for the neighboring farmers by the day.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: On the labor question rests the future prospects of agriculture. t present the laborer may be termed the master, and while our legislators lie dormant in the face of such trages as are perpetrated there will be no predicting what the end will be.

Thomas Andrew, Kennebec, Frontenac: I have been in Canada over twenty years, and never witnessed finer spring since I left England. I commenced sowing grain this spring on Easter Monday, 26th April, d some of my neighbors a few days earlier. Last spring I sowed my first grain on the 12th May. There more grass, and the grain looks better now than at the first of June last year. If no great drouth, the ospects are good.

Wilhelm C. P. Plotz, Clarendon, Frontenac: A good deal about thistles and other weeds has been written, d laws have been passed to prevent the weeds from spreading. In fact so much has been said, that one ould think that if a farmer is troubled with weeds he would take a bundle of these writings and laws out killing weeds and read them aloud, when walking through the fields, and would thus kill everything noxious to him. But if that does not kill the weeds, then let him go to work, pull, hoe and plough whereer a weed makes an appearance. Keep the seed grain clean, and in a very short time you will have a ean farm.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Grenville: On the whole, the outlook for the farmer is not very promising. roduce of all kinds is at prices that will not pay for production at the present price of farm labor. Dairy roducts have got so low that it will not pay for milking cows.

Thomas McDowell, South Gower, Grenville: If I mistake not the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 had dry ummers; then was the time of light crops of hay, short crops of oats, and dried-up pastures. Farmers old off their cattle and went raising rye and fall wheat. Rye sold as high as 93 cents per bushel. Now this has all changed. In 1882 the rye crop failed. The seasons had changed. Then people began to go back to raising hay and oats, horses and cattle. Also, I notice, that less sheep are kept than in dry seasons. I think an early spring and an early harvest a great good to the farming community.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: We have been breeding Percheron horses here for the last three years with good results, and are just now commencing to breed Clydes in addition. The great work now to be encouraged by the Bureau and the Government is thorough under-draining of the land, and breeding from pure bred male animals. "There's millions in it!"

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: I think this township would be much improved if we had better stock and paid more attention to farming and less to lumbering; also, less ground sown, grain better put in the ground, and more draining done.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice, Renfrew: The lumber operations spoil the farmers here for farm hands, as they an afford to pay higher wages, and young men prefer going to the woods before working on a farm.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Spring opened this year on the 8th of April, the weather growing arm suddenly. From the 14th of April to the 24th inclusive it was more like June than April. The therometer has ranged from 60° to 90° in the shade; the season is about three weeks ahead of any year this st 18 years. The spring of 1867 was similar.

Theodore Wasmund, Raglan, Renfrew: A railroad badly needed here; nearest station is fifty miles off.

John M. Cleland, Darling, Lanark: Female help is scarce and wages high. Can no means be devised r bringing into this part of the country a number of immigrants? I have often spoke of this, but nothing as done.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark: Females' wages, per month, from $8 to $10, with board.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: This spring has been the earliest and most lovely for many years. ll kinds of crops and fruit trees have a most promising appearance to date, 15th May. There have been o severe frosts since the snow went off, not even hard enough to hurt the tenderest plant.

Amos Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: A few of our most enterprising farmers have planted out this spring and last fall a fine lot of young maple trees; not a great quantity to be sure, but enough to add greatly to the attractions of home, and enough to repay the planter many times its cost in beauty alone, for "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and is worth striving for, even on a farm.

George Stewart, Otonabee, Peterborough: The price of almost all kinds of farm produce has been low, and the yield last year was very poor; consequently, a great many of the farmers in this section are very much behind.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: This spring opened about three weeks earlier than last. This is the ninth favorable spring in the last twenty-one; 1866 was about the same as this, followed by a fine summer and splendid crops. In 1868 it was still earlier; work commenced about the 1st April, followed by a fine growing summer. In 1871 work commenced on the 8th April, followed by a dry summer, light meadows, and good wheat. 1877 commenced on the 10th of April; fine spring, dry summer; fall wheat good; meadows a failure.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The spring has been very fine; remarkable for rapid growth and absence of heavy storms. The prospect for the agriculturist is good; some good homes obtainable at from $100 to $400, according to improvements, on time.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon and Faraday, Hastings: This is a lumbering county and in winter time men are all employed in the shanties at good wages. No scarcity of work in summer; road making and other work keep men employed. Plenty of free grant lands to be got, and a chance to make a good home.

Thos. H. Blanchard, Sidney, Hastings: The spring on the whole has been wet, and slow progress has been made in getting in crops; teaching us by the best of teachers, experience, the necessity of drainage.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: As a general rule, the best land in this district are the flats along the creeks and rivers, but they are undeveloped for lack of drainage. So that as to a grain crop, the farmer on light, sandy soil very often gets ahead of his neighbour on a damp clay loam.

W. T. Openshaw, Stephenson, Muskoka: I have been in Muskoka over five years and find this year the most forward, having had a very long spell of hot weather, with scarcely any night frosts and little rain. Lake opened about 23rd April; cattle out in bush before that date; have not seen grass so forward since I came to Canada.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: A good many parts of this township have suffered by floods. The outlets of Lake Couchiching have been deepened, and since all the waters have to pass through here, and the outlets of Sparrow Lake not correspondingly widened, we are greatly injured.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: When is the Government likely to pay compensation to the farmers for flooding their lands? Why should we pay this annual tribute to saw-log men?

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: This has been the driest spring I have seen since I have been in the country. It has not rained hardly enough to lay the dust on the road since the snow went.

Owen Duross, Oliver, Algoma: This place being quite new, farming is only making a start as yet, but is improving fast.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: It seems to me that the cry against the Dominion and the Ontario Governments, for assisting immigration, is fallacious, and a bid for the labor vote of towns and cities. There never was a time in Canada when good agricultural laborers could not find employment, if willing to work for a fair remuneration.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: The season has been one of the driest and coolest I can remember to have experienced, yet the yield of hay and most cereals will be surprising where the land has been well drained and otherwise properly cultivated and grain sown early.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: I think the information furnished by the reports of the Ontario Bureau should be interesting and profitable to every farmer. They supply much reliable information from every part of the province, showing what crops, if any, suffered, and from what cause; also what the various farmers and stockmen deem the most remunerative in the various parts of the province, and their reasons for such preference. This is very interesting to other farmers.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: You ought to urge upon agricultural societies the importation of seed wheat from Manitoba. The wheat we bought was frozen, and some people objected to sowing it, but it grew just as well as the best seed, and was the purest I ever saw.

Thomas Frood, Sudbury, Nipissing: Crops look very well for the time in. Frost has done very little harm, and we have cool nights and frequent showers. Wheat is very fine in promise, hay is excellent, and new potatoes are more plentiful though planted in June. Mining is being carried on by the Canada Copper Co. with about fifty men, and a large quantity of lumber has been taken in for building. A branch railway over two miles long has been located, and everything is done with a view to permanent operations.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Henry Morand, Sandwich East, Essex: There is a great reform made amongst farmers in tilling their farms and putting their lands in proper shape. A great encouragement is given by our fairs, and the offer of prizes for the best 25 acres wheat, 25 acres corn, 25 acres barley and 25 acres oats, made by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, has a first-class effect on farmers.

James MacFarlane, Dover, Kent: Peaches and grapes are mostly a failure, by the severity of late winters and by long drouth of last summer. None of the finer fruits can be saved in this vicinity from fruit thieves. Farmers are much plundered by thieves. We need efficient rural police.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Taking everything into consideration, the summer of 1886 has been a remarkable one, for, in my experience, I have never seen so good a sample of grain with so little rainfall. Since filling up the schedule on the condition of barley, I find the sample is not so good as I expected, caused by mowing and stacking too soon, and early threshing, causing sweating in the granary.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: The wire-worm has done more injury to the crops in this section than all the other insects, and should any of your correspondents know a remedy whereby they might be destroyed, and would make it known, a great boon would be conferred on the farmers of this part of Canada.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: For the grub and wire-worm pest, salt, about two to three hundred pounds per acre, seemed to have a good effect when sown in time.

James McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: Marketing of all kinds of grain is very dull, owing to low prices, and the dealers do not seem to want to venture. There is a large quantity of last year's wheat in the store-house, so much so that some of the dealers have not bought any this fall yet. They cannot get out without a heavy loss.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: The county seems fairly prosperous, but the low prices of wheat, wool, and other farm produce seems to benumb the farmers' wonted energy.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: The crop of the present year, with the exception of hay, has been below an average, but of good quality. The prospect of the next wheat crop was never better at this season, still there is much dissatisfaction among farmers, owing to the low price of almost everything that farmers have to sell.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: The combinations amongst the manufacturers of machinery for farm use and the low prices of farm produce, together with the high rate of taxation, will have a tendency to cause a great many to dispose of their stock and property and seek a living from some other source, as the present state of affairs with the farmers cannot hold out very long.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: The farming industry is very much depressed, on account of the low price of grain and stock, and the large amount of money farmers have to pay for farm implements and hired help.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron: There have been excellent crops this year in this township. All kinds of produce have done well. The only drawback is the low prices, except in cheese. It is hard for farmers to make ends meet, owing to the very low prices in everything.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Canadian farmers want free trade with the United States, so as to get a greater price for wool and barley, and receive in return plenty of American corn to make beef for the English markets. Every facility ought to be given farmers to increase the trade in fat stock, and to diminish the export of store cattle.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Spring wheat has been a failure again this year, although it was not injured by rust. I think there is very little use sowing White Russian or Lost Nation any more. We want a change of seed. It will pay any farmer better to sow pease, oats, or barley than spring wheat.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Now that another year's crop has been harvested and threshed, farmers are more than ever convinced that it is not profitable to continue sowing spring wheat unless new varieties of seed be procured, or a fresh supply from a distance of those varieties which have already proved suitable to our soil and climate. I sowed on my farm here last spring one half bushel of the old Red Fife, which was grown near Moosejaw, N.W.T., in 1885. It did well, yielding about one-third more than the White Russian sowed alongside. I likewise got pease from the same place, which did exceedingly well; I had five bags from half a bushel of seed.

W. H. Free, St. Vincent, Grey: There is scarcely any doubt but farmers will in the future direct their attention to raising stock, as prices are so low it will not do to run down their farms raising grain. Even should the meat market not be very high, stock-raising will tend to keep the soil in a higher state of fertility.

Peter Bertram, Orillia, Simcoe: The farms that are not drained have suffered a good deal this year. The water kept on them so late in the spring that seeding was late, and in consequence harvest was late, and the late harvest was wet, and in many cases grain sprouted, causing serious loss.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The prospects are, in this section of the country, that farmers are going to experience a trying winter; a great many will not be able to make ends meet. Debts, rents and taxes must be paid, and the source from which it was expected the needful would come—fall wheat—has failed.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: On the whole, a year of good crops, but prices of grain are ruinously low, in fact in many instances below cost of production. Cheese has done better, and if the fall make brings expected prices will be rather a good season for dairying.

James Spence, Blanshard, Perth: Under-draining is not carried on to such an extent as it ought to be, mostly for want of money and the high rates of interest on small amounts.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: I may say that this season's crop is a good average in this township, and farmers, notwithstanding the low prices prevailing, are not grumbling so much as in other years. We are trying to drain the land to make it produce better crops if possible.

Edward Irvine, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Crops are lighter and prices of wheat lower than last year. Feed for stock will be scarce and dear before spring. Cattle are now very cheap owing to many farmers trying to sell on account of lack of fodder.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: I would suggest that the Bureau ask for a more detailed report on various kinds of fruit, as to the amount of each shipped to other localities and countries from each municipality. Also whether the municipality has a by-law prohibiting cattle running at large, and if so, whether result is satifactory or not, and why.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The continued depression causes farmers to be very careful at present, and may be seen from the fact that they are purchasing store cattle at a much lower rate than last year, and if they cannot get them at a low price they leave them alone, on account of the prospects of high prices for beef cattle being poor at present. There is plenty of fodder and coarse grain in this vicinity to carry stock well through the coming winter.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: It is my opinion that if produce doesn't get up in price, rent and wages both will come down, or, of the tenant farmers, a good many will go to the wall. Farms have decreased in value about twenty per cent.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Many of the farmers of this township, and county, in fact, are desirous of forming or organizing a Farmers' Institute, and express themselves at loss as to how the initiatory steps are taken.

Wm. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: We have been blessed with an abundant crop this year. A great improvement has taken place in the township of late years in the breeding of stock, both of horses, cattle and sheep.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Farmers finding that over-cropping is injudicious, have resolved to keep a larger and better grade of stock, and are making better arrangements for wintering them by providing stone stables and other suitable accomodation.

W. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: I hope the Bureau will do all it can to encourage under-draining. Nothing else will add as much to the value of land in the St. Lawrence valley.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: Farmers are well satisfied. No complaints, except the low prices for their productions. In this section there is an immense amount of open, large drainage being done and land cleared for pasturage. The drainage is being done under the Act of 1883, which proves very satifactory.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: I would like if some of your correspondents would explain the cause of blight on apples,—that is, the black spots.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: We have any amount of grass fed cattle, but very little demand, being dependent entirely on Montreal market, which at best is but a poor market. Sheep and lambs have done well here this year.

Neil Stewart, Goulbourn, Carleton: The crops grew very rank. Late oats and wheat rusted badly, and pease were covered with mildew. There was a storm of hail crossed over a corner of this township, and those thus unfortunate were left nothing but what was secured before.

Thomas Roche, Hagarty, Renfrew: Good drainage and early sowing gave the best results.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: The wheat we raised from from the seed we brought from Manitoba, which I mentioned in the last report, has done very well. We can beat Manitoba samples.

William Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: All the early sowed grain of every kind is the best, turns out the best and weighs the best, only the early barley was colored the worst on account of the wet rust as it was about fit to cut. Late spring wheat was damaged some by rust and weevil, which shows that under-draining, allowing them to get on the land early in the spring, will pay.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: The country being new the farms or clearings are mostly small and after supplying the families the amount of grain to export is very limited. A number of the farmers or members of the family work out for the support of those improving the farm.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: The whole of present month and last three weeks of September have been very unfavorable for late harvesting and fall ploughing, the land as a rule being sodden with water. From the 7th to the 30th September, we had rain on 14 days, and we have had rain on 12 days this month, and expect it to rain again to-day.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Year after year proves the advantages of this district for cheaply producing beef and mutton. Those farmers who have devoted themselves to these industries are reaping a rich reward. There is still a largely increased opening for this industry, and we would invite the attention and examination of those who are living on highly rented farms elsewhere to the advisability of becoming possessors of their own homes.

Thos. Flesher, Assiginack, Algoma: This island is best as a stock rising district; not suitable for general farming.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1886; also the annual mean for each station

	Temperature.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	50.5	49.0	50.0	48.0	53.8	47.3	46.1	47.0	49.5
	Lowest	−5.1	−5.7	−5.0	−13.2	−7.5	−13.8	−20.4	−28.0	−23.8
	Mean highest	28.5	26.1	28.9	23.9	29.7	25.9	22.6	22.7	22.2
	Mean lowest	13.3	14.9	13.3	11.8	10.9	11.4	4.0	3.2	6.6
	Monthly mean	21.4	20.3	22.0	17.6	21.7	19.2	15.1	14.6	11.8
Febru'ry.	Highest	55.6	45.3	45.0	42.8	48.8	41.7	43.4	44.8	43.9
	Lowest	−11.0	−15.7	−17.0	−21.3	−14.7	−22.8	−28.9	−26.0	−25.3
	Mean highest	32.9	26.6	28.1	23.4	31.9	25.9	23.7	25.1	21.2
	Mean lowest	13.9	11.8	11.6	9.0	10.4	10.3	2.8	3.8	1.3
	Monthly mean	23.6	19.9	20.6	17.7	21.7	19.0	14.7	14.9	12.1
March.	Highest	63.5	56.1	54.0	53.8	55.8	53.9	47.6	55.0	53.2
	Lowest	5.0	−6.7	−4.0	−9.8	−4.5	−7.3	−16.8	−15.0	−18.2
	Mean highest	43.6	35.1	36.6	34.2	39.1	35.7	34.7	35.9	31.1
	Mean lowest	23.9	22.4	24.1	20.8	21.6	24.1	18.7	18.6	14.7
	Monthly mean	32.9	28.9	30.7	27.4	31.9	30.2	27.3	28.0	23.8
April.	Highest	84.4	75.3	75.0	74.9	83.3	74.5	78.4	79.7	78.8
	Lowest	13.1	16.5	15.0	13.8	16.8	20.2	13.6	16.0	17.0
	Mean highest	60.8	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.9	53.7	53.8	57.5	55.3
	Mean lowest	37.9	37.5	36.4	36.8	32.8	36.1	33.0	35.3	34.7
	Monthly mean	50.1	46.3	47.3	46.2	45.9	44.9	44.8	47.3	45.2
May.	Highest	86.5	73.5	81.0	79.2	85.8	78.5	77.8	77.7	79.3
	Lowest	32.5	32.1	32.5	30.4	33.1	35.1	32.5	33.1	37.0
	Mean highest	70.2	61.0	64.5	65.6	67.1	62.4	64.4	66.8	66.9
	Mean lowest	44.3	42.1	43.2	42.9	40.0	43.5	41.5	42.8	45.6
	Monthly mean	58.3	51.7	55.6	54.4	56.4	53.2	53.7	54.7	56.6
June.	Highest	93.2	88.5	80.0	84.9	85.8	81.1	90.8	87.6	83.6
	Lowest	42.1	38.2	40.0	37.2	38.1	41.3	41.0	40.1	44.5
	Mean highest	77.8	69.7	71.2	72.4	75.3	71.1	74.7	75.1	74.0
	Mean lowest	52.9	51.1	51.4	50.4	49.3	51.1	50.1	51.3	53.4
	Monthly mean	66.4	60.6	63.7	61.9	64.1	60.9	62.9	64.7	64.0
July.	Highest	95.2	89.6	87.0	91.7	96.3	89.5	97.0	92.6	91.3
	Lowest	40.0	42.8	45.0	43.8	41.2	47.5	41.5	44.2	48.2
	Mean highest	82.6	73.8	76.2	77.3	81.4	76.6	80.4	78.4	79.5
	Mean lowest	57.4	54.3	54.2	53.1	52.7	55.9	54.4	55.1	58.1
	Monthly mean	71.3	64.4	68.0	65.7	70.4	66.8	68.6	69.0	69.1
August.	Highest	93.3	87.0	84.0	88.8	89.8	87.9	93.1	88.6	88.0
	Lowest	49.2	42.3	43.0	40.5	44.3	46.3	44.0	42.2	45.1
	Mean highest	81.8	74.1	75.0	75.9	77.7	74.8	78.3	76.0	77.7
	Mean lowest	58.5	56.7	55.0	54.6	54.9	56.5	54.9	53.8	56.4
	Monthly mean	69.5	65.4	66.1	65.0	69.4	65.7	66.4	66.5	68.4
Septmb'r.	Highest	91.1	85.3	81.0	84.5	87.8	83.9	89.7	87.6	87.9
	Lowest	38.2	37.9	38.0	33.3	34.6	40.1	36.0	36.1	30.4
	Mean highest	76.0	69.9	68.1	69.1	71.9	67.8	70.8	69.0	69.0
	Mean lowest	52.4	52.6	50.5	48.4	47 9	49.7	47.5	46.8	48.7
	Monthly mean	63.9	60.8	60.3	58.2	63.1	58.9	59 0	58.6	58.9
October.	Highest	81.5	72.4	73.0	78.0	79.0	71.1	76.6	77.7	75.5
	Lowest	31.1	31.6	32.0	28.7	26.5	26.4	25.9	18.0	20.3
	Mean highest	65.8	58.6	59.7	59.3	62.1	56.4	58.3	59.4	57.4
	Mean lowest	42.1	43.5	40.4	38.7	37.6	40.1	38.7	34.2	37.1
	Monthly mean	53.1	50.7	50.5	48.1	51.5	48.5	48.4	48.3	48.2
Novmb'r.	Highest	73.0	65.1	63.0	65.1	69.8	62.0	71.6	64.7	67.7
	Lowest	17.5	10.0	20.0	3.2	14.8	14.5	6.3	1.8	3.5
	Mean highest	46.1	41.9	44.1	39.4	46.0	42.0	40.3	42.1	39.9
	Mean lowest	28.4	29.8	30.0	25.5	25.5	29.0	25.4	22.9	25.2
	Monthly mean	37.1	35.7	37.5	32.8	37.1	35.6	33.9	33.9	33.0
Decemb'r.	Highest	52.1	41.1	47.0	40.8	49.7	44.1	42.6	44.8	40.1
	Lowest	−5.0	−4.7	−5.0	−24.4	−0.6	0.2	−16.3	−15.3	−19.1
	Mean highest	25.7	26.5	29.1	24.8	30.4	27.7	25.0	26.7	22.3
	Mean lowest	12.5	14.9	11.7	8.0	12.6	14.0	9.3	6.7	5.5
	Monthly mean	21.2	21.4	21.9	17.5	23.4	21.5	17.4	16.8	13.6
Annual Mean		47.4	43.8	45.4	42.7	46.7	43.7	42.7	43.3	42.1

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived for the five years 1882-6; also the average annual mean at each station for the period.

	TEMPERATURE.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
JANUARY.	Highest	49.1	45.3	47.2	45.6	50.5	44.0	44.0	43.0	46.2	40.8
	Lowest	−8.9	−9.0	−14.5	−21.7	−12.8	−13.6	−29.1	−24.4	−25.7	−33.9
	Mean highest	27.6	25.2	27.6	24.4	29.8	25.8	23.5	23.9	20.9	18.2
	Mean lowest	11.6	13.0	11.2	7.4	9.2	10.8	2.8	5.1	1.6	−3.3
	Monthly mean	20.0	18.8	19.9	16.1	20.4	18.8	14.5	14.8	10.9	7.1
FEBRUARY.	Highett	54.6	47.1	49.7	44.8	49.6	41.2	44.0	43.9	46.8	43.7
	Lowest	−8.0	−8.0	−9.7	−15.3	−7.8	−9.2	−15.8	−15.8	−18.1	−24.3
	Mean highest	32.3	27.9	30.7	27.7	33.2	28.1	26.7	26.4	23.7	23.1
	Mean lowest	13 4	13.2	12.1	8.6	11.7	12.1	6.1	5.6	4.8	0.9
	Monthly mean	23.7	20.3	21.6	18.3	23.2	20.7	16.5	16.8	14.2	12.9
MARCH.	Highest	61.0	50.2	53.0	50.9	54.7	49.8	47.5	49.7	48.2	48.3
	Lowest	1.8	−3.5	−5.3	−11.7	−3.7	−2.6	−13.9	−11.0	−15.4	−20.9
	Mean highest	38.9	32.6	34.6	33.0	37.7	33.5	31.7	32.7	30.4	31.4
	Mean lowest	19.8	18.7	17.4	13.5	17.0	18.2	12.1	13.0	11.8	8.5
	Monthly mean	30.5	24.9	27.4	23.6	28.3	26.1	23.2	24.1	21.0	19.4
APRIL.	Highest	77.6	74.1	74.2	73.9	78.4	67.8	70.4	74.2	72.9	74.3
	Lowest	19.2	18.0	17.6	12.8	16.9	19.4	12.8	14.4	16.9	10.5
	Mean highest	55.8	49.1	50.5	50.1	52.5	48.6	47.9	50.9	50.1	49.4
	Mean lowest	34.4	33.9	31.1	30.8	29.5	31.9	28.4	30.3	31.4	28.6
	Monthly mean	45.4	40.7	42.7	40.6	42.3	40.4	38.9	41.6	39.7	38.3
MAY.	Highest	82.8	76.3	74.3	73.2	82.4	74.4	78.1	78.1	80.7	83.8
	Lowest	30.5	31.1	29.2	27.2	28.8	30.5	27.5	29.3	29.8	29.1
	Mean highest	66.5	60.2	62.8	62.4	63.7	59.7	61.2	64.2	59.0	64.8
	Mean lowest	42.9	43.1	41.9	41.0	38.6	41.8	39.8	41.4	43.2	40.9
	Monthly mean	55.7	51.7	53.6	51.9	52.7	50.9	51.4	54.2	53.5	52.3
JUNE.	Highest	90.6	85.1	83.1	84.7	87.6	81.8	85.4	86.7	86.9	91.7
	Lowest	42.0	41.2	39.2	37.7	37.9	40.4	40.3	41.9	41.3	40.9
	Mean highest	77.7	72.4	74.4	72.2	75.9	72.0	73.5	76.4	75.3	76.7
	Mean lowest	53.5	53.7	51.4	51.2	49.4	51.6	51.4	52.3	53.7	52.5
	Monthly mean	67.2	63.0	64.6	63.2	64.2	62.0	62.8	65.3	64.3	63.6
JULY.	Highest	92.1	87.3	86.3	87.4	92.5	87.4	88.5	89.8	88.4	92.2
	Lowest	47.0	45.4	44.5	42.6	41.6	47.0	44.1	46.8	47.1	43.8
	Mean highest	82.2	74.9	76.9	76.2	79.7	75.9	76.6	79.0	77.7	78.8
	Mean lowest	59.0	57.0	55.4	54.2	54.2	56.2	55.1	55.5	57.8	55.3
	Monthly mean	71.5	66.6	68.7	65.8	69.4	66.4	67.3	69.0	67.1	67.5
AUGUST.	Highest	91.5	86.9	85.5	86.6	90.2	86.0	87.5	88.4	89.4	92.4
	Lowest	45.8	45.4	41.9	39.9	43.2	45.3	42.7	40.5	41.8	41.7
	Mean highest	79.8	74.0	75.4	74.3	77.7	74.1	74.8	76.4	77.3	77.6
	Mean lowest	57.4	56.9	54.8	51.8	54.3	55.9	54.4	54.2	55.7	54.9
	Monthly mean	68.6	65.4	66.0	63.2	68.1	65.2	65.3	66.6	66.1	65.5
SEPTEMB'R.	Highest	89.6	84.0	82.1	83.8	88.3	83.0	85.3	86.3	84.2	86.5
	Lowest	39.0	37.9	34.0	32.2	34.0	37.9	35.8	34.7	31.3	33.6
	Mean highest	75.0	69.2	69.6	68.7	71.7	67.9	68.6	70.9	69.5	68.5
	Mean lowest	52.1	52.0	49.2	47.9	47.2	49.3	48.6	47.3	47.8	46.2
	Monthly mean	63.9	60.6	60.4	58.0	61.8	58.8	58.7	59.3	57.7	56.9
OCTOBER.	Highest	83.4	74.8	75.4	76.8	79.8	73.6	76.0	77.1	76.0	76.6
	Lowest	27.0	28.3	25.8	22.7	22.6	25.8	23.4	20.9	21.8	23.6
	Mean highest	62.8	57.3	58.7	56.9	60.7	55.7	56.3	57.3	56.0	56.5
	Mean lowest	40.5	42.3	39.2	38.5	37.3	39.7	38.3	37.4	37.9	36.4
	Monthly mean	52.3	49.6	49.7	47.0	50.6	48.1	47.9	37.8	46.6	45.5
NOVEMBER.	Highest	67.7	62.6	64.1	64.4	67.9	60.4	63.2	61.0	61.8	60.0
	Lowest	16.1	17.2	15.0	8.4	13.3	13.3	9.9	9.8	5.5	6.1
	Mean highest	46.7	42.6	44.9	41.9	47.4	42.5	41.4	41.7	40.2	39.1
	Mean lowest	30.3	31.8	29.7	27.2	27.3	29.6	27.4	26.3	26.0	25.6
	Monthly mean	38.6	37.1	37.7	34.4	38.5	36.4	34.6	35.0	33.1	30.9
DECEMBER.	Highest	51.9	44.4	49.1	46.1	50.2	45.4	45.8	44.9	46.8	45.0
	Lowest	−2.6	1.0	−4.6	−12.1	−1.8	−3.6	−12.7	−13.7	−16.6	−21.8
	Mean highest	33.3	30.9	33.1	29.4	34.4	31.4	29.2	29.7	25.4	23.8
	Mean lowest	18.4	20.6	17.8	14.9	17.5	18.5	13.9	11.7	9.0	7.1
	Monthly mean	26.5	25.9	26.4	22.9	27.1	25.7	22.5	22.2	17.4	15.7
	ANNUAL MEAN	47.0	43.7	44.9	42.1	45.6	43.3	42.0	42.2	41.0	39.6

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TABLE No. III.—Monthly summary of sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1886, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, and the total for the year.

MONTHS.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara, S.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January	285.7	52.2	38.5	......	34.0	56.7	32.3	71.9	65.0	72.7	85.3
February	291.4	93.9	88.9	63.5	94.4	101.0	73.3	111.1	87.6	94.9	78.3
March	369.9	131.7	112.8	108.3	111.6	141.6	108.5	130.8	129.1	110.5	129.8
April	406.4	209.0	187.4	193.9	168.3	180.2	167.5	214.9	201.8	212.8	212.6
May	461.1	264.6	246.2	250.5	229.2	261.9	246.9	263.2	232.6	226.2	165.1
June	465.7	278.3	248.1	216.3	253.8	270.8	228.4	253.2	216.3	218.1	127.5
July	470.9	248.2	260.0	271.3	236.3	277.9	246.3	269.4	228.8	262.9	216.7
August	434.5	214.6	220.6	225.8	227.1	237.6	201.4	234.8	238.3	262.9	204.3
September	376.3	192.8	190.9	163.5	195.3	187.7	157.8	193.8	186.9	176.8	177.5
October	340.2	189.1	143.1	130.5	134.4	160.0	106.5	147.0	133.0	123.6	154.8
November	286.9	97.2	85.2	63.4	87.6	101.2	52.1	79.4	71.4	71.1	86.2
December	274.3	81.1	66.8	66.8	68.4	57.8	30.8	75.4	76.3	73.7	89.8
Totals	4463.3	2052.7	1888.5	......	1840.4	2034.4	1651.8	2044.9	1867.1	1906.2	1727.9

TABLE No. IV.—Monthly average of sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for the five years 1882-6 showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon and the hours of registered sunshine.

MONTHS.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara, S.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January	285.7	66.8	57.9	80.2	41.4	75.5	49.9	73.8	69.2	73.8	58.6
February	293.6	83.2	84.7	75.3	63.0	99.7	65.7	96.6	94.2	96.5	60.6
March	369.9	140.0	140.0	108.6	113.1	154.4	131.0	164.7	152.9	153.9	150.0
April	406.4	183.5	196.1	168.5	145.7	188.3	161.9	200.5	178.4	206.4	156.7
May	461.1	214.6	199.5	182.1	189.2	223.5	201.8	223.9	215.1	224.0	177.9
June	465.7	256.2	247.3	244.2	252.3	280.1	243.1	273.0	244.1	249.9	205.3
July	470.9	268.3	255.9	256.2	245.1	281.1	249.8	272.8	244.3	250.5	222.7
August	434.5	236.2	222.4	239.7	237.7	253.7	212.9	237.5	250.1	249.0	215.3
September	376.3	187.4	200.1	170.0	190.0	216.1	157.6	212.8	209.1	197.0	153.5
October	340.2	144.5	138.7	130.7	128.4	151.1	96.2	146.3	133.8	122.3	108.9
November	286.9	80.8	61.7	67.3	61.9	76.5	43.4	70.4	72.0	60.8	56.4
December	274.3	52.5	44.7	45.6	42.0	36.4	30.1	54.6	60.6	46.4	53.9
Totals	4465.5	1914.0	1849.0	1768.4	1709.8	2036.4	1643.4	2026.9	1923.8	1930.5	1619.8

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No. V.—Monthly summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario in 1886.

MONTHS.	WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.		NORTH-WEST AND NORTH.		CENTRE.		EAST AND NORTH-EAST.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	1.99	22.1	1.43	24.1	2.35	15.9	1.74	27.3
r	1.18	15.6	0.82	21.1	1.75	8.5	0.89	18.6
	1.97	6.9	2.14	11.6	2.90	3.9	2.15	14.4
	2.25	11.9	1.49	2.4	2.27	9.5	1.53	6.5
	2.18	....	1.26	S.	2.14	....	1.67	S.
	2.57	....	2.35	....	1.94	....	3.10	....
	1.95	....	1.51	....	2.19	....	3.43	....
	3.10	....	3.30	....	1.96	....	2.67	....
er	3.99	....	4.41	....	3.70	....	3.33	....
	2.37	S.	2.98	S.	1.74	....	1.91	S.
er	2.31	7.9	1.93	16.0	2.26	6.6	1.77	14.3
r	0.70	26.2	0.29	22.0	0.49	16.1	0.53	15.6
Totals	26.56	90.6	23.91	97.2	25.69	60.5	24.72	96.7

No. VI.—Monthly summary of the annual average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario for the five years 1882-6.

MONTHS.	WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.		NORTH-WEST AND NORTH.		CENTRE.		EAST AND NORTH-EAST.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	1.05	17.6	1.03	33.0	1.15	19.6	0.81	24.7
y	1.56	12.0	0.75	21.6	1.30	10.8	0.75	17.1
	1.40	12.4	1.11	14.8	1.28	11.1	1.00	16.1
	1.64	5.3	1.34	4.0	1.49	5.1	1.29	7.0
	3.50	0.2	2.73	0.5	2.99	0.2	2.80	0.6
	3.33	....	3.12	....	3.08	....	3.01	....
	3.08	....	2.42	....	2.71	....	3.26	....
	3.21	....	2.77	....	2.63	....	2.65	....
er	2.66	....	3.45	....	2.83	....	2.97	....
	2.70	0.2	2.29	0.8	2.14	0.1	2.07	0.1
er	2.15	7.3	2.10	15.6	1.95	5.8	1.75	10.5
r	1.07	18.9	0.98	26.8	1.04	14.6	0.86	18.5
Totals	27.35	73.9	24.09	117.1	24.59	67.3	23.22	94.6

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TABLE No. VII.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1885 and 1886 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the Province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Essex—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	27.69	94	32.23	105	65.3	41	56.8	45
Maidstone	T. F. Kane	22.78	78	34.51	99	....	......	49.8	25
Windsor	A. Sinclair, M.A	23.15	83	26.50	93	64.3	39	36.8	40
Kent—									
Chatham	W. D. A. Ross	22.66	54	28.78	97	72.3	37	51.0	46
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	29.42	78	35.24	87	85.5	43	52.3	37
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	32.31	96	30.35	98	47.4	40	45.4	40
Ridgetown	Thos. Scane	25.00	98	31.27	95	82.9	45	60.3	56
Elgin—									
Aylmer	W. H. Draper	32.12	79	34.71	79	72.0	28	75.7	36
Cowal	S. Maccoll	26.34	84	26.01	61	74.1	35	60.4	34
Lyons	W. McCredie	34.21	79	31.58	89	65.8	41	54.1	36
Port Stanley	M. Payne	28.48	121	28.64	114	94.0	76	67.9	81
Norfolk—									
Port Dover	H. Morgan	30.08	112	23.52	124	88.3	74	66.7	77
Simcoe	D. S. Paterson, B.A	24.47	71	24.15	74	43.5	31	48.1	47
Lambton—									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	24.62	78	25.21	88	126.7	69	109.5	66
Oil Springs	A. Smyth	23.55	81	27.02	73	70.6	35	65.1	32
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	22.31	66	23.20	68	47.5	24	69.0	35
Thedford	Martin Wattson	24.49	94	23.00	82	90.0	47	70.0	60
Watford	D. Ross	26.64	59	26.73	50	....	......	....	....
Huron—									
Goderich	H. J. Straug, B.A	26.66	106	25.50	115	97.6	75	82.7	91
Goderich L. House	R. Campbell	20.60	63	23.77	110	124.7	64	131.2	82
Zurich	G. Hess	23.88	89	25.34	81	118.8	47	102.3	53
Sunshine	G. Hood	28.96	88	31.64	88	119.6	65	86.3	51
Bruce—									
Lucknow	M. McDonald	26.98	106	28.05	101	129.4	71	141.1	112
Point Clark	J. Ray	25.69	54	22.64	47	114.0	41	95.0	92
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart	24.12	102	23.12	95	123.5	76	143.8	95
Grey—									
Bognor	C. H. Henning	27.49	73	31.06	62	88.0	43	146.5	45
Durham	James Gunn, M.D	25.86	83	29.77	103	150.0	70	208.0	86
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	26.70	88	24.89	75	101.0	45	156.6	77
Simcoe—									
Barrie	H. B. Spotton, M.A.	20.63	72	20.47	66	78.1	57	94.1	72
Coldwater	J. N. Lazonby	23.76	62	27.15	61	121.8	38	157.2	45
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	26.44	106	19.90	89	99.9	68	132.5	98
Middlesex—									
Ailsa Craig	J. Rennie'	20.77	43	27.25	59	93.0	26	68.0	31
Granton	Jas. Grant	24.87	92	30.45	86	90.6	66	90.9	79
London	E. B. Reed	26.54	71	27.96	80	133.5	50	126.6	50
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	27.57	74	28.62	59	59.0	41	58.0	31
Oxford—									
Otterville	Thos. Wright	29.52	76	29.73	69	76.0	32	64.4	36
Princeton	D. Beamer	29.57	86	32.88	90	74.5	44	64.5	44
Woodstock	Prof. Wolverton, M.A	23.90	93	31.61	82	67.2	63	62.7	64
Brant—									
Paris	John Kay	28.92	94	30.99	79	51.9	33	52.2	35
St. George	E. E. Kitchen, M.D	31.70	94	32.92	96	79.8	54	78.2	47
Perth—									
Listowel	A. Kay	29.07	93	26.81	88	113.5	58	130.0	79
Stratford	Wm. McBride, M.A.	28.34	81	30.02	87	108.1	58	111.8	76
Wellington—									
Fergus	A. D. Ferrier	32.38	115	31.56	104	108.7	67	93.9	80
Guelph	C. A. Zavitz	23.31	76	15.70	80	71.5	57	34.9	39

TABLE No. VII.—THE WEATHER.—*Continued.*

TIONS.	OBSERVERS.	RAIN.				SNOW.			
		1886.		1885.		1886.		1885.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
DO—									
ogo	G. A. McIntyre.....	31.45	90	27.43	84	74.2	65	65.8	81
N—									
ville	N. Gordon..........	28.89	88	28.79	86	59.8	42	77.4	35
RTH—									
wn	J. Ireland	28.25	90	28.78	90	65.4	36	70.3	61
on	T. S. Campbell, M.A	23.54	58	24.85	76	44.6	29	67.1	40
Creek	C. T. Van Wagner..	35.57	92	32.67	97	41.0	34	52.0	28
—									
town	Jos. Barber, jr......	27.06	112	28.81	121	81.5	88	80.6	92
....	W. Amos...........	23.01	92	20.93	71	55.6	38	63.5	48
na.........	Capt. Sibbald, R.N..	19.21	115	18.87	101	105.4	67	92.4	82
ro'.........	R. Martin	27.12	103	25.79	99	63.4	52	49.0	68
o..........	Observatory	27.73	112	26.35	103	73.5	66	65.6	73
—									
s..........	Rev. J. Middleton ..	26.95	77	23.53	68	64.6	30	55.0	30
ADDINGTON									
h.	J. Lane.............	27.44	59	24.89	62	109.5	35	134.8	36
AC—									
smith.....	J. Donnelly.........	28.59	62	27.43	79	71.0	40	78.1	44
on	A. P. Knight, M.A..	29.92	95	30.80	117	118.1	81	112.4	83
GRENVILLE.									
tt..........	C. Chapman	27.34	83	23.79	86	146.5	62	170.8	62
T—									
ll..........	W. D. Johnson, M.A	22.58	74	25.36	107	93.3	44	103.7	32
N—									
....	A. McGill, B.A.....	25.29	103	20.87	82	115.3	62	137.4	56
—									
rf..........	A. Schultz	24.07	102	17.61	72	115.7	66	141.6	61
ke.........	L. Lapp	22.93	57	27.39	61	82.0	32	99.0	47
w..........	W. E. Smallfield....	18.95	75	16.56	77	73.5	35	114.8	49
fe..........	W. H. McIntyre....	25.68	74	18.32	88	87.6	71	106.8	83
—									
Ferry.....	W. J. McLean.....	24.46	64	29.71	53	53.8	21	100.3	33
—									
geon	J. Stewart..........	25.47	92	24.73	86	74.4	44	76.9	56
y..........	Thos. Beall	23.36	105	19.00	89	102.8	56	104.0	69
ROUGH—									
h..........	Wm. McIlmoyle.....	14.06	46	10.83	44	93.5	34	78.7	43
ore	Thos. Tellford	28.08	91	26.89	92	77.7	46	86.4	50
d..........	Rev. J. Carmichael..	27.89	71	24.03	77	132.2	34	53.2	37
rough	J. H. Long	24.05	92	23.66	105	84.3	48	78.5	57
ION—									
rton	C. R. Stewart.......	22.60	93	20.39	83	73.6	62	100.9	76
—									
nto	J. Russell	18.45	82	26.71	104	79.4	45	86.4	56
ble	B. Spurr............	24.85	79	23.00	82	97.2	48	111.0	57
nville	J. M. Kemp	18.73	48	25.56	69	86.0	27	94.4	40
—									
....	E. B. Sutton........	31.86	126	23.74	110	120.3	79	128.1	94
e..........	J. Hollingworth	32.52	102	27.86	82	114.9	47	162.5	75
ch	C. J. Tisdall........	29.73	102	28.33	108	140.4	78	173.6	104
hurst......	T. M. Robinson.....	24.61	91	23.24	89	106.0	55	128.6	81
UND—									
ound......	Rev. R. Mosley.....	28.27	97	27.33	96	108.7	69	130.7	96
dale	A. McKenzie	23.67	62	22.09	56	99.6	26	131·4	49
—									
rthur	W. P. Cooke.......	18.18	83	14.93	56	51.0	38	39.1	27
AGES FOR THE PROVINCE		25.99	84.6	26.08	84.8	89.2	49.9	92.1	58.2

FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	32,138	712,178	22.2	28,087	684,761	24.4	32,915	667,523	20.3
Kent	63,567	1,390,846	21.9	59,717	1,530,547	25.6	61,815	1,294,215	20.9
Elgin	42,405	975,315	23.0	38,999	885,667	22.7	45,241	941,894	20.8
Norfolk	34,797	542,485	15.6	32,549	764,902	23.5	33,447	641,428	19.2
Haldimand	34,612	534,409	15.4	31,856	795,126	25.0	33,186	589,895	17.8
Welland	22,761	445,205	19.6	21,806	458,798	21.0	23,150	396,104	17.1
Totals	230,280	4,600,438	20.0	213,014	5,119,801	24.0	229,754	4,531,059	19.7
Lambton	**32,259**	**647,116**	**20.1**	28,743	810,553	28.2	33,833	676,114	20.0
Huron	**69,447**	**1,590,336**	**22.9**	59,193	1,527,179	25.8	72,393	1,578,364	21.8
Bruce	**46,699**	**1,025,510**	**22.0**	45,269	1,014,026	22.4	53,213	1,117,278	21.0
Totals	**148,405**	**3,262,962**	**22.0**	133,205	3,351,758	25.2	159,439	3,371,756	21.1
Grey	**22,703**	**451,790**	**19.9**	22,783	445,635	19.6	29,922	632,720	21.1
Simcoe	**43,541**	**741,939**	**17.0**	54,602	1,378,700	25.2	55,627	1,244,448	22.4
Totals	**66,244**	**1,193,729**	**18.0**	77,385	1,824,335	23.6	85,549	1,877,168	21.9
Middlesex	**64,948**	**1,443,145**	**22.2**	60,401	1,420,028	23.5	76,639	1,627,948	21.2
Oxford	**35,179**	**761,625**	**21.7**	33,319	814,316	24.4	39,575	821,553	20.8
Brant	**30,175**	**502,112**	**16.6**	30,275	639,711	21.1	32,307	646,789	20.0
Perth	**47,772**	**1,076,781**	**22.5**	40,568	1,115,620	27.5	47,291	1,061,998	22.5
Wellington	25,401	**557,552**	22.0	26,558	630,487	23.7	29,998	640,573	21.4
Waterloo	40,011	**808,222**	20.2	38,897	976,704	25.1	41,135	923,799	22.5
Dufferin	9,998	**206,159**	20.6	12,945	282,072	21.8	12,620	262,365	20.8
Totals	253,484	**5,355,596**	21.1	242,963	5,878,938	24.2	279,565	5,985,025	21.4
Lincoln	23,100	432,663	18.7	21,009	543,082	25.8	22,754	456,677	20.1
Wentworth	32,413	507,912	15.7	31,409	798,417	25.4	32,838	682,593	20.8
Halton	20,418	312,600	15.3	23,025	602,795	26.2	23,546	475,707	20.2
Peel	28,791	531,770	18.5	29,600	908,720	30.7	29,040	680,916	23.4
York	29,761	608,315	20.4	39,578	1,065,440	26.9	41,247	953,474	23.1
Ontario	4,994	106,971	21.4	9,921	249,017	25.1	11,995	273,137	22.8
Durham	2,959	68,678	23.2	2,640	61,670	23.4	3,363	72,863	21.7
Northumberland	9,172	231,318	25.2	9,699	235,977	24.3	9,813	225,352	23.0
Prince Edward	1,211	26,121	21.6	1,903	40,344	21.2	2,552	40,677	15.9
Totals	152,819	2,826,348	18.5	168,784	4,505,462	26.7	177,148	3,861,396	21.8
Lennox and Addington	1,602	32,296	20.2	2,293	38,981	17.0	2,219	40,855	18.4
Frontenac	903	17,609	19.5	2,292	48,430	21.1	2,310	44,839	19.4
Leeds and Grenville	3,479	72,468	20.8	5,070	102,820	20.3	6,307	118,895	18.9
Dundas	304	6,688	22.0	718	8,408	11.7	1,657	29,573	17.8
Stormont	312	6,240	20.0	492	7,710	15.7	932	16,947	18.2
Glengarry	215	3,296	15.3	420	8,274	19.7	861	13,977	16.2
Prescott	4	80	20.0	52	936	18.0	102	1,236	12.1
Russell	13	312	24.0	78	897	11.5	271	4,794	17.7
Carleton	135	2,511	18.6	718	10,318	14.4	2,098	29,876	14.2
Renfrew	275	4,813	17.5	269	4,412	16.4	1,405	24,550	17.5
Lanark	2,003	39,760	19.9	2,962	63,535	21.4	3,695	72,557	19.6
Totals	9,245	186,073	20.1	15,364	294,721	19.2	21,857	398,099	18.2
Victoria	9,563	221,001	23.1	7,708	184,530	23.9	9,879	202,474	20.5
Peterborough	9,604	249,704	26.0	9,048	179,241	19.8	10,342	229,629	22.2
Haliburton	74	1,140	15.4	34	381	11.2	82	1,228	15.0
Hastings	6,589	172,632	26.2	7,307	132,476	18.1	8,389	169,549	20.2
Totals	**25,830**	**644,477**	**25.0**	24,097	496,628	20.6	28,692	602,880	21.0
Muskoka	**58**	**870**	**15.0**	79	1,738	22.0	55	960	17.5
Parry Sound	**3**	**60**	**20.0**	80	1,600	20.0	44	813	18.5
Algoma	**34**	**589**	**17.3**	165	3,300	20.0	299	6,687	22.4
Totals	**95**	**1,519**	**16.0**	324	6,638	20.5	398	8,460	21.3
THE PROVINCE	**886,402**	**18,071,142**	**20.4**	875,136	21,478,281	24.5	982,402	20,635,843	21.0

SPRING WHEAT.

No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of ng Wheat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6 ; the average yield per acre.

OUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
	1,744	25,288	14.5	2,707	39,766	14.7	1,888	29,670	15.7
	3,456	61,932	17.9	5,634	87,665	15.6	2,745	46,113	16.8
	3,356	48,091	14.3	5,578	78,427	14.1	2,348	36,830	15.7
	1,056	12,883	12.2	2,037	31,064	15.2	1,003	15,272	15.2
nd	2,891	35,473	12.3	5,412	73,756	13.6	3,071	45,506	14.8
	1,528	20,445	13.4	4,256	48,816	11.5	2,078	30,360	14.6
ls.	14,031	204,112	14.5	25,624	359,494	14.0	13,133	203,751	15.5
	9,234	128,076	13.9	15,473	226,215	14.6	8,125	126,179	15.5
	21,732	264,913	12.2	41,465	341,257	8.2	25,058	343,866	13.7
	15,873	247,301	15.6	22,048	248,040	11.2	15,802	227,956	14.4
ls.	46,839	640,290	13.7	78,986	815,512	10.3	48,985	698,001	14.2
	38,329	556,920	14.5	51,584	450,328	8.7	50,659	735,250	14.5
	36,088	693,972	19.2	44,360	420,089	9.5	37,033	595,468	16.1
ls.	74,417	1,250,892	16.8	95,944	870,417	9.1	87,692	1,330,718	15.2
x	18,763	252,925	13.5	35,390	440,606	12.4	15,894	250,745	15.8
	13,779	189,323	13.7	22,711	264,583	11.6	13,135	222,321	16.9
	1,495	17,761	11.9	3,440	32,818	9.5	1,735	23,775	13.7
	13,084	172,709	13.2	27,732	190,796	6.9	17,758	268,987	15.1
on	19,521	286,959	14.7	31,460	253,568	8.1	25,690	381,965	14.9
	5,529	74,089	13.4	11,941	103,767	8.7	7,394	111,477	15.1
	17,989	293,401	16.3	22,272	205,125	9.2	21,356	307,426	14.4
ls.	90,160	1,287,167	14.3	154,946	1,491,263	9.6	102,962	1,566,696	15.2
	2,183	27,768	12.7	4,542	56,957	12.5	2,727	42,197	15.5
th	2,853	37,916	13.3	4,775	64,176	13.4	3,103	49,323	15.9
	3,224	44,491	13.8	5,770	56,546	9.8	3,876	59,895	15.5
	10,779	160,823	14.9	14,464	184,271	12.7	14,066	241,193	17.1
	24,754	461,662	18.7	32,330	378,261	11.7	28,310	510,555	18.0
	46,157	977,144	21.2	53,583	579,768	10.8	49,850	898,292	18.0
	31,535	540,510	17.1	48,808	511,020	10.5	43,537	749,442	17.2
berland	25,154	378,316	15.0	36,363	353,448	9.7	32,158	480,737	14.9
dward	5,877	87,332	14.9	11,729	113,419	9.7	7,826	108,746	13.9
ls.	152,516	2,715,962	17.8	212,364	2,297,866	10.8	185,453	3,140,380	16.9
nd Addington	5,930	90,492	15.3	8,774	106,604	12.1	7,257	113,224	15.6
c	8,237	129,403	15.7	10,984	164,760	15.0	9,079	148,553	16.4
d Grenville	14,663	256,163	17.5	14,329	281,278	19.6	14,083	249,065	17.7
	5,940	129,492	21.8	5,897	123,188	20.9	4,746	95,724	20.2
	5,372	99,919	18.6	4,530	93,998	20.7	4,348	82,757	19.0
y	8,932	166,760	18.7	8,749	164,481	18.8	7,874	134,402	17.1
	9,125	199,655	21.9	7,970	114,529	14.4	8,099	134,706	16.6
	4,480	86,822	19.4	4,240	78,143	18.4	4,446	78,135	17.6
	21,140	356,420	16.9	22,981	403,546	17.6	23,055	394,751	17.1
	24,695	411,666	16.7	26,238	431,353	16.4	25,294	445,406	17.6
	14,373	225,944	15.7	16,548	261,127	15.8	14,424	240,415	16.7
s.	122,887	2,152,736	17.5	131,240	2,223,007	16.9	122,705	2,117,138	17.3
	27,708	463,278	16.7	36,328	353,108	9.7	36,278	564,521	15.6
ugh	25,185	425,627	16.9	31,478	256,231	8.1	27,028	391,914	14.5
on	1,062	17,459	16.4	1,297	15,784	12.2	1,313	16,028	12.2
	14,734	236,481	16.1	22,375	310,341	13.9	18,249	306,081	16.8
ls.	68,689	1,142,845	16.6	91,478	935,464	10.2	82,868	1,278,544	15.4
	1,191	18,079	15.2	1,651	22,404	13.6	1,611	25,061	15.6
und	1,202	18,883	15.7	1,803	33,049	18.3	1,858	31,621	17.0
	5,533	87,587	15.8	5,427	81,405	15.0	7,093	138,121	19.5
ls.	7,926	124,549	15.7	8,881	136,858	15.4	10,562	194,803	18.4
VINCE	577,465	9,518,553	16.5	799,463	9,129,881	11.4	654,360	10,530,031	16.1

325067

BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and pr Barley in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6 average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average five years 188	
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.
Essex	2,894	80,540	27.8	2,257	62,654	27.8	2,238	60,8
Kent	4,954	141,883	28.6	3,978	115,163	28.9	5,641	152,2
Elgin	4,047	119,467	29.5	3,543	104,235	29.4	4,420	123,0
Norfolk	5,806	136,209	23.5	4,215	122,614	29.1	5,985	164,1
Haldimand	14,347	345,045	24.1	12,136	349,395	28.8	15,136	346,2
Welland	3,503	74,894	21.4	4,281	107,796	25.2	4,199	101,5
Totals	35,551	898,038	25.3	30,410	861.857	28.3	37,619	948,0
Lambton	12,205	363,831	29.8	11,977	365,179	30.5	14,496	374,8
Huron	21,720	613,807	28.3	17,550	494,559	28.2	25,235	720,7
Bruce	19,757	524,548	26.6	14,623	410,029	28.0	18,271	502,7
Totals	53,682	1,502,186	28.0	44,150	1,269,767	28.8	58,002	1,598,3
Grey	25,271	616,360	24.4	21,625	526,353	24.3	24,329	628,6
Simcoe	28,741	807,047	28.1	19,961	528,967	26.5	26,954	743,4
Totals	54,012	1,423,407	26.4	41,586	1,055,320	25.4	51,283	1,372,1
Middlesex	11,749	342,013	29.1	9,147	252,823	27.6	14,897	397,5
Oxford	13,604	421,180	31.0	11,401	345,678	30.3	16,348	506,2
Brant	18,206	469,533	25.8	14,413	463,090	32.1	15,395	440,1
Perth	13,243	397,687	30.0	12,087	347,501	28.7	18,036	533,5
Wellington	33,145	931,706	28.1	27,228	765,651	28.1	33,025	942,9
Waterloo	14,734	418,446	28.4	11,652	370,417	31.8	14,971	463,6
Dufferin	13,039	348,011	26.7	9,578	273,643	28.6	10,626	275,2
Totals	117,720	3,328,576	28.3	95,506	2,818,803	29.5	123,298	3,559,3
Lincoln	3,152	70,006	22.2	3,216	91,302	28.4	4,252	112,4
Wentworth	12,883	314,088	24.4	9,988	320,115	32.0	11,552	336,1
Halton	13,944	330,333	23.7	8,971	280,523	31.3	12,203	343,9
Peel	33,636	852,000	25.3	27,166	910,061	33.5	30,931	893,3
York	57,859	1,720,727	29.7	45,942	1,416,392	30.8	52,069	1,541,77
Ontario	37,882	1,194,041	31.5	29,204	801,066	27.4	34,971	1,016,7
Durham	52,320	1,555,474	29.7	37,843	1,061,875	28.1	42,920	1,239,0
Northumberland	48,319	1,101,190	22.8	38,344	1,043,340	27.2	43,764	1,082,3
Prince Edward	34,748	684,883	19.7	36,470	796,140	21.8	40,586	845,8
Totals	294,743	7,822,742	26.5	237,144	6,720,814	28.3	273,248	7,411,7
Lennox and Addington	37,846	870,458	23.0	35,852	854,353	23.8	42,376	981,63
Frontenac	13,422	323,202	24.1	16,263	425,277	26.2	19,128	482,3
Leeds and Grenville	10,282	269,697	26.2	8,155	220,185	27.0	11,407	295,4
Dundas	5,117	152,487	29.8	5,742	165,886	28.9	7,607	236,11
Stormont	1,693	46,727	27.6	1,994	55,832	28.0	2,510	71,96
Glengarry	2,047	48,780	23.8	1,380	34,500	25.0	2,044	48,50
Prescott	2,702	90,517	33.5	2,024	41,998	20.8	2,093	54,20
Russell	1,345	32,509	24.2	1,301	31,224	24.0	1,248	31,58
Carleton	9,343	260,857	27.9	5,758	177,692	30.9	7,195	208,54
Renfrew	1,357	38,512	28.4	1,148	30,491	26.6	1,106	30,75
Lanark	2,763	74,905	27.1	2,554	79,174	31.0	2,376	68,86
Totals	87,917	2,208,651	25.1	82,171	2,116,612	25.8	99,090	2,509,99
Victoria	34,124	857,195	25.1	24,866	632,094	25.4	27,936	717,32
Peterborough	15,498	391,789	25.3	11,567	275,757	23.8	13,511	356,05
Haliburton	245	6,034	24.6	338	8,450	25.0	281	7,11
Hastings	39,881	1,018,162	25.5	28,030	723,735	25.8	41,823	1,046,99
Totals	89,748	2,273,180	25.3	64,801	1,640,036	25.3	83,551	2,127,48
Muskoka	668	13,834	20.7	655	13,428	20.5	552	12,0
Parry Sound	1,026	25,311	24.7	780	18,525	23.7	746	18,31
Algoma	711	16,353	23.0	670	18,425	27.5	590	15,29
Totals	2,405	55,498	23.1	2,105	50,378	23.5	1,888	45,62
THE PROVINCE	735,778	19,512,278	26.5	597,873	16,533,587	27.7	727,979	19,572,73

OATS.

No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the ge yield per acre.

TIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
	28,852	1,253,908	43.5	28,141	1,118,042	39.7	26,592	1,050,185	39.5
	32,616	1,422,384	43.6	32,923	1,359,391	41.3	31,148	1,306,793	42.0
	30,410	1,288,168	42.4	31,546	1,206,319	38.3	30,926	1,236,889	40.0
	24,213	790,797	32.7	26,465	992,438	37.5	25,635	928,832	36.2
ad	21,241	711,998	33.5	21,723	802,239	36.9	20,864	734,974	35.2
	17,157	587,113	34.2	17,219	559,962	32.5	18,067	603,003	33.4
ls	154,489	6,054,368	39.2	158,017	6,038,382	38.2	153,232	5,860,676	38.2
	37,110	1,443,950	38.9	38,183	1,473,864	38.6	36,213	1,393,646	38.5
	73,289	2,708,029	37.0	69,877	2,632,965	37.7	69,295	2,660,059	38.4
	59,023	2,026,260	34.3	55,249	2,042,003	37.0	53,291	1,892,825	35.5
ls	169,422	6,178,239	36.5	163,309	6,148,832	37.7	158,799	5,946,530	37.4
	87,139	2,872,101	33.0	76,182	2,501,817	32.8	76,926	2,630,624	34.2
	68,014	2,584,532	38.0	58,433	1,937,054	33.1	57,150	2,075,361	36.3
ls	155,153	5,456,633	35.2	134,615	4,438,871	33.0	134,076	4,705,985	35.1
x	68,745	2,700,304	39.3	68,122	2,570,924	37.7	66,268	2,667,420	40.3
	51,197	2,066,823	40.4	49,717	1,915,099	38.5	48,478	1,996,553	41.2
	16,946	583,451	34.4	18,596	677,638	36.4	17,448	691,088	39.6
	54,171	2,235,095	41.3	49,885	1,961,478	39.3	50,434	2,111,466	41.9
on	69,930	2,587,410	37.0	65,129	2,420,845	37.2	61,680	2,352,136	38.1
	34,184	1,198,833	35.1	33,708	1,320,005	39.2	32,243	1,278,225	39.6
	29,152	1,065,214	36.5	26,109	988,487	37.9	25,454	901,971	35.4
ls	324,325	12,437,130	38.3	311,266	11,854,476	38.1	302,005	11,998,859	39.7
	16,277	509,796	31.3	17,573	658,988	37.5	17,216	622,218	36.1
th	27,797	978,176	35.2	26,388	1,061,061	40.2	27,435	1,104,623	40.3
	18,144	583,692	32.2	17,520	689,587	39.4	17,472	660,501	37.8
	27,143	922,862	34.0	27,944	1,116,363	40.0	26,082	1,023,144	39.2
	62,423	2,554,349	40.9	59,890	2,286,001	38.2	57,588	2,418,013	42.0
	49,123	2,079,377	42.3	46,895	1,642,732	35.0	44,636	1,754,215	39.3
	34,202	1,330,800	38.9	31,957	1,103,475	34.5	31,950	1,233,524	38.6
berland	31,324	972,297	31.0	29,614	915,369	30.9	27,613	921,168	33.4
lward	15,482	468,950	30.3	13,487	365,228	27.1	13,483	394,590	29.3
ls	281,915	10,400,299	36.9	271,268	9,838,804	36.3	263,475	10,131,996	38.5
nd gton	23,922	713,593	29.8	23,121	741,722	32.1	20,919	664,534	31.8
c	27,953	824,614	29.5	24,699	790,368	32.0	25,522	822,214	32.2
Grenville.	67,448	2,241,972	33.2	62,069	2,165,587	34.9	60,916	2,097,824	34.4
	31,351	1,254,040	40.0	29,350	1,229,472	41.9	27,858	1,085,386	39.0
	25,398	990,522	39.0	24,749	822,904	33.2	24,324	890,115	36.6
y	30,930	984,502	31.8	30,725	1,190,594	38.8	29,499	1,039,839	35.2
	27,039	1,015,585	37.6	26,973	805,684	29.9	24,864	793,137	31.9
	20,091	680,683	33.9	19,098	564,728	29.6	17,523	599,395	34.2
	63,448	2,066,501	32.6	57,141	1,978,793	34.6	55,129	2,093,482	38.0
	42,741	1,466,016	34.3	39,603	1,285,513	32.5	36,987	1,317,210	35.6
	40,430	1,280,418	31.7	37,728	1,290,675	34.2	33,438	1,195,680	35.8
ls	400,751	13,518,446	33.7	375,256	12,866,040	34.3	356,979	12,598,816	35.3
	38,204	1,381,839	36.2	37,828	1,152,619	30.5	34,609	1,201,996	34.7
ugh	30,425	1,019,238	33.5	30,616	965,935	31.6	27,356	947,909	34.7
n	4,980	174,300	35.0	4,286	121,422	28.3	4,502	131,452	29.2
	45,107	1,494,846	33.1	40,530	1,310,335	32.3	40,227	1,304,632	32.4
ls	118,716	4,070,223	34.3	113,260	3,550,311	31.3	106,694	3,585,989	33.6
	9,225	277,765	30.1	7,948	209,986	26.4	7,732	240,099	31.1
nd	3,756	130,070	34.6	5,262	182,434	34.7	4,256	141,521	33.3
	4,149	142,435	34.3	3,544	101,606	28.7	3,406	122,922	36.1
ls	17,130	550,270	32.1	16,754	494,026	29.5	15,394	504,542	32.8
VINCE	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2	1,543,745	55,229,742	35.8	1,490,654	55,333,393	37.1

RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	664	13,751	20.7	1,367	29,049	21.2	805	16,717	20.8
Kent	541	9,976	18.4	545	16,350	30.0	497	11,396	22.9
Elgin	958	16.669	17.4	1,226	16,710	13.6	1,176	20,129	17.1
Norfolk	5,967	82,703	13.9	6,416	97,523	15.2	7,038	106,954	15.2
Haldimand	273	4,300	15.8	342	5,558	16.2	1,099	18,872	17.2
Welland	502	10,442	20.8	1,084	20,235	18.7	704	12,557	17.8
Totals	8,905	137,841	15.5	10,980	185,425	16.9	11,319	186,625	16.5
Lambton	46	782	17.0	248	4,299	17.3	220	3,503	15.9
Huron	238	7,140	30.0	135	2,025	15.0	288	5,254	18.2
Bruce	300	4,500	15.0	71	1,775	25.0	387	6,159	15.9
Totals	584	12,422	21.3	454	8,099	17.8	895	14,916	16.7
Grey	140	2,800	20.0	312	7,020	22.5	580	9,944	17.1
Simcoe	1,085	16,926	15.6	1,167	23,340	20.0	2,387	46,034	19.3
Totals	1,225	19,726	16.1	1,479	30,360	20.5	2,967	55,978	18.9
Middlesex	178	3,427	19.3	349	6,980	20.0	423	7,475	17.7
Oxford	600	12,198	20.3	705	10,575	15.0	1,156	17,154	14.8
Brant	425	6,460	15.2	725	10,331	14.2	818	12,063	14.7
Perth	123	2,460	20.0	187	3,179	17.0	226	3,676	16.3
Wellington	348	6,473	18.6	563	8,445	15.0	845	15,236	18.0
Waterloo	322	5,690	17.7	455	7,887	17.3	592	10,522	17.8
Dufferin	586	14,650	25.0	451	4,510	10.0	940	17,100	18.2
Totals	2,582	51,358	19.9	3,435	51,907	15.1	5,000	83,226	16.6
Lincoln	293	5,066	17.3	219	4,034	18.4	589	9,304	15.8
Wentworth	244	3,782	15.5	214	3,700	17.3	977	17,508	17.9
Halton	212	3,286	15.5	46	805	17.5	553	9,399	17.0
Peel	423	8,460	20.0	611	10,692	17.5	1,774	36,124	20.4
York	615	9,489	15.4	692	11,072	16.0	2,136	33,364	15.6
Ontario	1,494	21,215	14.2	1,562	23,992	15.4	3,442	61,450	17.9
Durham	3,727	56,762	15.2	2,517	31,790	12.6	5,679	87,968	15.5
Northumberland	6,986	101,157	14.5	8,018	115,700	14.4	12,124	172,356	14.2
Prince Edward	7,880	107,877	13.7	7,186	117,994	16.4	9,782	137,264	14.0
Totals	21,874	317,094	14.5	21,065	319,779	15.2	37,056	564,737	15.2
Lennox and Addington	3,610	57,255	15.9	3,810	53,035	13.9	6,160	93,735	15.2
Frontenac	726	11,333	15.6	2.406	42,514	17.7	4,552	77,907	17.1
Leeds and Grenville	2,298	36,768	16.0	3,923	64,180	16.4	8,906	160,431	18.0
Dundas	945	20,223	21.4	1,468	28,626	19.5	1,768	43,230	24.5
Stormont	207	5,036	24.3	371	3,710	10.0	621	13,106	21.1
Glengarry	22	330	15.0	2	40	20.0	79	1,388	17.6
Prescott	270	5,281	19.6	241	4,820	20.0	362	6,725	18.6
Russell	......	......	......	91	1,820	20.0	317	6,140	19.4
Carleton	3,040	57,456	18.9	4,472	75,353	16.8	7,721	139,478	18.1
Renfrew	4,915	104,198	21.2	6,093	117,900	19.3	7,481	154,660	20.7
Lanark	2,140	35,524	16.6	2,643	54,631	20.7	6,302	124,156	19.7
Totals	18,173	333,404	18.3	25,520	446,629	17.5	44,269	820,956	18.5
Victoria	773	10,822	14.0	768	12,419	16.2	1,328	21,466	16.2
Peterborough	3,059	50,994	16.7	2,474	40,005	16.2	3,708	61,261	16.5
Haliburton	150	2,207	14.7	187	2,693	14.4	292	5,153	17.6
Hastings	9,794	157,977	16.1	11,349	164,560	14.5	16,703	266,914	16.0
Totals	13,776	222,000	16.1	14,778	219,677	14.9	22,031	354,794	16.1
Muskoka	341	6,138	18.0	305	4,767	15.6	458	9,278	20.3
Parry Sound	242	5,324	22.0	225	4,005	17.8	479	10,177	21.2
Algoma	77	1,155	15.0	52	858	16.5	101	1,766	17.5
Totals	660	12,617	19.1	582	9,630	16.2	1,038	21,221	20.4
THE PROVINCE	67,779	1,106,462	16.3	78,293	1,271,506	16.2	124,575	2,102,453	16.9

PEASE.

o. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of in Ontario for the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the e yield per acre.

NTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
	4,399	82,217	18.7	3,748	67,801	18.1	3,505	68,210	19.5
	12,878	297,739	23.1	10,670	231,646	21.7	7,517	162,932	21.7
	15,758	371,731	23.6	12,640	282,504	22.3	10,069	208,876	20.7
	16,769	366,403	21.9	16,062	321,240	20.0	12,340	265,869	21.5
	17,880	395,506	22.1	12,395	243,066	19.6	12,408	243,025	19.6
	4,071	75,354	18.5	4,772	82,556	17.3	3,595	62,589	17.4
	71,755	1,588,950	22.1	60,287	1,228,813	20.4	49,434	1,011,501	20.5
	12,344	299,836	24.3	9,605	216,977	22.6	7,472	159,044	21.3
	34,181	824,788	24.1	30,942	790,878	25.6	28,646	654,397	22.8
	39,887	947,715	23.8	35,923	884.783	24.6	35,090	825,959	23.5
	86,412	2,072,339	24.0	76,470	1,892,638	24.8	71,208	1,639,400	23.0
	46,570	1,065,056	22.9	43,152	956,248	22.2	43,450	970,564	22.3
	34,241	810,484	23.7	31,674	673,073	21.2	30,251	692,608	22.9
	80,811	1,875,540	23.2	74,826	1,629,321	21.8	73,701	1,663,172	22.6
	25,567	596,478	23.3	21,598	461,549	21.4	18,013	361,985	20.1
	18,449	456,428	24.7	15,906	386,198	24.3	13,152	304,476	23.2
	9,989	209,769	21.0	9,429	205,081	21.7	8,315	174,661	21.0
	23,125	630,388	27.3	21,556	561,965	26.1	20,594	485,509	23.6
	38,298	970,088	25.3	37,181	896,434	24.1	35,328	825,392	23.4
	15,467	366,104	23.7	14,255	364,642	25.6	12,941	308,598	23.8
	10,454	254,137	24.3	11,375	248,658	21.9	10,814	224,268	20.7
	141,349	3,483,392	24.6	131,300	3,124,527	23.8	119,157	2,684,889	22.5
	5,210	104,669	20.1	4,954	93,878	19.0	4,204	82,768	19.7
	11,121	246,886	22.2	10,469	241,310	23.0	9,258	199,149	21.5
	10,757	248,272	23.1	11,574	251,156	21.7	9,847	230,781	23.4
	13,698	299,575	21.9	14,362	312,374	21.7	12,213	267,784	21.9
	29,672	694,622	23 4	28,324	606,700	21.4	25,673	580,536	22.6
	29,767	736,733	24.8	24,241	524,818	21.6	24,636	547,187	22.2
	21,769	517,449	23.8	19,679	406,371	20.6	21,285	451,734	21.2
rland	20,831	442,659	21.3	19,251	343,053	17.8	19,576	371,165	19.0
ard	17,619	364,889	20.7	10,662	264,737	24.8	8,606	178,804	20.8
	160,444	3,655,754	22.8	143,516	3,044,397	21.2	135,298	2,909,908	21.5
d Addington.	9,816	209,964	21.4	9,778	189,498	19.4	8,670	176,334	20.3
	12,607	235,247	18.7	11,165	206,106	18.5	11,765	228,935	19.5
Grenville	6,012	124,509	20.7	6,127	123,888	20.2	6,397	129,724	20.3
	1,400	32,620	23.3	1,938	35,136	18.1	1,781	40,140	22.5
	2,573	52,489	20.4	2,725	50,876	18.7	2,847	60,210	21.1
	6,214	110,299	17.8	7,000	124,600	17.8	6,768	121,200	17.9
	7,758	160,048	20.6	11,698	162,251	13.9	10,957	169,334	15.5
	3,714	64,735	17.4	3,997	70,627	17.7	4,536	90,914	20.0
	14,012	289,208	20.6	13,204	265,797	20.1	13,569	293,183	21.6
	23,073	439,541	19.1	22,168	413,433	18.6	20,867	431,576	20.7
	12,466	258,171	20.7	11,923	305,706	25.6	11,292	268,315	23.8
	99,645	1,976,831	19.8	101,723	1,947,918	19.1	99,449	2,009,865	20.2
	16,962	382,663	22.6	16,237	317,596	19.6	15,571	329,637	21.2
gh.	17,046	362,398	21.3	16,472	321,204	19.5	14,957	312,202	20.9
	1,553	33,001	21.3	1,599	26,112	16.3	1,508	29,785	19.8
	20,472	460,211	22.5	16,199	310,049	19.1	17,592	335,169	19.1
	56,033	1,238,273	22.1	50,507	974,961	19.3	49,628	1,006,793	20.3
	2,747	62,879	22.9	2,871	55,985	19.5	2,599	54,538	21.0
d	1,133	21,856	19.3	1,349	26,832	19.9	1,291	26,497	20.5
	3,607	67,920	18.8	3,232	80,800	25.0	3,132	77,711	24.8
	7,487	152,655	20.4	7,452	163,617	22.0	7,022	158,746	22.6
NCE.	703,936	16,043,734	22.8	646,081	14,006,192	21.7	604,897	13,084,274	21.6

CORN.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and pr
Corn in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the four years 1882-4-
the average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average f four years 1882-	
	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)
Essex	31,294	2,347,050	75.0	32,062	2,301,731	71.8	30,434	2,336,5
Kent	26,544	1,928,422	72.7	26,397	1,762,528	66.8	25,886	1,991,3
Elgin	13,177	1,032,154	78.3	14,341	1,061,234	74.0	14,412	1,110,61
Norfolk	13,141	952,723	72.5	12,240	834,523	68.2	13,715	964,5
Haldimand	1,121	81,485	72.7	1,129	70,246	62.2	1,745	110,0
Welland	4,996	342,376	68.5	5,525	347,744	62.9	6,351	380,2
Totals	90,273	6,684,210	74.0	91,694	6,378,006	69.6	92,543	6,893,4
Lambton	5,755	373,787	65.0	6,368	413,283	64.9	6,977	428,6
Huron	1,014	79,853	78.8	1,276	104,207	81.7	1,561	106,2
Bruce	441	30,870	70.0	487	32,872	67.5	377	22,2
Totals	7,210	484,510	67.2	8,131	550,362	67.7	8,915	557,1
Grey	371	22,260	60.0	257	15,420	60.0	299	16,6
Simcoe	763	43,873	57.5	638	31,800	50.0	665	37,7
Totals	1,134	66,133	58.3	895	47,220	52.8	964	54,4
Middlesex	9,696	649,050	66.9	9,164	642,580	70.1	10,277	734,9
Oxford	7,014	465,519	66.4	7,029	456,885	65.0	8,184	533,0
Brant	3,836	276,499	72.1	3,866	265,788	68.8	4,442	323,6
Perth	460	32,200	70.0	459	32,130	70.0	585	41,5
Wellington	284	17,040	60.0	375	26,250	70.0	479	29,4
Waterloo	726	55,662	76.7	1,023	54,986	53.8	1,432	99,1
Dufferin	32	1,920	60.0	67	4,690	70.0	44	2,7
Totals	22,048	1,497,890	67.9	21,983	1,483,309	67.5	25,443	1,764,5
Lincoln	5,262	338,768	64.4	5,813	397,202	68.3	5,852	381,9
Wentworth	3,118	208,657	66.9	3,852	277,344	72.0	4,388	334,7
Halton	818	32,720	40.0	804	45,563	56.7	973	57,0
Peel	359	22,438	62.5	266	18,620	70.0	341	21,2
York	903	58,695	65.0	1,009	80,720	80.0	1,222	82,5
Ontario	2,005	126,977	63.3	1,902	76,080	40.0	2,243	130,9
Durham	1,271	74,849	58.9	1,577	67,291	42.7	1,754	98,4
Northumberland	2,982	159,626	53.5	3,503	129,611	37.0	3,448	190,7
Prince Edward	2,699	121,455	45.0	5,149	172,492	35.5	5,607	240,6
Totals	19,417	1,144,185	58.9	23,875	1,264,923	53.0	25,828	1,538,3
Lennox and Addington	1,388	78,186	56.3	1,834	100,870	55.0	2,146	107,8
Frontenac	1,172	56,256	48.0	1,803	99,165	55.0	1,617	83,8
Leeds and Grenville	3,460	225,592	65.2	4,358	202,342	46.4	4,563	259,7
Dundas	1,325	86,125	65.0	1,380	69,000	50.0	1,397	88,1
Stormont	746	44,760	60.0	1,102	66,120	60.0	1,240	65,0
Glengarry	317	22,190	70.0	661	33,050	50.0	742	31,3
Prescott	1,337	72,198	54.0	1,378	67,756	49.2	1,418	66,41
Russell	234	15,989	68.3	407	16,280	40.0	411	20,0
Carleton	1,011	38,418	38.0	1,145	77,288	67.5	1,157	57,1
Renfrew	263	18,410	70.0	473	18,920	40.0	447	25,0
Lanark	928	43,616	47.0	1,151	46,040	40.0	1,265	59,01
Totals	12,181	701,740	57.6	15,692	796,831	50.8	16,403	863,7
Victoria	237	20,145	85.0	450	22,500	50.0	397	24,5
Peterborough	159	10,601	66.7	525	27,563	52.5	329	18,21
Haliburton	73	3,650	50.0	131	6,550	50.0	128	6,3
Hastings	3,560	183,945	51.7	4,175	153,097	36.7	5,159	243,4
Totals	4,029	218,341	54.2	5,281	209,710	39.7	6,013	292,6
Muskoka	160	6,200	38.8	195	6,500	33.3	210	7,3
Parry Sound	34	1,700	50.0	28	1,680	60.0	32	1,5
Algoma	8	400	50.0	57	2,850	50.0	59	2,7
Totals	202	8,300	41.1	280	11,030	39.4	301	11,6
THE PROVINCE	156,494	10,805,309	69.0	167,831	10,741,391	64.0	176,410	11,975,81

BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the four years 1882-4-5-6; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the four years 1882-4-5-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	660	17,932	27.2	953	30,973	32.5	610	16,359	26.8
Kent	875	18,813	21.5	991	23,536	23.7	842	20,762	24.7
Elgin	1,484	29,383	19.8	1,361	28,037	20.6	1,245	27,432	22.0
Norfolk	4,827	99,678	20.7	4,654	99,285	21.3	4,845	99,781	20.6
Haldimand	946	20,812	22.0	541	8,007	14.8	672	13,801	20.5
Welland	1,976	37,406	18.9	1,636	38,446	23.5	1,769	34,790	19.7
Totals	10,768	224,024	20.8	10,136	228,284	22.5	9,983	212,925	21.3
Lambton	312	4,265	13.7	541	12,443	23.0	435	9,818	22.6
Huron	501	8,016	16.0	253	5,376	21.2	287	5,063	17.6
Bruce	618	10,815	17.5	227	3,859	17.0	314	5,303	16.9
Totals	1,431	23,096	16.1	1,021	21,678	21.2	1,036	20,184	19.5
Grey	454	9,838	21.7	369	7,380	20.0	334	6,748	20.2
Simcoe	542	8,672	16.0	229	4,580	20.0	332	5,541	16.7
Totals	996	18,510	18.6	598	11,960	20.0	666	12,289	18.5
Middlesex	846	16,497	19.5	429	9,009	21.0	541	10,749	19.9
Oxford	572	13,345	23.3	729	14,580	20.0	652	14,776	22.7
Brant	574	13,122	22.9	725	16,131	22.2	702	15,752	22.4
Perth	193	3,860	20.0	159	3,657	23.0	133	3,112	23.4
Wellington	171	4,019	23.5	34	748	22.0	145	3,364	23.2
Waterloo	96	2,112	22.0	142	2,840	20.0	101	2,213	21.9
Dufferin	119	2,152	18.0	118	2,360	20.0	85	1,562	18.4
Totals	2,571	55,107	21.4	2,336	49,325	21.1	2,359	51,528	21.8
Lincoln	673	15,634	23.2	507	11,027	21.7	713	19,157	26.9
Wentworth	744	15,349	20.6	773	19,325	25.0	740	17,175	23.2
Halton	148	2,664	18.0	150	1,800	12.0	157	2,818	17.9
Peel	50	1,000	20.0	262	5,895	22.5	216	4,186	19.4
York	322	6,978	21.7	80	1,600	20.0	300	7,082	23.6
Ontario	504	15,120	30.0	210	4,200	20.0	362	8,667	23.9
Durham	1,390	30,066	21.6	1,019	20,380	20.0	892	18,941	21.2
Northumberland	7,707	174,872	22.7	4,505	93,839	20.8	4,586	101,909	22.2
Prince Edward	7,857	170,575	21.7	6,475	184,991	28.6	6,131	139,756	22.8
Totals	19,395	432,258	22.3	13,981	343,057	24.5	14,097	319,691	22.7
Lennox and Addington	4,548	105,059	23.1	2,164	58,796	27.2	2,760	73,401	26.6
Frontenac	1,698	39,411	23.2	1,333	37,764	28.3	1,477	37,742	25.6
Leeds and Grenville	5,071	122,110	24.1	5,632	147,840	26.2	5,500	136,781	24.9
Dundas	1,423	44,725	31.4	1,599	54,366	34.0	1,401	41,732	29.8
Stormont	1,903	66,605	35.0	2,336	70,080	30.0	2,178	60,820	27.9
Glengarry	688	15,480	22.5	618	17,922	29.0	979	26,945	27.5
Prescott	1,507	40,900	27.1	2,025	44,550	22.0	1,744	40,502	23.2
Russell	1,228	39,296	32.0	768	13,824	18.0	1,043	26,739	25.6
Carleton	3,912	106,054	27.1	3,926	104,039	26.5	3,835	94,342	24.6
Renfrew	1 312	40,672	31.0	1,457	38,319	26.3	1,125	29,437	26.2
Lanark	5,699	136,776	24.0	6,157	159,282	25.9	6,500	170,295	26.2
Totals	28,989	757,088	26.1	28,015	746,782	26.7	28,542	738,736	25.9
Victoria	370	5,550	15.0	369	3,690	10.0	420	7,124	17.0
Peterborough	850	20,400	24.0	842	18,735	22.0	689	16,211	23.5
Haliburton	185	4,163	22.5	344	3,440	10.0	278	4,056	14.6
Hastings	4,916	128,996	26.2	3,576	91,939	25.7	3,561	93,748	26.3
Totals	6,321	159,109	25.2	5,131	117,804	23.0	4,948	121,139	24.5
Muskoka	241	7,953	33.0	258	4,902	19.0	298	8,269	27.7
Parry Sound	65	1,300	20.0	247	5,558	22.5	140	3,346	23.9
Algoma	15	263	17.5	53	1,325	25.0	41	1,124	27.4
Totals	321	9,516	29.6	558	11,785	21.1	479	12,739	26.6
The Province	70,792	1,678,708	23.7	61,776	1,530,675	24.8	62,110	1,489,231	24.0

BEANS.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the four years 1882-4-5-6; also the average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the four years 1882-4-5-6.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	483	12,075	25.0	694	22,555	32.5	488	13,129	26.9
Kent	12,069	267,932	22.2	14,201	262,719	18.5	10,829	225,643	20.8
Elgin	883	23,550	26.7	1,182	27,186	23.0	1,098	26,044	23.7
Norfolk	350	6,139	17.5	644	10,089	15.7	789	14,922	18.9
Haldimand	35	525	15.0	94	1,410	15.0	147	3,168	21.5
Welland	479	9,523	19.9	651	8,658	13.3	811	13,310	16.4
Totals	14,299	319,744	22.4	17,466	332,617	19.0	14,162	296,216	20.9
Lambton	359	7,259	20.2	450	9,581	21.3	370	7,986	21.6
Huron	182	5,460	30.0	116	2,900	25.0	124	3,435	27.7
Bruce	162	1,944	12.0	111	2,442	22.0	104	1,704	16.4
Totals	703	14,663	20.9	677	14,923	22.0	598	13,125	21.9
Grey	96	2,176	22.7	135	2,025	15.0	114	1,916	16.8
Simcoe	106	2,650	25.0	101	2,020	20.0	105	2,056	19.6
Totals	202	4,826	23.9	236	4,045	17.1	219	3,972	18.1
Middlesex	228	4,332	19.0	336	6,552	19.5	371	7,125	19.2
Oxford	126	3,150	25.0	206	5,150	25.0	241	7,123	29.6
Brant	209	4,347	20.8	325	4,956	15.2	668	12,309	18.4
Perth	30	900	30.0	31	620	20.0	56	1,485	26.5
Wellington	55	1,100	20.0	43	645	15.0	31	612	19.7
Waterloo	62	1,240	20.0	29	580	20.0	37	771	20.8
Dufferin	33	660	20.0	6	120	20.0	15	290	19.3
Totals	743	15,729	21.2	976	18,623	19.1	1,419	29,715	20.9
Lincoln	125	2,813	22.5	169	3,380	20.0	159	3,418	21.5
Wentworth	66	1,980	30.0	91	1,820	20.0	132	2,743	20.8
Halton	81	1,620	20.0	38	760	20.0	44	848	19.3
Peel	40	800	20.0	31	744	24.0	64	1,752	27.4
York	65	2,059	31.7	173	4,325	25.0	148	4,266	28.8
Ontario	117	3,510	30.0	191	4,775	25.0	353	8,232	23.3
Durham	235	4,794	20.4	316	6,162	19.5	316	6,933	21.9
Northumberland	345	10,902	31.6	364	7,400	20.3	559	12,459	22.3
Prince Edward	832	15,533	18.7	264	6,204	23.5	493	11,493	23.3
Totals	1,906	44,011	23.1	1,637	35,570	21.7	2,268	52,144	23.0
Lennox and Addington	221	3,536	16.0	91	1,426	15.7	174	3,305	19.0
Frontenac	401	11,160	27.8	366	11,591	31.7	363	10,466	28.8
Leeds and Grenville	314	9,106	29.0	386	6,689	17.3	380	8,383	22.1
Dundas	194	5,626	29.0	120	2,400	20.0	169	4,583	27.1
Stormont	74	1,665	22.5	84	3,360	40.0	147	4,406	30.0
Glengarry	100	3,000	30.0	48	1,200	25.0	96	2,902	30.2
Prescott	345	8,798	25.5	592	13,024	22.0	549	17,342	31.6
Russell	158	2,370	15.0	266	7,315	27.5	265	6,244	23.6
Carleton	428	10,028	23.4	471	12,717	27.0	488	12,065	24.7
Renfrew	419	13,127	31.3	397	14,954	37.7	482	12,528	26.0
Lanark	108	3,060	28.3	185	3,885	21.0	211	5,268	25.0
Totals	2,762	71,476	25.9	3,006	78,561	26.1	3,324	87,492	26.3
Victoria	57	1,140	20.0	47	940	20.0	86	1,635	19.0
Peterborough	90	2,100	23.3	315	3,150	10.0	177	2,752	15.5
Haliburton	14	350	25.0	47	940	20.0	25	522	20.9
Hastings	253	6,768	26.8	184	5,520	30.0	259	6,150	23.7
Total	414	10,358	25.0	593	10,550	17.8	547	11,059	20.2
Muskoka	27	945	35.0	38	1,235	32.5	38	933	24.6
Parry Sound	7	140	20.0	17	340	20.0	16	371	23.2
Algoma	9	180	20.0	5	100	20.0	6	121	20.2
Totals	43	1,265	29.4	60	1,675	27.9	60	1,425	23.8
THE PROVINCE	21,072	482,072	22.9	24,651	496,564	20.1	22,597	495,148	21.9

HAY AND CLOVER.

o. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of nd Clover in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years ; also the average yield per acre.

IES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
....	36,290	51,895	1.43	38,796	69,057	1.78	34,551	54,030	1.56
....	51,843	64,804	1.25	54,982	93,469	1.70	50,199	75,733	1.51
....	47,601	64,261	1.35	50,217	80,849	1.61	48,269	71,755	1.49
....	38,754	54,256	1.40	40,405	56,163	1.39	40,745	58,638	1.44
l........	49,330	69,555	1.41	50,477	74,201	1.47	49,244	69,423	1.41
....	48,720	62,362	1.28	46,055	67,240	1.46	45,265	64,836	1.43
....	272,538	367,133	1.35	280,932	440,979	1.57	268,273	394,415	1.47
....	55,639	63,985	1.15	54,876	92,740	1.69	52,036	75,658	1.45
....	93,660	119,885	1.28	93,028	145,124	1.56	89,635	125,934	1.40
....	82,250	91,298	1.11	79,597	96,312	1.21	76,726	94,527	1.23
....	231,549	275,168	1.19	227,501	334,176	1.47	218,397	296,119	1.36
....	114,036	114,036	1.00	116,709	131,881	1.13	109,462	130,055	1.19
....	71,988	88,545	1.23	73,884	84,228	1.14	71,860	98,633	1.37
....	186,024	202,581	1.09	190,593	216,109	1.13	181,322	228,688	1.26
....	89,057	120,227	1.35	91,902	154,395	1.68	88,187	138,003	1.56
....	60,767	88,112	1.45	64,076	107,648	1.68	62,276	96,847	1.56
....	32,276	41,959	1.30	31,425	47,138	1.50	32,708	49,992	1.53
....	65,953	81,782	1.24	67,690	106,273	1.57	65,140	99,167	1.52
....	83,774	118,121	1.41	80,964	132,781	1.64	79,667	125,758	1.58
....	43,138	68,158	1.58	42,115	61,909	1.47	42,583	69,735	1.64
....	32,987	31,668	.96	34,115	46,733	1.37	31,991	43,665	1.36
....	407,952	550,027	1.35	412,287	656,882	1.59	402,552	623,167	1.55
....	44,221	62,794	1.42	40,722	68,006	1.67	40,309	56,174	1.39
1........	45,918	51,020	1.11	45,226	71,005	1.57	45,168	69,185	1.53
....	34,286	42,858	1.25	34,307	55,577	1.62	34,223	52,128	1.52
....	38,717	61,560	1.59	38,157	56,854	1.49	37,543	59,974	1.60
....	73,740	92,175	1.25	75,354	103,235	1.37	71,817	104,297	1.45
....	53,531	77,085	1.44	52,274	77,366	1.48	51,560	77,797	1.51
....	44,864	65,501	1.46	43,467	59,115	1.36	44,143	64,485	1.46
erland..	56,344	81,135	1.44	54,585	73,690	1.35	52,409	71,339	1.36
ward...	35,997	53,996	1.50	32,994	54,110	1.64	30,241	43,312	1.43
....	427,618	588,124	1.38	417,086	618,958	1.48	407,413	598,691	1.47
d on	49,821	79,215	1.59	44,928	67,841	1.51	42,624	60,011	1.41
....	64,473	78,012	1.21	62,340	86,029	1.38	59,925	80,138	1.34
enville.	121,956	152,445	1.25	108,729	188,101	1.73	106,532	151,125	1.42
....	34,903	54,100	1.55	35,378	60,496	1.71	33,099	52,163	1.58
....	32,460	48,690	1.50	31,292	50,067	1.60	30,234	46,823	1.55
....	33,611	54,786	1.63	32,855	45,011	1.37	32,982	51,835	1.57
....	31,473	45,951	1.46	29,809	29,809	1.00	28,370	39,790	1.40
....	16,757	21,617	1.29	19,345	18,184	.94	17,398	22,497	1.29
....	60,410	85,782	1.42	58,211	72,751	1.25	55,730	73,943	1.33
....	59,895	76,666	1.28	58,721	39,147	.67	58,380	65,484	1.12
....	63,269	92,373	1.46	61,280	92,533	1.51	57,484	82,644	1.44
....	569,028	789,637	1.39	542,888	749,969	1.38	522,758	726,453	1.39
....	38,159	43,120	1.13	39,401	46,099	1.17	36,757	45,462	1.24
gh......	38,111	50,688	1.33	41,244	43,306	1.05	37,570	46,411	1.24
....	10,666	9,813	.92	9,467	9,467	1.00	9,555	9,943	1.04
....	73,361	81,431	1.11	65,968	91,036	1.38	65,139	87,174	1.34
....	160,297	185,052	1.15	156,080	189,908	1.22	149,021	188,990	1.27
....	22,700	22,473	.99	20,586	22,233	1.08	19,088	21,824	1.14
d.......	8,470	6,353	.75	10,179	10,891	1.07	8,995	9,724	1.08
....	8,975	7,898	.88	9,959	12,050	1.21	8,875	11,464	1.29
....	40,145	36,724	.91	40,724	45,174	1.11	36,958	43,012	1.16
NCE....	2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35	2,268,091	3,252,155	1.43	2,186,694	3,099,535	1.42

POTATOES.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,669	240,610	90.2	3,024	310,656	102.7	2,870	335,479	116.9
Kent	3,288	387,294	117.8	3,503	356,885	101.9	3,644	520,445	142.8
Elgin	2,445	281,786	115.3	2,751	189,598	68.9	2,950	305,562	103.6
Norfolk	2,778	241,464	86.9	3,478	237,651	68.3	3,733	440,472	118.0
Haldimand	1,213	152,341	125.6	1,907	227,772	119.4	1,622	195,495	120.5
Welland	1,800	167,058	92.8	2,683	217,430	81.0	2,523	263,191	104.3
Totals	14,193	1,470,553	103.6	17,346	1,539,992	88.8	17,342	2,060,644	118.8
Lambton	2,474	245,495	99.2	3,156	299,283	94.8	3,111	340,209	109.4
Huron	4,688	433,968	92.6	5,380	955,488	177.6	5,261	680,701	129.4
Bruce	4,465	363,898	81.5	4,955	913,355	184.3	4,912	572,575	116.6
Totals	11,627	1,043,361	89.7	13,491	2,168,126	160.7	13,284	1,593,485	120.0
Grey	6,376	653,221	102.5	7,436	1,418,045	190.7	7,202	909,046	126.2
Simcoe	6,303	746,653	118.5	6,914	1,269,894	183.7	6,835	917,407	134.2
Totals	12,679	1,399,874	110.4	14,350	2,687,939	187.3	14,037	1,826,453	130.1
Middlesex	5,224	590,730	113.1	5,852	421,344	72.0	5,968	660,623	110.7
Oxford	2,665	286,754	107.6	3,351	203,640	60.8	3,499	384,648	109.9
Brant	1,873	222,419	118.8	2,382	276,574	116.1	2,272	276,788	121.8
Perth	3,194	308,221	96.5	3,970	466,475	117.5	3,983	457,291	114.8
Wellington	5,053	576,143	114.0	6,154	801,620	130.3	6,040	750,265	124.2
Waterloo	2,637	238,332	90.4	3,033	453,585	149.6	2,994	378,457	126.4
Dufferin	2,504	287,008	114.6	3,521	504,136	143.2	3,099	438,789	141.6
Totals	23,150	2,509,607	108.4	28,263	3,127,374	110.7	27,855	3,346,861	120.2
Lincoln	1,751	193,118	110.3	1,735	154,294	88.9	1,991	201,398	101.2
Wentworth	3,028	324,753	107.3	3,359	505,362	150.4	3,717	481,191	129.5
Halton	1,390	125,726	90.5	1.712	278,200	162.5	1,697	208,087	122.6
Peel	2.373	248,168	104.6	2,912	330,715	113.6	2,848	332,886	116.9
York	6,388	652,854	102.2	8,230	588,445	71.5	7,741	747,251	96.5
Ontario	3,443	446,833	129.8	3,817	490,752	128.6	3,979	495,616	124.6
Durham	2,891	421,826	145.9	3,024	376,307	124.4	3,182	440,855	138.5
Northumberland	3,708	352,260	95.0	4,071	438,569	107.7	4,180	485,932	116.3
Prince Edward	2,713	272,277	100.4	2,156	242,550	112.5	2,487	244,652	98.4
Totals	27,685	3,037,815	109.7	31,016	3,405,194	109.8	31,822	3,637,868	114.3
Lennox and Addington	3,086	360,507	116.8	3,691	573,581	155.4	3,448	432,133	125.3
Frontenac	3,493	464,814	133.1	3,914	292,415	74.7	4,123	445,970	108.2
Leeds and Grenville	6,379	780,917	122.4	7,360	1,166,118	158.4	7,387	957,481	129.6
Dundas	2,321	247,187	106.5	2,578	547,825	212.5	2,513	402,785	160.3
Stormont	2,045	224,950	110.0	2,050	256,250	125.0	2,149	281,641	131.1
Glengarry	2,443	210,098	86.0	2,762	379,775	137.5	2,590	315,148	121.7
Prescott	2,519	333,012	132.2	2,545	325,404	127.9	2,462	306,572	124.5
Russell	1,534	116,016	75.6	1,716	226,512	132.0	1,592	171,051	107.4
Carleton	5,828	616,078	105.7	6,292	935,935	148.7	6,197	850,491	137.2
Renfrew	4,038	663,888	164.4	3,919	718,157	183.2	3,805	634,142	166.7
Lanark	3,456	438,048	126.8	3,909	685,639	175.4	3,708	582,812	157.2
Totals	37,142	4,455,515	120.0	40,736	6,107,611	149.9	39,974	5,380,226	134.6
Victoria	2,692	365,654	135.8	3,046	385,837	126.7	2,894	391,760	135.4
Peterborough	2,477	345,467	139.5	2,598	333,687	128.4	2,544	337,781	132.8
Haliburton	543	105,282	193.9	648	77,112	119.0	703	107,251	152.6
Hastings	5,425	808,813	149.1	5,529	854,507	154.6	6,137	797,936	130.1
Totals	11,137	1,625,216	145.9	11,821	1,651,143	139.7	12,278	1,634,728	133.1
Muskoka	1,270	247,320	194.7	1,389	160,721	115.7	1,281	185,432	144.8
Parry Sound	593	117,491	198.1	628	120,369	191.7	695	115,750	166.5
Algoma	667	105,606	158.3	701	122,675	175.0	665	115,091	173.1
Totals	2,530	470,417	185.9	2,718	403,765	148.6	2,641	416,273	157.6
THE PROVINCE	140,143	16,012,358	114.3	159,741	21,091,144	132.0	159,233	19,896,538	125.0

MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	213	106,500	500.0	270	108,000	400.0	190	83,011	436.9
Kent	259	142,996	552.1	288	163,541	567.8	254	112,553	443.1
Elgin	258	135,450	525.0	267	125,490	470.0	258	103,950	402.9
Norfolk	235	114,823	488.6	153	68,212	445.8	168	70,332	418.6
Haldimand	127	40,217	316.7	102	38,760	380.0	112	36,833	328.9
Welland	110	73,334	666.7	135	60,000	444.4	127	52,476	413.2
Totals	1,262	613,320	510.2	1,215	564,603	464.2	1,109	459,155	414.0
Lambton	290	135,679	467.9	294	116,665	396.8	341	128,916	378.1
Huron	1,549	834,586	538.8	1,205	578,400	480.0	1,372	656,706	478.6
Bruce	335	163,085	486.8	328	201,868	615.4	424	197,153	465.0
Totals	2,174	1,133,350	521.3	1,827	896,933	490.9	2,137	982,775	459.9
Grey	346	164,783	476.3	235	121,417	516.7	362	178,253	492.4
Simcoe	637	345,573	542.5	738	326,831	442.9	694	303,428	437.2
Totals	983	510,356	519.2	973	448,248	460.7	1,056	481,681	456.1
Middlesex	1,424	757,767	532.1	1,195	500,406	418.7	1,188	528,766	445.1
Oxford	1,186	622,911	525.2	944	411,924	436.4	1,006	500,423	497.4
Brant	390	196,775	504.6	396	247,500	625.0	340	184,093	541.5
Perth	1,457	864,831	593.6	1,465	763,895	521.4	1,379	676,279	490.4
Wellington	945	474,683	502.3	786	318,000	404.6	829	399,412	481.8
Waterloo	383	174,744	456.3	374	164,560	440.0	442	222,073	502.4
Dufferin	84	44,800	533.3	210	84,000	400.0	136	55,256	406.3
Totals	5,869	3,136,511	534.4	5,370	2,490,285	463.7	5,320	2,566,302	482.4
Lincoln	233	90,446	388.2	202	78,107	386.7	223	80,965	363.1
Wentworth	312	204,001	653.9	473	253,055	535.0	425	230,991	543.5
Halton	488	210,450	431.3	374	175,780	470.0	406	172,684	425.3
Peel	400	140,000	350.0	370	98,668	266.7	396	159,092	401.7
York	1,893	866,048	457.5	1,635	960,563	587.5	1,708	856,250	501.3
Ontario	698	290,836	416.7	722	315,514	437.0	811	336,414	414.8
Durham	439	187,795	427.8	398	190,244	478.0	439	199,549	454.6
Northumberland	486	201,029	413.6	489	210,270	430.0	444	201,483	453.8
Prince Edward	151	80,533	533.3	146	32,850	225.0	129	35,306	273.7
Totals	5,100	2,271,138	445.3	4,809	2,315,051	481.4	4,981	2,272,734	456.3
Lennox and Addington	130	39,558	304.3	43	12,900	300.0	106	34,720	327.5
Frontenac	286	112,793	394.4	117	64,935	555.0	166	65,890	396.9
Leeds and Grenville	167	73,323	439.1	177	88,500	500.0	193	91,977	476.6
Dundas	209	78,375	375.0	113	48,966	433.3	123	51,201	416.3
Stormont	43	14,333	333.3	44	19,800	450.0	39	15,885	407.3
Glengarry	44	13,200	300.0	54	27,000	500.0	55	17,700	321.8
Prescott	26	12,838	493.8	53	13,250	250.0	49	17,258	352.2
Russell	80	21,334	266.7	32	9,600	300.0	58	16,925	291.8
Carleton	566	210,450	371.8	517	212,833	411.7	543	222,905	410.5
Renfrew	113	52,734	466.7	115	34,020	295.8	111	44,153	397.8
Lanark	106	43,283	408.3	134	49,134	366.7	155	65,886	425.1
Totals	1,770	672,221	379.8	1,399	580,938	415.3	1,598	644,500	403.3
Victoria	477	230,548	483.3	282	151,575	537.5	422	206,790	490.0
Peterborough	239	97,194	406.7	308	132,440	430.0	278	109,290	393.1
Haliburton	18	7,200	400.0	1	300	300.0	7	2,652	378.9
Hastings	253	89,605	354.2	190	63,333	333.3	215	67,874	315.7
Totals	987	424,547	430.1	781	347,648	445.1	922	386,606	419.3
Muskoka	54	15,750	291.7	29	8,023	276.7	34	9,529	280.3
Parry Sound	3	750	250.0	6	1,800	300.0	12	2,566	213.8
Algoma	28	9,800	350.0	26	7,800	300.0	22	7,570	344.1
Totals	85	26,300	309.4	61	17,623	288.9	68	19,665	289.2
The Province	18,170	8,787,743	483.6	16,435	7,060,729	466.1	17,191	7,813,418	454.5

CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	87	23,200	266.7	89	32,819	368.7	71	21,633	304.7
Kent	171	56,804	332.2	152	63,840	420.0	134	41,425	309.1
Elgin	104	44,497	427.9	140	44,645	318.9	129	37,717	292.4
Norfolk	108	37,516	347.4	90	27,975	310.8	109	35,020	321.3
Haldimand	91	21,840	240.0	76	25,080	330.0	71	17,713	249.5
Welland	52	24,440	470.0	63	23,850	378.6	68	20,241	297.7
Totals	613	208,297	339.8	610	218,209	357.7	582	173,749	298.5
Lambton	158	55,893	353.8	152	47,880	315.0	164	48,804	297.6
Huron	457	182,206	398.7	406	203,812	502.0	536	227,837	425.1
Bruce	241	84,391	350.2	199	92,867	466.7	298	109,503	367.5
Totals	856	322,490	376.7	757	344,559	455.2	998	386,144	386.9
Grey	540	212,760	394.0	505	221,887	439.4	584	238,261	408.0
Simcoe	556	237,846	427.8	574	213,201	371.4	615	243,935	396.6
Totals	1,096	450,606	411.1	1,079	435,088	403.2	1,199	482,196	402.2
Middlesex	476	177,353	372.6	458	130,965	286.0	474	155,054	327.1
Oxford	279	120,511	431.9	287	91,318	318.2	334	144,617	433.0
Brant	152	68,262	449.1	206	104,471	507.1	223	101,381	454.6
Perth	350	165,340	472.4	452	192,100	425.0	430	183,294	426.3
Wellington	254	79,586	313.3	205	72,176	352.1	286	103,655	362.4
Waterloo	319	156,310	490.0	253	101,903	402.8	313	148,330	473.9
Dufferin	123	49,200	400.0	124	43,400	350.0	164	58,963	359.5
Totals	1,953	816,562	418.1	1,985	736,333	370.9	2,224	895,294	402.6
Lincoln	97	32,980	340.0	97	32,773	337.9	107	34,174	319.4
Wentworth	142	67,450	475.0	220	95,823	435.6	212	90,379	426.3
Halton	164	67,240	410.0	86	27,950	325.0	124	48,860	394.0
Peel	269	78,459	291.7	258	60,199	233.3	312	114,323	366.4
York	580	228,131	393.3	639	343,463	537.5	765	342,921	448.3
Ontario	508	193,431	380.8	471	197,820	420.0	561	209,129	372.8
Durham	418	168,922	404.1	460	186,760	406.0	485	194,535	401.1
Northumberland	238	86,503	363.5	216	68,580	317.5	247	87,041	352.4
Prince Edward	31	7,750	250.0	29	5,800	200.0	41	7,071	172.5
Totals	2,447	930,866	380.4	2,476	1,019,168	411.6	2,854	1,128,433	395.4
Lennox and Addington	59	16,891	286.3	56	12,600	225.0	52	14,430	277.5
Frontenac	226	64,598	285.8	111	43,013	387.5	139	38,747	278.8
Leeds and Grenville	158	47,307	299.4	111	30,525	275.0	144	46,108	320.2
Dundas	57	17,100	300.0	28	7,000	250.0	43	15,470	359.8
Stormont	14	5,600	400.0	13	2,600	200.0	31	10,835	349.5
Glengarry	43	8,600	200.0	31	6,200	200.0	35	8,550	244.3
Prescott	45	18,900	420.0	43	8,600	200.0	45	13,047	289.9
Russell	97	27,483	283.3	125	41,667	333.3	105	32,947	313.8
Carleton	526	163,938	311.7	462	167,092	361.7	533	199,899	375.0
Renfrew	104	39,000	375.0	98	22,214	226.7	114	38,972	341.9
Lanark	142	43,783	308.3	106	46,375	437.5	142	54,246	382.0
Totals	1,471	453,200	308.1	1,184	387,886	327.6	1,383	473,251	342.2
Victoria	274	113,252	413.3	275	105,251	382.7	266	99,337	373.4
Peterborough	272	92,480	340.0	340	100,038	294.2	329	108,264	329.1
Haliburton	25	12,500	500.0	12	3,300	275.0	17	5,678	334.0
Hastings	139	46,148	332.0	170	76,500	450.0	129	41,989	325.5
Totals	710	264,380	372.4	797	285,089	357.7	741	255,268	344.5
Muskoka	76	17,100	225.0	76	17,987	236.7	69	18,134	262.8
Parry Sound	20	9,000	450.0	19	5,700	300.0	25	6,890	275.6
Algoma	25	6,250	250.0	41	12,300	300.0	27	7,177	265.8
Totals	121	32,350	267.3	136	35,987	264.6	121	32,201	266.1
THE PROVINCE	9,267	3,478,751	375.4	9,024	3,462,319	383.7	10,101	3,826,536	378.8

TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average yield per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per. acre.
Essex	152	51,490	338.8	294	107,800	366.7	217	70,558	325.2
Kent	266	89,315	335.8	367	183,500	500.0	373	134,970	361.8
Elgin	240	96,343	401.4	253	89,562	354.0	338	115,562	341.9
Norfolk	838	394,078	470.3	608	232,730	382.2	652	275,578	422.7
Haldimand	70	18,500	264.3	50	13,333	266.7	71	19,084	268.8
Welland	163	73,350	450.0	92	41,400	450.0	148	56,889	384.4
Totals	1,729	723,076	418.2	1,664	668,325	401.6	1,799	672,641	373.9
Lambton	219	91,980	420.0	174	47,960	275.6	283	96,521	341.1
Huron	5,738	2,835,146	494.1	6,915	2,808,112	406.1	6,660	2,610,147	391.9
Bruce	5,269	2,537,919	481.7	5,650	3,077,216	544.6	5,370	2,268,544	422.4
Totals	11,226	5,465,045	486.8	12,739	5,933,288	465.8	12,313	4,975,212	404.1
Grey	8,323	3,999,784	480.6	8,983	4,096,787	456.1	8,503	3,717,478	437.2
Simcoe	3,857	1,836,279	476.1	3,171	1,407,131	443.7	3,146	1,343,350	427.0
Totals	12,180	5,836,063	479.2	12,154	5,503,918	452.8	11,649	5,060,828	434.4
Middlesex	1,546	700,694	453.2	1,579	514,896	326.1	1,591	601,436	378.0
Oxford	4,969	2,521,768	507.5	5,112	1,905,396	372.7	4,962	2,091,796	421.6
Brant	2,427	1,234,736	508.8	2,491	1,314,003	527.5	2,219	1,103,889	497.5
Perth	4,095	2,221,538	542.5	5,014	1,591,945	317.5	4,879	1,881,217	385.6
Wellington	12,243	6,833,553	558.2	13,293	5,339,399	401.7	12,826	5,689,766	443.6
Waterloo	4,881	2,391,690	490.0	5,140	1,773,300	345.0	5,107	2,079,370	407.2
Dufferin	2,002	871,711	435.4	2,502	771,450	308.3	2,279	870,936	382.2
Totals	32,163	16,775,690	521.6	35,131	13,210,389	376.0	33,863	14,318,410	422.8
Lincoln	216	81,197	375.9	180	54,643	303.6	205	66,735	325.5
Wentworth	2,390	1,441,959	603.3	2,134	1,202,808	563.6	1,995	1,016,628	509.6
Halton	1,824	861,329	472.2	1,607	666,905	415.0	1,554	702,712	452.2
Peel	1,261	483,379	383.3	1,160	328,663	283.3	1,174	443,846	378.1
York	2,824	1,259,024	445.8	3,009	1,375,534	457.1	2,751	1,116,116	405.7
Ontario	11,646	5,283,091	453.6	11,767	4,394,268	373.4	10,901	4,223,240	387.4
Durham	5,951	2,540,006	426.8	5,355	2,506,140	468.0	4,965	2,229,377	449.0
Northumberland	3,410	1,459,275	427.9	3,277	1,433,688	437.5	2,813	1,095,025	389.3
Prince Edward	106	39,220	370.0	36	10,800	300.0	98	19,786	201.9
Totals	29,628	13,448,480	453.9	28,525	11,973,449	419.8	26,456	10,913,465	412.5
Lennox and Addington	95	25,531	268.8	173	51,900	300.0	180	43,618	242.3
Frontenac	558	183,554	329.0	531	207,090	390.0	357	109,114	305.6
Leeds and Grenville	195	68,576	351.7	156	76,701	491.7	206	80,873	392.6
Dundas	42	14,000	333.3	42	12,600	300.0	64	18,652	291.4
Stormont	95	33,250	350.0	93	23,250	250.0	100	23,996	240.0
Glengarry	65	29,250	450.0	32	9,600	300.0	30	10,272	342.4
Prescott	135	69,694	516.3	113	56,500	500.0	99	42,932	433.7
Russell	216	73,801	341.7	238	83,300	350.0	248	80,251	323.6
Carleton	1,534	617,435	402.5	1,464	519,720	355.0	1,351	502,658	372.1
Renfrew	614	226,063	368.2	676	199,981	295.8	578	197,148	341.1
Lanark	580	209,444	361.1	314	130,834	416.7	410	154,922	377.9
Totals	4,129	1,550,598	375.5	3,832	1,371,476	357.9	3,623	1,264,436	349.0
Victoria	3,110	1,521,692	489.3	3,673	1,122,506	305.6	2,905	1,097,632	377.8
Peterborough	1,258	497,954	395.8	1,109	363,198	327.5	960	355,792	370.6
Haliburton	281	117,669	418.8	407	88,185	216.7	322	85,249	264.7
Hastings	913	335,856	367.9	586	217,658	371.4	622	180,546	290.3
Totals	5,562	2,473,171	444.7	5,775	1,791,547	310.2	4,809	1,719,219	357.5
Muskoka	1,091	377,955	346.4	1,143	315,879	276.4	898	275,494	306.8
Parry Sound	540	189,000	350.0	752	222,464	295.8	632	190,244	301.0
Algoma	683	221,975	325.0	588	147,000	250.0	495	178,818	361.2
Totals	2,314	788,930	340.9	2,483	685,343	276.0	2,025	644,556	318.3
THE PROVINCE	98,931	47,061,053	475.7	102,303	41,137,735	402.1	96,537	39,568,767	409.9

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1886 to average of total yields for the five years 1882-6.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	107	85	106	132	119	82	121	100	110	92	96	72	128	107	73
Kent	107	134	108	93	109	88	183	97	91	119	86	74	127	137	66
Elgin	104	131	105	97	104	83	178	93	107	90	90	92	130	118	83
Norfolk	85	84	85	83	85	77	138	99	100	41	93	55	163	107	143
Haldimand	91	78	90	100	97	23	163	74	151	17	100	78	109	123	97
Welland	112	67	109	74	97	83	120	90	108	72	96	63	140	121	129
Group	102	100	101	95	103	74	157	97	105	108	93	71	134	120	107
Lambton	96	102	97	97	104	22	189	87	43	91	85	72	105	115	95
Huron	101	77	97	85	102	136	126	75	158	159	95	64	127	80	109
Bruce	92	108	95	104	107	73	115	139	204	114	97	64	83	77	112
Group	97	92	96	94	104	83	126	87	114	112	93	65	115	84	110
Grey	71	76	74	98	109	28	110	134	146	114	88	72	92	89	108
Simcoe	60	117	78	109	125	37	117	116	157	129	90	81	114	98	137
Group	64	94	76	104	116	35	113	121	151	122	89	77	106	93	115
Middlesex	89	101	90	86	101	46	165	88	153	61	87	89	143	114	117
Oxford	93	85	91	83	104	71	150	87	90	44	91	75	124	83	121
Brant	78	75	78	107	84	54	120	85	83	35	84	80	107	67	112
Perth	101	64	94	75	106	67	130	78	124	61	82	67	128	90	118
Wellington	87	75	83	99	110	42	118	58	119	180	94	77	119	77	120
Waterloo	87	66	85	90	94	54	119	56	95	161	98	63	79	105	115
Dufferin	79	95	88	126	118	86	113	70	138	228	73	65	81	85	100
Group	89	82	88	94	104	62	130	85	107	53	88	75	122	91	117
Lincoln	95	66	92	62	82	54	126	89	82	82	112	96	112	97	122
Wentworth	74	77	75	93	89	22	124	62	89	72	74	71	88	75	142
Halton	66	74	67	96	88	35	108	57	95	191	82	60	122	138	123
Peel	78	67	75	95	90	23	112	106	24	46	103	75	88	69	109
York	64	90	73	112	106	28	120	71	99	48	88	87	101	67	113
Ontario	39	109	93	117	119	35	135	97	174	43	99	90	86	92	125
Durham	94	72	74	126	108	65	115	76	159	69	102	96	94	87	114
Northumberland	103	79	86	102	106	59	119	84	172	88	114	72	100	99	133
Prince Edward	64	80	76	81	119	79	204	50	122	135	125	111	228	110	198
Group	73	86	79	106	103	56	126	74	135	84	98	84	100	82	123
Lennox and Addington	79	80	80	89	107	61	119	73	143	107	132	83	114	117	59
Frontenac	39	87	76	67	100	15	103	67	104	107	97	104	171	167	168
Leeds and Grenville	61	103	89	91	107	23	96	87	89	109	101	82	80	103	85
Dundas	23	135	109	65	116	47	81	98	107	123	104	61	153	111	75
Stormont	37	121	106	65	111	38	87	69	110	38	104	80	90	52	139
Glengarry	24	124	115	101	95	24	91	71	57	103	106	67	75	101	285
Prescott	6	148	147	167	128	79	95	109	101	51	115	109	74	145	162
Russell	7	111	105	103	114	....	71	80	147	38	96	68	126	83	92
Carleton	8	90	85	125	99	41	99	67	112	83	116	72	94	82	123
Renfrew	20	92	89	125	111	67	102	73	138	105	117	105	119	100	115
Lanark	55	94	85	109	107	29	96	74	80	58	112	75	66	81	135
Group	47	102	93	88	107	41	98	81	102	82	109	83	104	96	123
Victoria	109	82	89	119	115	50	116	82	78	70	95	93	111	114	139
Peterborough	109	109	109	110	108	83	116	58	126	76	109	102	89	85	140
Haliburton	93	109	108	85	133	43	111	57	103	67	99	98	271	220	138
Hastings	102	77	86	97	115	59	137	76	138	110	93	101	132	110	186
Group	107	89	95	107	114	63	123	75	131	94	98	99	110	104	144
Muskoka	91	72	73	115	116	66	115	85	96	101	103	133	165	94	137
Parry Sound	7	60	58	138	92	52	82	110	39	38	65	102	29	131	99
Algoma	9	63	61	107	116	65	87	14	23	149	69	92	129	87	124
Group	18	64	62	122	109	59	96	71	75	89	85	113	134	100	122
THE PROVINCE	88	90	89	100	106	53	123	90	113	97	97	80	112	91	119

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

E No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios average yields per acre in 1886 to average yields per acre for the five years 1882-6.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and S'p'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
	109	92	109	102	110	100	96	98	101	93	92	77	114	88	104
	105	107	104	106	104	80	106	95	87	107	83	82	125	107	93
	111	91	109	106	106	102	109	102	90	113	91	111	130	146	117
lk	81	80	81	86	90	91	102	103	100	93	97	73	117	108	111
mand	87	83	87	105	95	92	113	115	107	69	100	104	96	96	98
nd	115	92	113	88	102	117	106	114	96	121	90	89	161	158	117
up	101	94	101	100	103	94	108	99	98	107	92	87	123	114	112
ton	100	90	98	115	101	107	114	106	61	94	79	91	124	119	123
	105	89	103	99	96	165	106	116	91	108	91	72	113	94	126
	105	108	104	97	97	94	101	119	104	73	90	70	105	95	114
up	104	96	103	101	98	128	104	108	83	95	88	75	113	97	120
	94	100	97	95	96	117	103	108	107	135	84	81	97	97	110
e	76	119	91	102	105	81	103	101	96	124	90	88	124	108	111
up	82	110	94	98	100	85	103	103	100	132	87	85	114	102	110
esex	105	85	100	109	98	109	116	94	98	99	87	102	120	114	120
d	104	81	98	100	98	137	106	102	103	84	93	98	106	100	120
	83	87	83	90	87	103	100	99	102	113	85	98	93	99	102
	100	87	100	101	99	123	116	99	85	113	82	84	121	111	141
gton	103	99	102	98	97	103	108	98	101	101	89	92	104	86	126
loo	90	89	91	92	88	99	100	111	100	96	96	72	91	103	120
in	99	113	106	103	103	137	117	96	98	104	71	81	131	111	114
up	99	94	98	98	96	120	109	98	98	101	87	90	111	104	123
ln	93	82	93	84	87	109	102	99	84	105	102	109	107	106	115
worth	75	84	76	84	87	87	103	88	89	144	73	83	120	111	118
n	76	89	77	84	86	91	99	68	100	104	82	74	101	104	104
	79	87	82	87	87	98	100	100	103	73	99	89	87	80	101
	88	104	93	100	97	99	104	96	92	110	86	106	91	88	110
io	94	118	112	108	108	79	112	108	126	129	95	104	100	102	117
m.	107	100	101	103	101	98	112	105	102	93	100	105	94	101	95
umberland	110	101	106	92	93	102	112	97	102	142	106	82	91	103	110
Edward	136	107	111	95	103	98	100	105	95	80	105	102	195	145	183
up	85	105	94	98	96	95	106	99	98	100	94	96	98	96	110
x and Addington	110	98	100	99	94	105	105	112	87	84	113	93	93	103	111
enac	100	96	95	96	92	91	96	93	91	97	90	123	99	103	108
and Grenville	110	99	100	101	96	89	102	115	97	131	88	94	92	94	90
as	124	108	111	96	103	87	104	103	105	107	98	66	90	83	115
ont	110	98	99	96	107	115	97	114	125	75	97	84	82	114	146
arry	94	109	109	100	90	85	100	165	82	99	104	71	93	82	131
tt	164	132	132	129	118	105	133	115	113	81	104	106	140	145	119
ll	136	110	110	96	99	....	87	140	125	64	100	70	91	90	106
on	131	99	100	96	86	104	95	77	110	95	107	77	91	83	108
ew	100	95	95	102	96	102	92	125	118	120	114	99	117	110	108
k	101	94	94	93	89	84	87	101	92	113	101	81	96	81	96
up	110	101	102	99	95	99	98	109	101	98	100	89	94	90	108
ris	113	107	110	98	104	86	107	137	88	105	91	100	99	111	130
borough	117	117	117	96	97	101	102	120	102	150	107	105	103	103	107
urton	103	134	132	97	120	84	108	101	154	120	88	127	106	150	158
ngs	130	96	107	102	102	101	118	110	100	113	83	115	112	102	127
up	119	108	112	99	102	100	109	111	103	124	91	110	103	108	125
oka	86	97	97	95	97	89	109	111	119	142	87	134	104	86	113
Sound	108	92	92	101	104	104	94	103	84	86	69	119	117	163	116
na	77	81	81	89	95	86	76	106	64	99	68	91	102	94	90
up	75	85	85	95	98	94	90	106	111	124	78	118	107	100	107
Province	97	102	99	99	98	96	105	102	99	105	94	91	106	99	116

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total are crop (including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Mangels, C Turnips, and Hay and Clover) in Ontario, in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886, with the average for the five years; also the percentages of cleared land under crop in 1885 and 1886, average of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	Acres under Crop.						Per cent. of land under	
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-6.	1886.	1885.
Essex	142,539	142,489	139,909	133,467	125,235	136,728	77.5	78.2
Kent..............	213,327	214,348	203,471	203,778	173,351	201,655	78.0	78.4
Elgin	163,126	164,044	158,221	167,957	163,117	163,293	62.3	64.1
Norfolk	149,639	150,016	151,136	159,717	145,072	151,116	67.0	67.4
Haldimand.......	144,177	138,240	137,315	143,981	135,399	139,822	72.8	70.4
Welland	107,818	110,258	109,451	109,937	109,608	109,414	69.1	71.1
Totals........	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	902,028	71.0	71.5
Lambton.........	168,404	170,240	171,253	159,725	152,787	164,482	66.8	69.6
Huron	328,396	327,741	320,819	349,297	306,927	326,636	62.9	63.5
Bruce	275,320	264,737	251,250	281,104	250,859	264,654	65.2	65.4
Totals........	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	755,772	64.5	65.5
Grey..............	350,694	350,267	340,838	368,928	353,270	352,800	67.2	66.6
Simcoe...........	296,462	296,446	291,006	300,804	283,794	293,702	67.5	69.6
Totals.... ...	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	646,502	67.4	67.9
Middlesex........	298,447	305,922	285,139	309,525	307,698	301,346	59.6	61.2
Oxford	210,386	215,493	208,492	223,829	210,651	213,770	62.9	64.6
Brant	118.973	118,694	117,442	124,662	120,649	120,084	70.8	70.3
Perth	227,250	231,255	229,397	245,449	221,700	231,010	64.9	65.9
Wellington	289,422	289,973	281,689	295,770	277,936	286,958	67.7	69.2
Waterloo.........	162,489	163,017	157,933	169,354	159,544	162,468	70.0	70.6
Dufferin..........	119,102	123,393	116,059	123,174	116,495	119,645	67.1	71.5
Totals........	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,435,281	65.1	66.6
Lincoln	102,793	100,938	103,746	105,206	96,175	101,772	68.9	68.1
Wentworth.......	143,029	139,371	140,809	147,147	141,255	142,322	70.5	67.5
Halton...........	105,898	105,984	105,512	111,294	105,162	106,770	63.8	63.0
Peel..............	157,939	157,563	155,536	161,615	152,674	157,065	68.4	68.6
York.............	291,799	296,885	287,868	295,127	296,330	293,602	72.3	73.4
Ontario	241,869	236,760	234,996	247,930	241,114	240,534	73.8	72.1
Durham..........	203,971	199,060	205,747	212,057	204,779	205,123	75.4	74.8
Northumberland..	217,006	212,299	215,769	226,222	198,339	213,927	70.2	69.9
Prince Edward ...	133,203	128,686	127,538	133,993	120,278	128,739	73.6	72.6
Totals	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,589,854	71.3	70.7
Lennox and Addington	142,074	136,608	134,693	141,257	141,610	139,248	71.0	67.6
Frontenac........	136,155	138,324	136,316	142,096	149,848	140,548	68.5	67.0
Leeds & Grenville.	241,882	226,582	229,244	239,339	229,283	233,266	60.1	57.7
Dundas	85,531	86,351	81,367	87,955	80,069	84,255	63.7	64.5
Stormont.........	72,935	71,875	71,596	68,837	73,702	71,789	65.1	63.7
Glengarry	85,671	85,337	81,262	82,925	88,951	84,829	63.1	62.4
Prescott..........	84,285	85,516	79,367	82,520	74,791	81,296	67.7	70.8
Russell...........	49,947	51,702	54,020	53,865	37,828	49,472	67.3	69.5
Carleton	185,333	176,762	176,350	173,569	180,410	178,485	71.1	68.0
Renfrew..........	163,814	161,375	158,497	165,129	142.634	158,290	68.3	69.4
Lanark...........	148,463	147,594	138,210	138,625	135,284	141,635	53.0	53.1
Totals........	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,363,113	64.5	63.6
Victoria..........	172,710	171,278	164,639	172,418	167,791	169,767	74.3	73.2
Peterborough.....	144,273	148,936	135,933	139,325	130,298	139,753	68.2	68.2
Haliburton.......	19,869	18,798	17,452	19,013	19,922	19,011	78.7	73.9
Hastings	225,397	206,168	216,756	237,707	238,875	224,981	71.0	65.7
Totals........	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556 886	553,512	71.5	68.9
Muskoka.........	39,849	37,223	35,850	36,610	25,238	34,954	78.9	74.9
Parry Sound......	17,094	21,375	21,571	23,330	12,913	19,257	79.8	80.1
Algoma	24,521	24,520	22,494	27,054	25,578	24,833	78.9	89.4
Totals........	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,044	79.1	80.1
THE PROVINCE....	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,325,106	67.7	67.7

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS.

No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 188[illegible] per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

TIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
....	174.7	9.5	15.7	156.9	3.6	23.9	170.2	3.6	2.6	197.3	14.5	1.2	.5	.8	775.0
....	232.3	12.6	18.1	119.2	2.0	47.1	97.0	3.2	44.1	189.5	12.0	.9	.6	1.0	779.6
....	161.9	12.8	15.4	116.1	3.7	60.2	50.3	5.7	3.4	181.7	9.3	1.0	.4	.9	622.8
....	155.7	4.7	26.0	108.3	26.7	75.0	58.8	21.7	1.6	173.4	12.4	1.1	.5	3.7	669.6
and	174.9	14.6	72.5	107.3	1.4	90.3	5.7	4.8	.2	249.2	6.1	.6	.5	.4	728.5
l	145.9	9.8	22.4	109.9	3.2	26.1	32.0	12.7	3.1	312.3	11.5	.7	.3	1.0	690.9
up......	177.6	10.8	27.4	119.1	6.9	55.3	69.6	8.3	11.0	210.2	11.0	.9	.5	1.3	709.9
n	127.9	36.6	48.4	147.2	.2	49.0	22.8	1.2	1.4	220.7	9.8	1.2	.6	.9	667.9
....	133.0	41.6	41.6	140.4	.5	65.5	1.9	1.0	.3	179.4	9.0	3.0	.9	11.0	629.1
....	110.6	37.6	46.8	139.7	.7	94.4	1.0	1.5	.4	194.7	10.6	.8	.6	12.5	651.9
up......	124.0	39.2	44.9	141.6	.5	72.2	6.0	1.2	.6	193.5	9.7	1.8	.7	9.4	645.3
....	43.5	73.5	48.4	167.1	.3	89.3	.7	.9	.2	218.6	12.2	.7	1.0	16.0	672.4
....	99.1	82.2	65.4	154.9	2.5	78.0	1.7	1.2	.2	163.9	14.4	1.5	1.3	8.8	675.1
up......	69.0	77.5	56.2	161.5	1.3	84.1	1.2	1.0	.2	193.6	13.2	1.0	1.1	12.7	673.6
ex.	129.6	37.4	23.5	137.2	.4	51.0	19.4	1.7	.5	177.7	10.4	2.8	.9	3.1	595.6
....	105.2	41.2	40.7	153.2	1.8	55.2	21.0	1.7	.4	181.8	8.0	3.5	.8	14.9	629.4
....	179.6	8.9	108.3	100.9	2.5	59.5	22.8	3.4	1.2	192.1	11.2	2.3	.9	14.4	708.0
....	136.4	37.3	37.8	154.6	.4	66.0	1.3	.6	.1	188.3	9.1	4.2	1.0	11.7	648.8
ton	59.4	45.7	77.5	163.5	.8	89.6	.7	.4	.1	195.9	11.8	2.2	.6	28.6	676.8
o	172.5	23.8	63.5	147.3	1.4	66.7	3.1	.4	.3	186.0	11.4	1.7	1.4	21.0	700.5
....	56.3	101.3	73.4	164.1	3.3	58.9	.2	.7	.2	185.7	14.1	.5	.7	11.3	670.7
up......	115.7	41.1	53.7	148.0	1.2	64.5	10.1	1.2	.3	186.2	10.6	2.7	.9	14.7	650.9
.. ...	154.8	14.6	21.1	109.1	2.0	34.9	35.3	4.5	.8	296.3	11.7	1.6	.6	1.4	688,7
rth.....	159.7	14.0	63.5	136.9	1.2	54.8	15.4	3.7	.3	226.2	14.9	1.5	.7	11.8	704.6
....	123.0	19.4	84.0	109.3	1.3	64.8	4.9	.9	.5	206.6	8.4	2.9	1.0	11.0	638.0
....	124.7	46.7	145.7	117.6	1.8	59.4	1.6	.2	.2	167.7	10.3	1.7	1.2	5.5	684.3
....	73.7	61.3	143.3	154.7	1.5	73.5	2.2	.8	.2	182.7	15.8	4.7	1.4	7.0	722.8
....	15.3	140.8	115.6	149.9	4.6	90.8	6.1	1.5	.4	163.3	10.5	2.1	1.6	35.5	738.0
....	10.9	116.5	193.3	126.4	13.8	80.5	4.7	5.1	.9	165.8	10.7	1.6	1.5	22.0	753.7
nberland	29.7	81.4	156.4	101.4	22.6	67.4	9.7	24.9	1.1	182.4	12.0	1.6	.8	11.0	702.4
dward .	6.7	32.5	192.0	85.5	43.5	97.3	14.9	43.4	4.6	198.9	15.0	.8	.2	.6	735.9
up......	68.2	68.0	131.5	125.8	9.8	71.6	8.7	8.7	.8	190.8	12.3	2.3	1.1	13.2	712.8
Add'ton.	8.0	29.6	189.1	119.6	18.0	49.1	6.9	22.7	1.1	249.0	15.4	.7	.3	.5	710.0
ac......	4.5	41.5	67.6	140.7	3.7	63.5	5.9	8.6	2.0	324.6	17.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	685.5
Grenv'l.	8.6	36.4	25.5	167.5	5.7	14.9	8.6	12.6	.8	302.9	15.9	.4	.4	.5	600.7
....	2.3	44.2	38.1	233.3	7.0	10.4	9.9	10.6	1.4	259.8	17.3	1.6	.4	.3	636.6
t.......	2.8	48.0	15.1	226.7	1.8	23.0	6.7	17.0	.7	289.8	18.3	.4	.1	.8	651.2
y.......	1.6	65.8	15.1	227.7	.2	45.7	2.3	5.1	.7	247.5	18.0	.3	.3	.5	630.8
....	.0	73.3	21.7	217.1	2.2	62.3	10.7	12.1	2.8	252.7	20.2	.2	.4	1.1	676.8
....	.2	60.3	18.1	270.6	.0	50.0	3.2	16.5	2.1	225.7	20.7	1.1	1.3	2.9	672.7
....	.5	81.1	35.8	243.4	11.7	53.7	3.9	15.0	1.6	231.7	22.4	2.2	2.0	5.9	710.9
....	1.1	102.9	5.7	178.2	20.5	96.2	1.1	5.4	1.7	249.7	16.8	.5	.4	2.6	682.8
....	7.2	51.3	9.9	144.4	7.6	44.5	3.3	20.3	.4	226.0	12.3	.4	.5	2.1	530.2
ıp . ..	4.3	56.8	40.6	185.3	8.4	46.1	5.6	13.4	1.3	263.1	17.2	.8	.7	1.9	645.5
....	41.1	119.2	146.8	164.3	3.3	73.0	1.0	1.6	.2	164.2	11.6	2.1	1.2	13.4	743.0
ough...	45.4	119.1	73.3	143.8	14.5	80.6	.8	4.0	.4	180.1	11.7	1.1	1.3	5.9	682.0
on	2.9	42.1	9.7	197.4	5.9	61.6	2.9	7.3	.6	422.8	21.5	.7	1.0	11.1	787.5
. .....	20.8	46.4	125.7	142.1	30.9	64.5	11.2	15.5	.8	231.2	17.1	.8	.4	2.9	710.3
ıp......	32.8	87.3	114.1	150.9	17.5	71.3	5.1	8.0	.5	203.8	14.2	1.3	.9	7.1	714.8
. ...	1.1	22.6	13.2	182.7	6.8	54.4	3.2	4.8	.5	449.4	25.1	1.1	1.5	21.6	789.0
und ...	.1	56.1	47.9	175.2	11.3	52.9	1.6	3.0	.3	395.2	27.7	.1	.9	25.2	797.5
....	1.1	178.0	22.9	133.4	2·5	116.0	.2	.5	.3	288.7	21.4	.9	.8	22.0	788.7
ıp......	.9	76.9	23.3	166.3	6.5	72.7	2.0	3.1	.4	389.6	24.5	.8	1.2	22.5	790.7
(1886.	81.0	52.8	67.3	148.3	6.2	64.4	14.3	6.5	1.9	209.8	12.8	1.7	.8	9.0	676.8
E (1885.	80.6	73.6	55.1	142.2	7.2	59.5	15.5	5.7	2.3	208.9	14.7	1.5	.8	9.4	677.0

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario, for the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	189.0	10.8	12.9	152.7	4.6	20.1	171.0	3.8	2.7	198.5	16.5	1.1	.4	1.2	785.3
Kent	234.4	10.4	21.4	118.1	1.9	28.5	98.6	3.3	41.1	190.3	13.8	1.0	.5	1.4	764.7
Elgin	179.1	9.3	17.5	122.4	4.7	39.9	58.5	5.1	4.4	191.1	11.7	1.0	.5	1.3	646.5
Norfolk	153.2	4.6	27.4	117.4	32.2	56.5	65.3	22.8	4.7	186.7	17.1	.8	.5	3.0	692.2
Haldimand	172.7	16.0	78.8	108.6	5.7	64.6	10.7	3.8	.9	256.3	8.4	.6	.4	.4	727.9
Welland	150.5	13.5	27.3	117.5	4.6	23.4	44.1	11.6	6.0	294.3	16.4	.8	.4	1.0	711.4
Group	183.1	10.5	30.0	122.2	9.0	39.4	74.6	8.2	11.6	213.8	13.8	.9	.5	1.4	719.0
Lambton	140.8	33.8	60.3	150.7	.9	31.1	30.7	1.8	1.6	216.6	13.0	1.4	.7	1.2	684.6
Huron	144.9	50.1	50.5	138.7	.6	57.3	3.7	.6	.2	179.4	10.5	2.7	1.1	13.3	653.6
Bruce	134.7	40.0	46.2	134.8	1.0	88.8	1.0	.8	.3	194.2	12.4	1.1	.8	13.6	669.7
Group	140.4	43.2	51.1	139.9	.8	62.7	8.5	.9	.5	192.4	11.7	1.9	.9	10.8	665.7
Grey	57.5	97.3	46.7	147.8	1.1	83.5	.7	.7	.2	210.2	13.8	.7	1.1	16.3	677.6
Simcoe	130.3	86.8	63.2	133.9	5.6	70.9	1.7	.7	.3	168.4	16.0	1.6	1.4	7.4	688.1
Group	90.3	92.6	54.1	141.5	3.1	77.8	1.1	.7	.3	191.4	14.8	1.1	1.3	12.3	682.4
Middlesex	156.6	32.5	30.4	135.4	.9	36.8	22.2	1.1	.7	180.2	12.2	2.4	1.0	3.2	615.6
Oxford	120.0	39.8	40.6	146.9	3.5	39.9	26.9	2.1	.9	188.8	10.6	3.0	1.0	15.0	648.9
Brant	193.6	10.4	92.3	104.6	4.9	49.8	28.7	4.3	4.8	196.0	13.6	2.0	1.3	13.3	719.6
Perth	138.4	51.9	52.8	147.6	.6	60.2	2.0	.4	.2	190.6	11.6	4.0	1.3	14.3	675.9
Wellington	72.9	62.5	80.3	150.0	2.1	85.9	1.3	.4	.1	193.7	14.7	2.0	.7	31.2	697.8
Waterloo	180.2	32.4	65.6	141.3	2.6	56.7	7.0	.5	.2	186.6	13.1	1.9	1.4	22.4	711.9
Dufferin	74.5	126.1	62.8	150.3	5.6	63.9	.4	.5	.1	188.9	18.3	.8	1.0	13.5	706.7
Group	130.8	48.2	57.7	141.3	2.3	55.8	12.9	1.1	.8	188.4	13.0	2.5	1.0	15.9	671.7
Lincoln	156.8	18.8	29.3	118.6	4.1	29.0	42.8	5.6	1.1	277.7	13.7	1.5	.7	1.4	701.1
Wentworth	160.4	15.2	56.4	134.0	4.8	45.2	23.0	3.9	.7	220.6	18.2	2.1	1.0	9.7	695.2
Halton	142.0	23.4	73.6	105.3	3.3	59.4	6.3	1.0	.3	206.3	10.2	2.4	.8	9.4	643.7
Peel	129.2	62.6	137.6	116.0	7.9	54.3	1.6	1.1	.3	167.0	12.7	1.8	1.4	5.2	698.7
York	103.3	70.9	130.4	144.3	5.4	64.3	3.3	.8	.4	179.9	19.4	4.3	1.9	6.9	735.3
Ontario	36.9	153.5	107.7	137.4	10.6	75.9	7.4	1.2	1.3	158.7	12.2	2.5	1.7	33.6	740.6
Durham	12.5	161.8	159.5	118.7	21.1	79.1	7.2	3.2	1.4	164.0	11.8	1.6	1.8	18.4	702.1
Northumberland	32.8	107.4	146.2	92.3	40.5	65.4	12.7	14.7	1.9	175.1	14.0	1.5	.8	9.4	714.7
Prince Edward	14.7	45.0	233.6	77.6	56.3	49.5	37.8	33.8	2.7	174.0	14.3	.7	.2	.6	740.8
Group	80.3	84.0	123.8	119.4	16.8	61.3	12.9	6.3	1.1	184.6	14.4	2.3	1.3	12.0	720.5
Lennox & Add'n	11.2	36.7	214.3	105.8	31.2	43.8	11.7	14.0	.8	215.5	17.4	.5	.3	.9	704.1
Frontenac	11.6	45.7	96.2	128.3	22.9	59.2	8.2	7.6	1.7	301.3	20.7	.8	.7	1.8	706.7
L'ds & Grenville	16.1	36.0	29.2	155.7	22.8	16.3	12.0	14.6	.9	272.3	18.9	.5	.4	.5	596.2
Dundas	13.1	37.5	60.1	220.0	14.0	14.1	11.2	11.0	1.4	261.4	19.8	1.0	.3	.5	665.4
Stormont	8.5	39.6	22.9	221.8	5.7	26.0	11.4	20.8	1.2	275.7	19.6	.4	.3	.9	654.3
Glengarry	6.5	59.0	15.3	221.1	.6	50.7	5.8	8.4	.9	247.2	19.4	.4	.3	.2	635.6
Prescott	.9	69.5	18.0	213.4	3.1	94.0	12.1	15.6	4.8	243.5	21.1	.4	.4	.9	697.7
Russell	3.8	62.9	17.7	248.0	4.5	64.2	6.2	14.6	3.7	246.3	22.5	.8	1.5	3.5	700.2
Carleton	8.2	90.2	28.2	215.8	30.2	53.1	4.5	14.7	1.8	218.1	24.3	2.1	2.1	5.3	698.8
Renfrew	6.2	110.9	4.8	162.1	32.8	91.5	2.1	5.2	2.1	255.9	16.7	.5	.5	2.5	693.8
Lanark	13.6	53.2	8.8	123.2	23.2	41.6	4.9	24.6	.8	211.8	13.7	.6	.5	1.5	522.0
Group	10.4	58.4	47.2	170.0	21.1	47.4	8.1	13.9	1.5	249.0	19.0	.8	.7	1.7	649.2
Victoria	43.5	159.8	123.1	152.5	5.9	68.6	1.9	1.7	.5	161.9	12.7	1.9	1.1	12.8	747.3
Peterborough	50.3	131.4	65.7	133.0	18.0	72.7	1.6	3.3	.8	182.6	12.3	1.3	1.6	4.7	679.3
Haliburton	3.3	53.1	11.4	182.0	11.8	61.0	5.4	11.0	.9	386.2	28.4	.3	.7	13.0	768.3
Hastings	26.5	57.6	132.0	126.9	52.7	55.5	17.8	12.1	.8	205.6	19.4	.7	.4	2.0	710.8
Group	37.1	107.0	107.9	137.8	28.4	64.1	8.4	6.7	.7	192.4	15.9	1.2	1.0	6.2	71
Muskoka	1.2	36.5	12.5	175.1	10.4	58.9	5.1	7.0	1.0	432.3	29.0	.8	1.6	20.3	79
Parry Sound	1.9	78.1	31.4	179.0	20.1	54.3	1.9	6.9	.7	378.3	29.2	.5	1.1	26.6	8
Algoma	11.6	274.3	22.8	131.7	3.9	121.1	2.5	2.2	.2	343.2	25.7	.9	1.0	19.2	9
Group	4.2	112.6	20.1	164.1	11.1	74.9	3.6	5.7	.7	394.1	28.1	.7	1.3	21.6	842.8
THE PROVINCE	92.3	61.5	68.4	140.0	11.7	56.8	17.3	5.9	2.2	205.3	14.9	1.6	.9	9.1	687.9

PASTURE AND ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area of Pasture and
nd Garden in Ontario, in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years
so the rate of Orchard and Garden per 1,000 acres cleared for the years 1885 and 1886, with
average for the five years 1882-6.

s.	Pasture.			Orchard and Garden.			Rate of Orchard and Garden, 1,000 acres cleared.		
	1886.	1885.	1884-6.	1886.	1885.	1882-5.	1886.	1885.	1882-6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
......	64,251	62,457	57,857	5,768	6,015	6,015	31.4	33.0	34.5
......	89,037	89,292	82,476	7,305	7,615	7,664	26.7	27.9	29.1
......	79,679	74,624	77,271	6,696	6,881	7,106	25.6	26.9	28.1
.....	47,308	50,528	47,541	7,470	8,024	8,022	33.4	36.1	36.7
......	43,950	39,206	41,176	4,541	4,528	4,742	22.9	23.1	24.9
....	33,681	32,216	32,321	7,248	6,781	6,773	46.4	43.7	44.0
......	357,906	348,323	338,642	39,028	39,844	40,322	30.1	31.0	32.1
......	95,926	88,689	91,815	5,961	5,596	5,995	23.6	22.9	25.0
......	152,711	140,784	144,924	8,539	8,478	8,453	16.4	16.4	16.9
......	107,344	98,469	100,602	5,446	5,851	5,794	12.9	14.5	14.7
......	355,981	327,942	337,341	19,946	19,925	20,242	16.7	17.1	17.8
......	145,408	138,009	138,887	6,719	7,105	7,319	12.9	13.5	14.1
......	84,680	76,948	80,276	4,378	4,450	4,842	10.0	10.4	11.3
.....	230,088	214,957	219,163	11,097	11,555	12,161	11.6	12.1	12.8
......	201,599	182,945	187,515	10,100	11,000	10,969	20.2	22.1	22.4
......	104,404	103,255	103,979	8,208	8,666	8,708	24.6	26.0	26.4
......	34,683	34,402	34,274	4,488	4,651	4,872	26.7	27.6	29.2
......	92,925	89,555	89,505	4,410	4,626	5,062	12.6	13.2	14.8
......	100,363	93,601	95,214	4,643	4,772	5,104	10.9	11.4	12.4
......	36,393	37,477	36,857	5,221	5,295	5,370	22.5	22.9	23.5
......	37,539	34,960	37,634	1,234	1,583	1,577	6.9	9.2	9.3
......	607,906	576,195	584,978	38,304	40,593	41,662	17.5	18.7	19.5
......	31,583	30,464	30,226	8,059	8,075	7,975	54.0	54.5	54.9
......	47,835	43,905	45,373	9,197	9,324	9,105	45.3	45.1	44.5
......	39,353	39,215	39,056	4,603	4,991	4,895	27.7	29.7	29.5
......	40,323	35,993	36,994	4,452	4,128	4,227	19.3	18.0	18.8
......	70,292	68,306	70,019	8,128	7,744	8,277	20.1	19.1	20.7
......	69,971	68,628	68,845	5,298	5,330	5,462	16.2	16.2	16.8
......	53,979	55,059	54,317	3,897	3,825	4,091	14.4	14.4	15.2
nd ...	72,179	70,475	68,421	6,485	6,683	6,507	21.0	22.0	21,7
d	40,072	41,021	38,970	6,503	6,696	6,350	35.9	37.8	36.5
......	465,587	453,066	452,221	56,622	56,796	56,889	25.3	25.4	25.8
lington	65,471	67,812	65,665	2,448	2,671	2,846	12.2	13.2	14.4
.....	71,217	74,306	69,140	2,170	1,966	2,358	10.9	9.5	11.9
ville ..	174,549	168,109	165,630	3,121	3,062	3,443	7.8	7.8	8.8
......	47,695	43,824	44,493	1,170	1,262	1,259	8.7	9.4	9.9
.....	42,724	39,609	40,536	930	920	1,099	8.3	8.2	10.0
......	48,086	46,675	47,643	470	525	663	3.5	3.8	5.0
......	46,093	42,499	42,073	220	166	267	1.8	1.4	2.0
......	23,477	22,793	22,926	121	164	167	1.6	2.2	2.4
......	90,008	82,294	86,536	431	470	670	1.7	1.8	2.6
......	72,794	69,711	68,309	283	842	761	1.2	3.6	3.3
......	108,900	107,631	107,256	1,011	1,097	1,193	3.6	3.9	4.4
......	791,014	765,263	760,207	12,375	13,145	14,726	5.7	6.1	7.0
......	47,718	49,735	48,465	1,729	1,818	2,029	7.4	7.8	8.9
......	52,550	55,785	51,604	1,861	1,969	2,032	8.8	9.0	9.9
......	7,060	5,494	5,859	176	37	109	7.0	1.5	4.4
......	93,640	97,240	95,505	4,869	5,014	5,727	15.3	16.0	18.1
......	200,968	208,254	201,433	8,635	8,838	9,897	11.0	11.2	12.8
......	9,187	9,344	8,996	393	349	344	7.8	7.0	7.8
......	3,064	3,869	3,755	....	56	40	......	2.1	1.7
......	4,620	3,986	4,099	216	165	120	6.9	6.0	4.6
......	16,871	17,199	16,850	609	570	504	5.9	5.5	5.4
s.....	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,910,835	186,616	191,266	196,403	17.1	17.6	18.4

he area of pasture is computed from farmers' schedules, while the area of orchard and garden
the assessors' rolls.

RURAL AREA.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the Rural Area of Ontario, as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1886.

COUNTIES.	RURAL AREAS.						
	Areas of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.	Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.				
Essex	410,057	20,392	430,449	183,928	227,271	19,250	42.7
Kent	537,281	30,728	568,009	273,622	255,795	38,592	48.2
Elgin	434,787	4,349	439,136	261,904	160,418	16,814	59.6
Norfolk	388,932	9,530	398,462	223,485	151,093	23,884	56.1
Haldimand	280,823	114	280,937	197,922	72,285	10,730	70.5
Welland	220,175	7,889	228,064	156,051	57,614	14,399	68.4
Totals	2,272,055	73,002	2,345,057	1,296,912	924,476	123,669	55.3
Lambton	612,856	46,542	659,398	252,130	390,574	16,694	38.2
Huron	781,208	17,320	798,528	522,029	186,812	89,687	65.4
Bruce	767,987	49,537	817,524	422,310	316,743	78,471	51.7
Totals	2,162,051	113,399	2,275,450	1,196,469	894,129	184,852	52.6
Grey	1,019,687	43,584	1,063,271	521,543	397,099	144,629	49.1
Simcoe	880,991	70,577	951,568	439,166	457,685	54,717	46.2
Totals	1,900,678	114,161	2,014,839	960,709	854.784	199,346	47.7
Middlesex	749,676	9,128	758,804	501,113	236,355	21,336	66.0
Oxford	470,709	1,300	472,009	334,243	109,256	28,510	70.8
Brant	213,297	2,409	215,706	168,045	27,780	19,881	77.9
Perth	515,095	2,730	517,825	350,260	127,248	40.317	67.6
Wellington	619,780	7,592	627,372	427,635	99,403	100,334	68.2
Waterloo	304,607	2,105	306,712	231,950	58,232	16,530	75.6
Dufferin	333,479	21,890	355,369	177,591	97,092	80,686	50.0
Totals	3,206,643	47,154	3,253,797	2,190,837	755,366	307,594	67.3
Lincoln	188,403	2,175	190,578	149,246	36,279	5,053	78.3
Wentworth	271,146	925	272,071	202,983	47,822	21,266	74.6
Halton	221,690	1,150	222,840	165,964	45,185	11,691	74.5
Peel	288,075	262	288,337	230,808	45,614	11,915	80.0
York	529,097	10,300	539,397	403,668	92,255	43,474	74.8
Ontario	478,963	21,685	500,648	327,754	105,132	67,762	65.5
Durham	367,483	2,972	370,455	270,619	70,374	29,462	73.0
Northumberland	426,840	5,671	432,511	308,956	98,700	24,855	71.4
Prince Edward	230,001	2,749	232,750	181,019	44,934	6,797	77.8
Totals	3,001,698	47,889	3,049,587	2,241,017	586,295	222,275	73.5
Lennox and Addington	384,989	12,111	397,100	200,094	103,557	93,449	50.4
Frontenac	608,605	58,358	666,963	198,631	364,045	104,287	29.8
Leeds and Grenville	732,199	6,243	738,442	402,626	220,741	115,075	54.5
Dundas	234,852	2,568	237,420	134,351	71,654	31,415	56.6
Stormont	240,217	7,869	248,086	112,006	125,180	10,900	45.1
Glengarry	288,570	390	288,960	135,818	127,086	26,056	47.0
Prescott	269,532	13,947	283,479	124,545	121,553	37,381	43.9
Russell	226,686	23,641	250,327	74,244	173,302	2,781	29.7
Carleton	548,261	15,268	563,529	260,708	168,992	133,829	46.3
Renfrew	822,872	38,315	861,187	239,914	559,941	61,332	27.9
Lanark	611,049	49,358	660,407	279,999	251,101	129,307	42.4
Totals	4,967,832	228,068	5,195,900	2,162,936	2,287,152	745,812	41.6
Victoria	530,879	32,780	563,659	232,455	222,193	109,011	41.2
Peterborough	492,658	37,021	529,679	211,556	253,175	64,948	39.9
Haliburton	534,331	25,673	560,004	25,230	504,058	30,716	4.5
Hastings	869,736	73,434	943,170	317,321	566,092	59,757	33.6
Totals	2,427,604	168,908	2,596,512	786,562	1,545,518	264,432	
Muskoka	454,197	55,338	509,535	50,507	389,305	69,723	
Parry Sound	234,861	12,945	247,806	21,433	219,562	6,811	
Algoma	233,933	36,379	270,312	31,089	220,099	19,124	
Totals	922,991	104,662	1,027,653	103,029	828,966	95,658	
THE PROVINCE 1886	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	10,938,471	8,676,686	2,143,638	
THE PROVINCE 1885	20,671,554	1,103,745	21,775,299	10,856,283	8,883,004	2,036,012	

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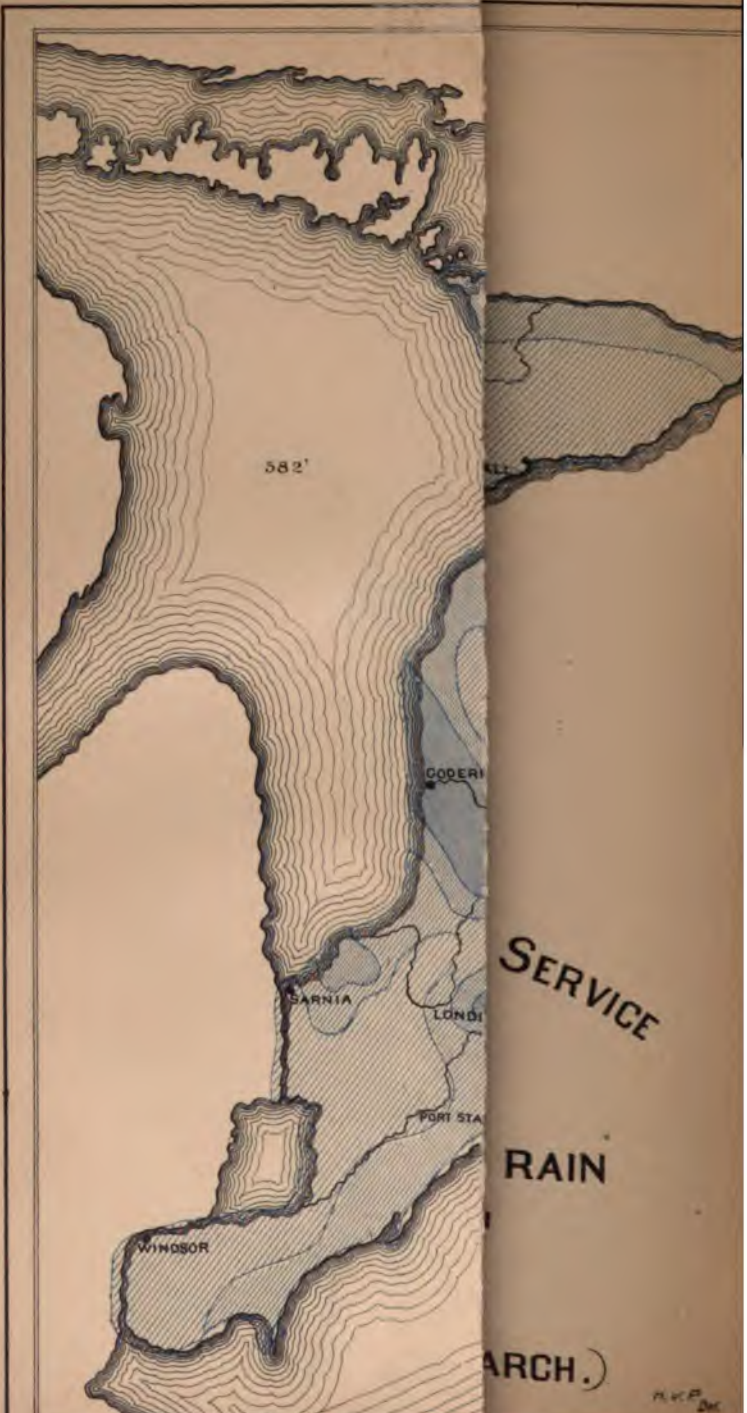

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock of all kinds passed very well through the winter of 1885–86, and emerged in the spring in excellent condition. Fodder was abundant in almost every part of the province, last spring presenting a marked contrast in that respect with the spring of 1885. Here and there, from local causes, such as drouth, grasshoppers, and failure to secure hay in good condition, fodder was a little scarce, but the exceptions were scarcely worth noticing. Hay sold at moderate rates all through the winter and spring, prices ranging from $6 to $10 per ton in different localities, and in only a few places going beyond the latter price. From some districts, indeed,—chiefly along Lake Erie,—supplies were sent to American markets. Coarse grains were equally abundant and cheap, most farmers feeding a much greater quantity than usual to their stock.

Owing to this abundance of feed and the shortness of the winter, animals of all kinds were in exceptionally good condition at the commencement of last season. The early part of the season was also very favorable to the starting of pastures, except in a few localities where late frosts, followed by cool, dry weather instead of warm spring rains, almost ruined the grasses. In general, vegetation last spring was unusually rapid and luxuriant, and live stock fared well accordingly. It was fortunate that these conditions were present in the spring, as in a large portion of the province stock, and more especially cattle, needed all their gathered store of strength and flesh to carry them through the later summer. In almost all the western counties, and in some of the northern and eastern ones, the drouth played havoc with the pastures, which, by the middle of August, were looking discouragingly brown and bare. Happily, live stock were in condition to withstand this time of adversity, and though they came through it in most cases reduced in flesh, their health and strength were noticeably unimpaired. They were thus in a good position to improve rapidly when the rains of the latter part of August gave the pastures a fresh start, and were kept in good condition till the end of the season. Pastures were also green to a later date than usual. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the pastures were very good throughout the summer, rain having visited this district frequently. Portions of the counties bordering on the lakes were likewise favored, but not to so great an extent.

When the August returns were sent in to the Bureau the drouth was at its height, and its effect on live stock in most of the counties was severely felt, though there were no disastrous results. In the Lake Erie counties, where the drouth was extremely severe, cattle became very thin in flesh and milch cows declined so rapidly in their yield that there was a noticeable shrinkage in dairy products. In the Lake Huron counties the pastures were, on the whole, somewhat better preserved, but here, too, there was a very large percentage of the fields left bare and brown, and stock—especially milch cows—

fared badly in consequence. In some portions of all three counties the pastures were reported as good and dairy produce abundant, but these exceptions were few. From the Georgian Bay and West Midland counties came the same story of dried-up pastures, fairly good-looking horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, and a general shrinkage in the butter and cheese product; yet in almost every locality this visitation found live stock well fortified to meet what would otherwise have meant something very like disaster to many farmers. Indeed it should be a long time before the farmers of western Ontario forget that it was the liberal feeding of the winter of 1885–6 that carried their live stock safely over the terrible drouth of the summer. From the Lake Ontario counties slightly better reports were received, especially from Northumberland, where stock thrived very fairly. In the East Midland counties and northern districts the season was, on the whole, favorable. Algoma was an exception, as the drouth there was severe, and some damage also was caused by grasshoppers. Moving eastward to the River counties, the aspect was entirely changed. There the rains were copious throughout the summer and the pastures remained in good condition. In a few localities sheep suffered somewhat from continued rains on pasture that was in ordinary seasons inclined to be soft and watery. The St. Lawrence counties have long been noted for the quantity and quality of their dairy product, and last season enabled them to better their record, though prices were discouraging through the early summer.

Horses, sheep and pigs came through the time of drouth much better than cattle, for, as is well known, the shorter grass is more suited to their wants. With their good start in spring, and with continued health and strength, they were generally able to hold their own through even the driest part of the season.

The November reports indicated a great improvement in the situation over August, and represented the condition of live stock throughout the Province as very encouraging. Cattle, sheep and hogs were, as a rule, in high condition for commencing the winter, and about the only danger was that farmers would be induced by the prevalence of low prices to keep over more of their stock than they had proper feed for. The abundance of fattening supplies (coarse grain and roots) and the comparative scarcity of wintering material (hay and straw) indicated, as the best course, the rapid fattening of stock and their prompt sale, rather than holding over the winter on the chance of higher prices in the spring. In almost every part of the Province the pastures were revived by plentiful rains late in August and throughout September, giving live stock of all kinds a splendid opportunity to "pick up" after the unfavorable summer. As a consequence of this, cattle fattened rapidly, and many were sold to dealers "off the grass." The low prices current were not encouraging, however, and in most of the counties cattle were held for stall feeding, while sheep were more generally marketed in the fall. The fall was extremely favorable for dairying purposes, and prices for cheese and butter improved very much over those of summer, the cheese market especially becoming strong and active. The year appears to have been a good one for sheep, especially in the west, where pastures became too short for other stock, but the low price of wool has had the effect of seriously checking sheep breeding in many localities.

There was generally a very encouraging immunity from disease throughout the year. In Essex there were visitations of hog cholera, but the disease was promptly stamped out. In a few of the surrounding counties cases were reported in spring, but all traces disappeared before the season was well opened. Horses were afflicted in some localities with glanders in the spring, but the disease was not wide-spread. Two townships in Renfrew suffered most from its effects. Epizootic was epidemic in some of the western counties in the spring, but not with serious results. Cattle and sheep seem to have been practically free from disease throughout the season.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.—The statistics of live stock, like those of crops, are compiled from returns made by the farmers of the Province on the June schedules. Horses are given under three classes—working horses, breeding mares and unbroken

s. The following table shows the number of each class by county groups for 1886, lso the totals for each of the five years 1882–6 :

Districts.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Lake Erie	40,888	14,261	22,800	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924	67,111
Lake Huron	29,327	12,160	18,392	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424	50,126
Georgian Bay......	24,616	9,232	12,980	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877	42,479
West Midland	59,683	21,628	30,143	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614	101,913
Lake Ontario......	66,553	23,598	36,053	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945	109,265
St. Law. & Ottawa.	56,034	19,036	30,158	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868	93,028
East Midland......	21,438	6,191	10,437	38,066	39,048	*37,412	39,763	37,003
Northern Districts..	2,143	894	1,004	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718	2,679
The Province 1886....	300,682	107,000	161,967	569,649	....	....	....	....
1885....	311,587	95,963	151,259	....	558,809	....	....	....
1884....	303,474	93,910	138,569	....	....	535,953	....	....
1883....	349,552	87,380	123,201	....	....	....	560,133	....
1882....	336,932	70,596	96,076	....	....	....	....	503,604

he first and second years the schedule did not call for a separation of breeding mares working horses in sufficiently explicit terms, and in many of the returns (as stated st year's report) it is almost certain that breeding mares were entered under both s; the number of working horses in 1882 and 1883 must therefore be taken subject to allowance. The number of breeding mares and unbroken horses, however, indicate ady increase each year.

The numbers of horned cattle are presented in the following table by groups of ties, (1) in their several classes for 1886, and (2) in totals for each of the five years -6 :

istricts.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Erie	1,894	84,373	48,354	104,562	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059	187,215
Huron ..	1,312	73,276	61,741	114,302	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347	190,908
gian Bay.	2,572	54,566	43,016	78,142	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261	140,062
Midland	1,104	151,795	104,003	191,027	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749	364,304
Ontario..	1,513	122,170	65,012	138,056	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213	250,841
aw. & Ott.	1,290	195,823	66,358	148,705	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582	323,390
Midland.	2,607	57,251	25,073	53,060	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454	115,382
Districts.	2,122	7,643	4,522	10,929	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948	14,210
he o- ce. 1886	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	2,018,173	....	....	....	....
1885	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	....	1,976,480	....	....	....
1884	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	....	....	1,925,670	....	....
1883	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	....	....	....	1,828,613	....
1882	14,566	669,629	272,208	629,909	....	....	....	....	1,586,312

large increase which the figures show between 1882 and 1883 is doubtless more rent than real, the low number of the former year being due to a generally prevailing fear that the enumeration was in some way associated with a design to levy taxes. Since 1883 a fair rate of increase has been maintained, being ten per cent. in the three years, 1883-6. The total increase of that period has been 189,560, of which 97,057 belong to the first year, 50,810 to the second and 41,693 to the third. The number of milch cows, which rose from 690,437 in 1883 to 750,005 in 1885, fell to 746,897 last year. This decrease was probably owing to the depressed state of the dairy industry in the previous season; but the increase of 44,223 in the number of store cattle is not so easily accounted for, except upon the supposition that farmers adopted for the nonce the Malthusian theory in the management of their herds, and transferred a proportion of dairy cows to the class of store cattle! As indicating the chief object for which cattle are bred by farmers in the various districts of the Province, it appears from the statistics that in the Lake Erie counties 35 per cent. of the whole are milch cows and 20 per cent. store cattle; in the Lake Huron counties, 29 per cent. and 24 per cent.; in the Georgian Bay counties, 30 per cent. and 24 per cent.; in the West Midland counties, 34 per cent. and 23 per cent.; in the Lake Ontario counties, 38 per cent. and 20 per cent.; in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, 47 per cent. and 16 per cent., and in the East Midland counties, 41 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively. From this statement it is obvious that in the eastern half of the Province dairy production largely exceeds meat production, while in the western half the two interests are more nearly balanced—the proportion in the former being as 43 to 19, and in the latter as 33 to 23. The number of store cattle has increased rapidly, having risen from 272,208 in 1882 to 418,079 in 1886. Between 1884 and 1885, however, there was a decrease of upwards of 10,000, in sympathy, no doubt with the drop in prices, and the increase noticeable in the last year has been referred to in connection with the falling off in the number of milch cows. The day of the working ox is apparently well nigh over.

The statistics of sheep are presented in the following table, classified as coarse-woolled and fine woolled, by county groups for 1886, and giving the totals of both classes for the five years 1882-6:

Districts.	Coarse-woolled.		Fine-woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Lake Erie..	75,357	50,206	26,196	19,479	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,382	208,071
Lake Huron	97,295	64,088	17,428	12,965	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489	236,883
Georgian B.	96,244	57,565	21,391	14,205	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,890	188,470
W. Midland.	142,239	92,979	38,472	26,459	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,839	415,062
Lake Ont...	121,845	71,503	41,553	28,670	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004	313,077
St. L. & O..	192,375	104,176	47,064	26,236	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017	422,973
E. Midland.	56,657	30,875	11,171	6,961	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432	121,465
N. Districts.	8,640	5,578	3,096	1,981	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731	9,302
The Province. 1886	790,652	476,970	206,371	136,956	1,610,949	....	....	....	....
1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,643	....	1,755,605	....	....	....
1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	....	....	1,890,733	....	....
1883	1,043,080	580,095	150,281	95,328	....	....	....	1,868,784	....
1882	933,143	676,362	178,299	127,499	....	....	....	....	1,915,303

The totals are decreasing from year to year by rapid strides, but the decrease is confined to the coarse-woolled breeds. Last year there were 189,092 less of the latter than in 1885; but as in the same period the fine-woolled breeds increased by 44,436, the actual total decrease was only 144,656. From 1883 to 1886 the coarse-woolled sheep fell off by 355,553, whereas the fine-woolled added 97,718 to their number. The low prices of meat and wool products are no doubt the prevailing cause. For the five years 1876-80 the average annual export of wool from the Dominion was 2,892,475 pounds, the declared value of which was $790,542, or 27⅓ cts. per pound; whereas for the five years 1882-6 the annual average export has been only 1,248,803 pounds and the declared value $270,072, or 21⅔ cts. per pound. The wool clip of the past two years and the average clip of the five years' period are given in the following table:

Districts.	Coarse.		Fine.		Total Clip.		
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1882-6.
Lake Erie	447,481	516,856	130,126	118,593	577,607	635,449	658,122
Lake Huron	568,373	658,017	94,541	86,048	662,914	744,065	761,708
Georgian Bay	550,847	669,767	108,017	80,300	658,864	750,067	674,644
West Midland	840,963	1,023,306	209,930	174,821	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,253,737
Lake Ontario	760,846	861,036	227,609	183,490	988,455	1,044,526	1,063,351
St. Law. & Ottawa	958,560	1,023,567	228,122	201,199	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,237,197
East Midland	304,188	350,279	52,295	68,335	356,483	418,614	393,816
Northern Districts	49,665	59,147	16,304	12,105	65,969	71,252	57,676
The Province 1886	4,480,923	....	1,066,944	....	5,547,867	....	....
The Province 1885	....	5,161,975	....	924,891	....	6,086,866	....
The Province 1882-6	5,182,456	....	917,795	....	....	....	6,100,251

The total decrease in one year is over half a million pounds, which is mainly, but not wholly, due to the reduced flocks. The average weight of wool per fleece, as appears by the following table, was slightly less in 1886 than in 1885:

Districts.	Coarse Wool			Fine Wool.		
	1886.	1885.	1882-6.	1886.	1885.	1882-6.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Lake Erie	5.75	5.77	5.62	4.89	4.91	4.91
Lake Huron	5.70	5.74	5.68	5.20	5.34	5.33
Georgian Bay	5.56	5.69	5.48	4.97	5.16	5.16
West Midland	5.76	5.78	5.71	5.33	5.24	5.29
Lake Ontario	6.04	6.12	5.97	5.29	5.43	5.33
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	4.87	4.90	4.77	4.73	4.93	4.82
East Midland	5.23	5.29	5.18	4.62	4.90	4.83
Northern Districts	5.59	5.62	5.64	5.06	5.10	5.16
The Province	5.52	5.58	5.46	5.04	5.14	5.08

As compared with the average of five years, last year is slightly higher in coarse wool and slightly lower in fine wool, but in both classes the average clip is lighter than in 1885. This lighter weight runs uniformly throughout all the groups of counties in coarse wool, and the only exception for fine wool is in the West Midland group. It is in these counties also that the highest average clip of fine wool is found in 1886. The Lake Ontario counties, however, make the highest average for the period of years, being a quarter of a pound in excess of the average for the province. These counties also take the lead in coarse wool, their average weight of fleece being half a pound more than the average for the province for the five years.

The number of hogs are given in the following table by groups of counties, and for the whole province:

Districts.	Hogs.		Totals.				
	Over one year.	Under one year.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Lake Erie............	39,533	143,825	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120	156,752
Lake Huron	16,089	53,853	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824	74,041
Georgian Bay	18,864	57,329	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832	78,054
West Midland........	34,257	131,745	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050	170,213
Lake Ontario.........	35,167	134,847	170,014	163,933	181,518	172,738	169,161
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	46,691	90,572	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455	135,226
East Midland	15,179	35,148	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236	61,027
Northern Districts....	1,707	5,319	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472	5,752
The Province.. 1886..	207,487	652,638	860,125	....	....	....	....
1885..	225,512	596,750	....	822,262	....	....	....
1884..	257,711	658,447	....	....	916,158	....	....
1883..	245,996	660,731	....	....	....	906,727	....
1882..	252,415	597,811	....	....	....	....	850,226

There is little change to note in the numbers of successive years, unless it be that of the changed proportion of hogs over and under one year respectively—an indication, possibly, of a growing taste for meat of the younger animals.

The statistics of poultry are scarcely second in importance to those of any other line of stock of the farm, for, as a source of revenue, it may be questioned if any other class can show equally good results relatively to the cost of maintenance. The numbers for successive years are presented in the following table:

Districts.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Total Poultry.				
				1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Lake Erie..........	86,803	56,306	864,856	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	800,799	734,174
Lake Huron	34,390	52,988	652,679	740,057	655,455	671,133	616,699	534,357
Georgian Bay......	36,805	56,154	486,720	579,679	524,427	525,544	475,973	439,944
West Midland......	85,299	90,683	1,201,107	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	1,156,975	1,073,812
Lake Ontario	109,830	100,576	1,161,291	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	1,132,072	1,098,701
St. Law. & Ottawa.	141,285	94,101	1,158,615	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	1,193,355	1,046,869
East Midland......	24,051	39,131	370,608	433,790	390,272	413,263	412,496	385,211
Northern Districts..	4,251	3,817	56,569	64,637	57,246	69,438	58,975	39,052
The Province. 1886	522,714	493,756	5,952,445	6,968,915	....	....	....	....
1885	428,233	476,942	5,431,630	....	6,336,805	....	....	....
1884	445,532	540,130	5,251,944	....	....	6,237,606	....	....
1883	355,635	491,093	5,000,616	....	... ..	....	5,847,344	....
1882	310,058	533,357	4,508,705	....	....	....	....	5,352,120

The number of turkeys has increased in the five years by 70 per cent., and only in one year of the period is a decrease apparent; the number of geese remains nearly stationery but the number of other fowls has increased at the rate of 360,000 a year.

The following table exhibits the number of each of the classes of live stock on every thousand acres of cleared land in the province :

Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.
Lake Erie	60.1	184.4	132.0	141.4	777.2
Lake Huron	50.0	209.5	160.3	58.5	618.5
Georgian Bay	48.7	185.6	197.2	79.3	603.4
West Midland	50.9	204.5	137.0	75.8	628.6
Lake Ontario	56.3	145.8	117.6	75.9	612.1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	48.7	190.6	171.0	63.5	644.5
East Midland	48.4	175.4	134.3	64.0	551.5
Northern Districts	39.2	244.7	187.3	68.2	627.4
The Province... 1886	52.1	184.5	147.3	78.6	637.1
The Province... 1885	51.5	182.1	161.7	75.7	583.7
The Province... 1882-6	51.2	175.3	169.8	81.8	577.4

An increase appears under all heads excepting sheep, comparing 1886 and 1885 ; and excepting sheep and hogs, comparing 1886 with the average of five years. The Lake Erie counties lead in horses, hogs and poultry ; the Lake Huron counties in cattle, and the Georgian Bay counties in sheep. The northern districts, which appear to lead in the number of cattle, can hardly be reckoned in this comparison, as cattle in those districts find their principal feeding ground in the forest.

THE POPULAR BREEDS.—The answers to the question,—" What breeds or grades of milch cows are in greatest favor or give the best results ?" have been given in such a manner as to indicate that many of the correspondents did not take the question as referring to usefulness in the dairy, but for the purposes of the writer, whether for beef, butter, cheese or milk production. Occasionally an answer will read " Jersey for butter, Ayrshire for cheese, Short-horn for beef," while another will say " The Short-horn grade is the most useful for beef and milk combined." With these facts in view it may be said that a large majority of correspondents show a preference for the Short-horn grade, and this is especially true of the farmers of western Ontario, where beef production occupies so much of the attention of the farmers. Another reason why Short-horns and their grades are so much in favor with western Ontario farmers is, that for many years they were almost the only improved cattle known in Canada, and the preference for them in many cases means that the correspondent knows them to be superior to the Canadian or scrub cattle with which he had to do when he commenced farming in this country. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, as well as the more easterly of the East Midland group, farmers were slower to avail themselves of the services of improved bulls for their herds, and by the time they had become alive to the necessity of improving their cattle it was as easy for them to procure the services of a Jersey, Ayrshire or Holstein bull as those of a Short-horn. They paid more attention to dairying than to beef production, and therefore many of them gave one or other of the milking breeds the preference. In this way eastern Ontario farmers, as a rule, show a preference for the dairy breeds, though some stand up stoutly for the milking strains of Short-horns and their grades. As yet it is too early to secure a very intelligent judgment on the relative merits of the improved breeds through these reports, though nearly all tend to show that the average Canadian farmer finds any one of the improved breeds with which he happens to become acquainted so superior to the Canadian " scrub " that he is very apt to be satisfied with it and content to look for nothing better. It is a notable fact that no correspondent mentions any one of the improved breeds as having been tried and rejected by himself or his neighbors. In view of the fact that the Holsteins have been so recently introduced into Canada, it appears that they have found unusual favor among the farmers of eastern Ontario. Herefords are not mentioned, Polled cattle by only two or three correspondents in one locality, and Devons by very few. Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins and Short-horns are invariably favored by correspondents who make any mention of them.

In some cases correspondents report the fat cattle as merely native animals, "too light for export." This would seem to show that the export trade is being supplied with improved grades and that exporters will waste no more space on shipboard with ordinary rough native or scrub stock. This shows that farmers are generally waking up to their own interests in the matter of stock improvement, and that many of them at least are making strenuous efforts to meet the wants of the export trade. It may be remarked here, however, that after all that has been said in favor of the "general purpose cow" these reports would indicate that she exists rather in theory than in practice. Canadian farmers may believe in her as in any abstraction that looked plausible enough in theory, but in perusing these reports it is always found that dairying and beef production do not progress on the same farm, nor generally in the same locality. The correspondent who has much to say about fat stock generally adds that there is little or nothing done in butter and cheese production in his locality; while on the other hand the report which tells of the flourishing condition of cheese-factories and creameries assures us that fat stock raising is neglected, farmers preferring to realize on the sale of milk and cream to the factories. If, then, the farmers of one section turn their cattle into beef, and those of another into butter and cheese, exclusively, it is not easy to understand just when, where and how the mission of the much-admired general purpose cow is to be accomplished. It is not impossible that in the near future Ontario farmers may be found breeding for definite purpose, as do any of those stockmen who make a specialty of a certain breed.

There were imported during the past year, for breeding purposes, 30 Short-horn, 162 Polled Angus, 54 Galloway, 61 Jersey, 19 Sussex, 14 Holstein, and 38 Red Polled cattle; but owing to the outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the quarantine at Point Levis the whole of the Galloways, 11 of the Polled Angus and 3 of other breeds were slaughtered. The imports of sheep embraced 87 Shropshires, 7 Leicesters, 22 Oxfords, 14 Coltswolds, 61 Southdowns and 11 Hampshires.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Live stock generally look well. Working horses are in fine condition and brood mares and young horses are doing very well. Cattle are well shed of their winter coats and are doing finely owing to the abundance of grass and the fine weather. Pigs have not been highly fed owing to fear of plague, and consequently are not in excellent order. The plague has done great damage in adjoining townships, but our own township has suffered little, except in an indirect way, of materially lessening the number kept. There is a superabundance of fodder of all kinds except corn stalks.

Thomas Scane, Howard, Kent: Horses and sheep are in good condition; cattle and hogs fair. An epizootic disease has appeared amongst horses in some places, but is not serious.

Thomas F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: All live stock look well. There has been no disease amongst them, and there was plenty of fodder through the winter, while the grass is nearly a month earlier than in recent seasons.

George Russell, Yarmouth, Elgin: Live stock in good condition. A few cases of distemper among horses; several fatal. Any quantity of fodder.

James McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: Live stock are generally in a healthy condition; stock cattle are thin, but getting to pasture so early will do fairly well. There is plenty of fodder of all kinds.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Horses are not in as good condition as in former years; distempter or epizootic has kept them back. Some cows have died of milk fever. Lambs are in large supply and live stock, excepting horses, are in good condition.

Peter Metler, Pelham, Welland: Horses are in good condition; cattle, sheep and swine poor; fodder is rather scarce.

Charles Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: The condition of live stock is good. There is no disease and no scarcity of fodder.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: Plenty of hay is left yet. It has only been worth from $6 to $8 on the market in Sarnia all winter.

Henry Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton: Horses are in good condition, and cattle very good. There is a kind of disease amongst pigs. They swell up under the chops, and have great difficulty in breathing, but it does not seem to affect their appetite much, although they decrease in weight a good deal.

John Scott, Howick, Huron: The winter being mild stock seemed to thrive, and as nearly all stock is well housed throughout this township, we have turned out the best wintered lot I have seen since I came to this township twenty-three years ago.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: Cattle are healthy, but in some instances young animals are lean. No disease has prevailed to any extent. Among horses there was a little inflammation of the lungs, caused by a cold or a sort of epizootic.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Pigs have been decreasing in numbers the last year or two; they are scarcer than usual this year.

Lewis Lamb, Greenock, Bruce: In general cattle are poor, but horses and sheep are in fair condition.

M. J. Norris, Eastnor, Bruce: Live stock are in very fair eondition. There was no scarcity of fodder though the winter.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: All kinds of live stock have stood the winter well, and look better this season than at any time in former years. There is no disease of any kind.

John Pepper, Bentinck, Grey: All kinds of live stock are in good condition. A mild form of pink-eye has affected horses in this locality. There has been plenty of fodder.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: A few horses are very sick with distemper, but there are no deaths. Cattle are a little thin, but are doing well. Ewes are also thin in flesh in this neighbourhood, but there is a good supply of lambs. Spring pigs are very scarce. Hay has been selling at $10 per ton.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: Stock have come through the winter in pretty good condition, though some are rather thin. There has been no disease among cattle or hogs, but a great many horses have had distemper. Hay and straw were scarce, and had to be got in the early part of winter, but with careful feeding and the fine early spring, stock have come out much better than was expected.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Live stock are in pretty good condition; horses good. Cattle thin, but strong, sheep and hogs have come through well. No disease has prevailed. There has been plenty of fodder but it is pretty well ate up.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Live stock is in fair order; horses good; cattle thin but lively; they got grass early. Sheep are in good order. No disease. Plenty of straw; hay scarce; in a good many points it was $14 per ton, and is now $10.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: All kinds of live stock are in a good average condition. In my experience of farming for the last thirty years in Canada, and thirty in England, I am of opinion that this is the healthiest country in the world for live stock.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Live stock good; no lack of fodder. A few cases of hog cholera were reported in the township; but it was confined to a few farms, and at present I think it has altogether disappeared.

J. Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: The condition of live stock is pretty fair; but not so good as I have known it to be; some horses look thin; I see a good many cows thin; sheep on the road-sides do not look well; pigs are pretty good.

S. C. Tuttle, East Oxford, Oxford: Live stock of all kinds are in a very fair condition. Some horses have died from the effects of distemper, and quite a number from inflammation.

Alexander McFarlane, Norwich, Oxford: Live stock are better than last year. No diseases. Plenty of fodder.

William Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: Stock of every description is in good condition. There has been plenty of fodder; no disease.

Joseph Sifton, North Oxford, Oxford: The live stock all wintered well, and are now in good condition. Hog cholera attacked some animals and killed off a few; there is, however, no trace of it left now. Every farmer I know off had more than sufficient fodder.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Store cattle are rather thin; horses are looking well; sheep appear healthy but are rather poor; the lamb crop is good; pigs are healthy now, none have died since middle of the winter. Pigs had the cholera in this vicinity for several months last fall and winter; but it seems to be entirely gone now. Fodder was scarce, except turnips, of which there was a large surplus; hay was rather scarce, and there was not too much straw.

W. J. McLagan, Logan, Perth,: Live stock are rather thin owing to straw not being very good. There has been a very bad cold like distemper among horses. Sufficient fodder.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth: Horses are in good order; but cattle are not so good, they miss the turnips owing to the failure last year; sheep wintered very well, and pigs are healthy. There was plenty of fodder throughout the winter.

John Booth, Maryborough, Wellington: All kind of stock are in good condition; no disease has prevailed, and there has been plenty of fodder.

J. H. Broadfoot, Nichol, Wellington: Live stock are very good, and there has been sufficient fodder. A few cases of pink-eye have occurred.

Richard Blain, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have all come through the winter very well. There has been a full supply of fodder. Hay at present plentiful at $8 to $10 per ton.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Cattle in general are poor; other stock is fair. There has been no disease worthy of notice. Straw and hay have been plentiful.

Matthew G. Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: Live stock appear to be in fairly good condition. Horses look excellent as usual. The majority of cattle look thin, though strong and hearty. Sheep and pigs look well. There is a very material falling off in the number of sheep compared with previous years. With a few exceptions there was plenty of fodder, hay being about $8 to $10 per ton, and plentiful in some localities.

Isaac A. Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Live stock may be considered good. A sort of distemper has prevailed among horses, but no fatal cases to my knowledge. The distemper appeared in the latter part of the winter and lasted for about three months. A considerable amount of hay was pressed and shipped from this township during the winter and spring.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: There are fewer sheep every year in this neighbourhood—one flock where five years ago there were two.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Horses are in first-class condition, and cattle, sheep and pigs, fair. No disease. Hay and straw are almost used up, but there is plenty of oats and other coarse grain.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: There were a few isolated cases where pigs died with a disease where the symptoms appeared to be like the hog-cholera. Fodder of all kinds has been plentiful.

W. S. Buist, Albion, Peel: Horses look well, although some have been sick with influenza or colds resembling distemper. Cattle, sheep and hogs are in good condition in general. There has been plenty of feed.

D. James, Markham, York: A good many horses are sick. The spring weather opening so very warm, many were overworked, and a few died; many are diseased. Cattle and pigs are in good and sheep are in medium condition. There has been plenty of feed.

James McCullough, jr., Uxbridge, Ontario: Among farmers who keep their stock stabled and are good feeders, stock looks well. A good many of the farmers have sold their fat cattle, and some are just now being delivered at the railway station. Horses are in a good fair condition, but there is influenza in a few places. Sheep and pigs are about an average. There has been abundance of fodder.

S. Beall, Whitby, Ontario: Live stock generally are in good condition. There has been considerable distemper among horses this spring—some very malignant cases, a number of horses having died after a very few days' illness. Fodder does not appear scarce.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Live stock a little thin, but healthy looking; a great deal of distemper has been recently amongst the horses and has left them a little weakened; doing very well. Stock cattle are fair; sheep, fair; pigs, very well. There has been quite enough of fodder at fairly remunerative prices.

R. J. Rutherford, Haldimand, Northumberland: Live stock looking rather thin at present, especially cattle and sheep, owing to lack of clover hay, very little of which was grown last year. There is an abundance of timothy hay and other fodder. Horses and pigs are generally in good condition.

Jas. Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: Stock are generally thin; a great many have died. Horses were affected with distemper in winter; not many died here. A great many cows died in calving. Fodder has been sufficient.

Wm. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Live stock are fair; epizootic has affected some horses. The winter seems to have been severe on cattle where they were not sheltered and properly cared for, and many are looking quite thin. Sheep and pigs generally are good; hay is plentiful and cheap.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Live stock not so good as in other years. Oats being scarce, horses are poor; quite a number of cattle died after calving; sheep are looking well; spring pigs are scarce. There has been plenty of hay and straw, but very little of oats, and that of poor quality.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, Lennox: Horses are as a rule in fine condition; cattle not so good generally. There has been a disease of some kind, mostly confined to calves and young stock; they would lose the use of their limbs and die quickly. Some thought the cause was the midge in the clover hay they were fed with. Sheep and pigs have wintered well and healthy.

J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh, Lennox: All kinds of stock came through the winter in good condition; no disease and plenty of fodder.

Thomas Andrew, Kennebec, Frontenac: Live stock, good; all wintered well, with no disease and plenty of fodder. The price of hay is $8 to $10 per ton: last spring it was $20 to $22.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: Cattle are thin in flesh, they went to the stables last fall not in good condition owing to cold, wet weather. Horses are good. Sheep and pigs have done well. There was abundance of fodder of all kinds. This township carries a large stock, and yet sold several hundred tons of hay to be pressed and shipped to Boston.

Jno. C. Stafford, rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Leeds: A good deal of distemper has made horses thin in flesh; although well fed, cattle did not stand the winter well, but are brightening up the last ten days.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Horses are fair; cattle very bad; sheep poor and hogs good. Cattle have had something like a weakness in the fore legs, especially looseness of the bowels and general debility, some suppose a resultant of feeding diseased potatoes last fall. There has been plenty of fodder.

R. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Horses are good, but some distemper; cattle are in average condition; ship and pigs wintered well. Plenty of fodder and no disease.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Horses, sheep and pigs are good; cattle fair. No disease nor scarcity of food.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Horses look very well; cattle are poorer than I have seen them for some years; sheep are fair; pigs very well kept. Some cattle have died: they take a weakness in the legs and become helpless. There has been plenty of fodder. Hay is selling here for $10 per ton.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: There was something like the epizootic distemper this year, prevalent a few years since, but more severe; several horses died of it.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Cattle, sheep and pigs all wintered well. There were a eat many horses badly affected with a cough and a disease of the head something like the horse distemper years ago. There has been plenty of feed of all kinds.

Thomas Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: Some horses have had strangles. Some say there was more an strangles as quite a number of full-grown horses died from it. They swelled in the neck or throat d it seemingly went into their brain. If it was only the strangles it was never known to be so severe. ust sufficient fodder and no more.

Robert McLaren, Horton, Renfrew: There are some cases of glanders among horses in this section and think the public generally should be kept well informed of the danger of this loathsome disease. In two three cases in this county men have taken it, and with one of them it has terminated fatally. Fodder s scant enough with some, but there was considerable pressed hay brought in by rail.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Stock came through the winter pretty well. Horses suffered with bad kind of strangles and in some cases succumbed to the disease; it was very general in this section, but s disappeared. Fodder was plentiful.

Sidney Barclay, Ops, Victoria: Live stock are above average. An unusual number of foals and mares ed; cattle are in fair condition; no disease; food sufficient; not so many sheep raised as formerly.

John Westlake, Eldon, Victoria: Oats were poor last year and so horses are poor; cattle are in fair ndition; sheep good. Hay and straw have been plentiful.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': Horses are good; other cattle are a little on the thin side. Sheep re fair, no disease. Plenty of fodder of all kinds.

M. McIntyre, North Monaghan, Peterborough: Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are in good condition. here was generally a sufficiency of fodder throughout the winter.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: Live stock has come through the winter fairly well, being in uch better condition than last spring. Sheep are doing well; last spring the greater portion of the young ambs were lost, but this season I have not heard of any. Owing to the severe lesson of last winter, fodder, hich was apparently a little short in the fall, was economized, and the spring being a full month earlier this ear there has not been any great scarcity.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: All kinds of live stock are in fair condition. There is disemper in horses, and black quarter in cattle and calves; it is very fatal in calves. Fodder has been ufficient.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Horses look very well; cattle rather bad generally; sheep, about rdinary condition; pigs, very fair. There is any quantity of fodder, and no disease except ordinary horse istemper.

Fred. N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: All kinds of live stock came through the winter very well. I have ot heard of any disease. There has been sufficient fodder with a small quantity left over.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Live stock are better than usual. Few farmers here can yet fford to give the care necessary to make their horses look well, or in the way the best Ontario farmers genrally keep theirs. Cattle are strong and vigorous; sheep are healthy, and there has been more than an verage increase of lambs; pigs look well. Fodder has been plentiful.

Wm. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma: All kinds of stock are good. No disease, and fodder in bundance.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

R. C. Taylor, W. Tilbury, Essex: Pasture very poor; dried up. Horses stand it better than cattle; attle quite poor; sheep poor and troubled with grub in the head; pigs require less water and swill makes hem look better. Fat stock scarce; dairy produce only butter, no cheese. Butter sold as barter at the tores; at first over stock, but falling off.

S. Russell, Orford, Kent: Pastures have been quite good until the last two or three weeks, when dry eather set in. Live stock of all kinds is looking very fairly; fewer sheep raised here than in former years; suppose it is on account of the low price of wool. Fat cattle are not abundant as many were forced on o the market during last fall and winter, and that at a sacrifice. Cheese and butter quite low in price.

Jno. Bradford, Dunn, Haldimand: Pasture poor on account of drouth; horses in good health but a ittle thin in flesh owing to poor pasture; sheep looking very well; pigs the same. Fat stock—there are ome very good butcher's cattle, but not many heavy enough for export.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Pastures are nearly all dried up; horses appear in good condition; attle are not doing as well as they might be; sheep in good order; pigs plentiful and in good condition. Owing to pastures failing beef cattle are not doing very well; dairy produce sufficient for the demand.

Jno. Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: Notwithstanding the drouth the pastures have continued fair all eason and all kinds of stock have done well; creameries and cheese-factories have got more milk than ever efore in this section.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: Pastures are very low on account of drouth; as a rule horses are good nd well cared for in this township; sheep are rather thin; pigs are fed the whey of cheese-factories and are ooking well; not many fat stock give milk to cheese-factories.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: Pastures dried up; very little rain all summer, exceedingly hot during the ay and cool approaching frost in the night. Stock thin in flesh, and milch cows failing badly in the milk upply.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: High pasture lands are very poor, owing to the drought. Low lying pastures are better. Cows and young cattle look well, in fact, horses, sheep, pigs and all live stock are in good condition. The fat stock did well on grass and were sold early in good condition. So far this has been an exceptionally good season for butter-making.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Pastures are very fair owing to recent rains. Stock of all kinds are looking well. We had the epizootic influenza in our stables among our horses pretty badly this spring, but it has nearly disappeared. Its effects, however, are discernible on some of the horses yet.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: Pastures never had an earlier start and were luxuriant till the advent of dry weather which scorched them so badly that they are now only beginning to recover. All kinds of live stock in good condition but prices are unremunerative.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Cattle turned early on pastures followed later on by dry weather, have caused many fields to look anything but green, which places stock of all kinds only in fair condition; no disease of any kind reported. Since Prof. Brown's address on permanent pastures, at our Farmers' Institute last winter, a good many farmers have sown considerable, and I would like to see a space in your next circular devoted to permanent pasture so that those that are growing it now may report their success, and induce others to sow more largely, that every farm may have its five or ten acres of permanent pasture. I sowed two acres last may, cut it once and it is now making a fine growth in spite of the dry weather.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Pastures were good in early part of the season, but are becoming very brown now owing to the dry spell lately; stock is looking well and promises to fill the stalls well next winter. There seems to be a dwindling down of the dairy produce business, prices being too low to offer much inducement.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Pastures completely dried up even where not eaten off, but owing to the very fine pasture early in the season stock are in good condition. Fat stock, however, are doing nothing now and the supply of milk and butter is falling off fast.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Pastures have been completely used up for some weeks, and recent showers have not yet had the effect of restoring them sufficiently to meet the wants of the stock which, though partially hand-fed, has perceptibly failed in flesh. As a matter of course dairy produce, under these circumstances, is neither so rich nor so plentiful.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The pastures are getting very bare and dry, but the second crop of clover is growing nicely and there will soon be plenty of pasture. Horses, sheep and pigs look as well as usual, and cattle, where no scrub bull is kept, look very well, but where a scrub is kept there is very little interest taken in the feeding of cattle. The scrub is nearly extinct in this township. There is about the usual number of store cattle, but none fat at present, as nearly all the farmers stall feed during the winter months. Nearly all the cream is gathered by cream wagons, either for the Experimental Farm Company or one at Eden Mills. Quality of butter, excellent.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: Pasture is getting bare owing to the drouth. The condition of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs is very good, the pasture in the early part of the season being excellent. The live stock, getting a good start, will be able to hold their own now when the pasture is getting short. Very little fat stock on hand at present, nearly all being sold in June or forepart of July. Quite a large quantity of butter is made in this locality but little or no cheese.

Wm. James Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Pastures are in fair condition, caused by the abundance of rain. Live stock are in good condition; fat stock are in good supply; not many shipped yet. A creamery has been established in Bethany in which is manufactured into butter most of the milk in the eastern part of the township.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Since the rain pastures are improving. Live stock looking well; there will be a good many dry cows fit for the butcher shortly. We are principally engaged in the manufacture of cheese here; our prospects are better than last year.

A. J. File, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Pastures have been good, and consequently all stock are looking well. Very little stock fed for beef, but animals have matured nicely on grass to supply local demand. Milk also, owing to good pasturage, has been up to the average.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pasture is good; all kinds of stock are looking well and free from disease of any kind. Fat cattle not in much demand and prices low. Cheese-making is still on the increase, nearly every farmer in this section sending more or less milk to the factory and receiving therefor more ready cash than they do from all other produce sold off the farm, and at a time of the year when farmers seemingly want money most. I do not know of anything in connection with farming of late years that has tended more to the prosperity and comfort of the farmer and his family than cheese-making. It inculcates thrifty habits, early and systematic milking, improvement of stock, taking better care of them, increasing the number of cows over fourfold, increasing the fertility of the soil, infusing a spirit of emulation—neighbor vieing with neighbor as to whose herd gives most milk per cow, relieving the household of a large amount of heavy work as in butter-making, allowing more time for the cultivation of the mind, etc. These are only a few of the many advantages obtained. The quantity of cheese made and the price are in excess of last year.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Pastures are unusually good, as we have had abundance of rain without any floods either to overflow or make the fields too soft, and all classes of live stock are in good condition. The butter and cheese product will be unusually large; the same is true of beef.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: The pastures are all that could be desired—green and sweet. All kinds of stock are in good condition. This year is favorable for dairying, but the cheese factories do not get over half what they got last year on account of low price.

J. Shields, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Pastures never were better than they have been; an ample supply of rain the whole season. Stock look healthy; dairy products were never better.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Pastures are good and live stock are in good condition. The fat stock in this township are very large and in good condition also.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Pastures good and stock of all kinds in first rate condition. Fat stock and dairy produce plentiful.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Pastures have been in excellent condition all summer and as a consequence all kinds of stock are in excellent condition—fat and healthy. I never saw grass for pasturing better in this part.

W. Patterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Stock of all kinds look well and the cheese-factories are getting a good supply of milk.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterboro': Pastures so far have been very good this season. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are all in good condition. The dairy produce has been large; the season as been very favorable.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Pastures now are excellent—unusually good. The late rains have kept them green and growing, and cattle are in fine order. The same may be said of sheep. Not much fat stock here—all sold. Dairy produce—there is considerable butter being made of fair quality. We export largely. It is rather better than usual.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound: Pastures good and fresh; horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in good order. There are a large number of fat cattle running in the bush. There is a good deal of butter made but little cheese.

R. F. Ogle, Campbell and Carnarvon, Algoma: Pasture good; live stock in good condition; considerable fat and store cattle will be shipped this fall. Butter in abundance; no cheese.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Lewis Simpson, South Dorchester, Elgin: Pastures have been good all through the season. Stock of all kinds look well. Cattle and hogs shipped extensively. Butter, there is none. There are no creameries in this part. Cheese is the main product as far as the dairy is concerned,

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Short-horn grade appears to be the favorite, but I believe that it is owing to the steers making much more valuable beef.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: A mixed farming is done in this section. Cheese factories are well patronized. No creameries. I think creameries would be a great improvement, as they would reduce butter-making to a system and the product command a better price.

William W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Fall pastures are very good. Stock is in excellent condition. Fattening stock are doing as well as I have ever seen them do. We can spare large supplies. Dairy supplies seem to be getting more evenly balanced. Butter—what is made—is a better quality and bring a fair price. Cheese, also, is now paying equally well. Well selected Short-horn grades are the favorites.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Fall pastures abundant. Live stock in good condition. Ample supply for home consumption. Grade Short-horns are in greatest favor. Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Part of June and July I had to feed my cattle hay; the pasture was brown; cattle ate leaves from the trees as far as they could reach in bush pasture. For want of rain many farmers drove their cattle three and a-half miles to River St. Clair to drink; many hauled water four miles for family use.

Alex. Drummond, Howick, Huron: I anticipate a shortage of fodder in this section this winter. Many farmers have sold off a number of young cattle, which is a great loss to the county. These cattle ought to be all kept and fed either for the home or foreign market.

John Scott, Howick, Huron: The butter in the township is all home-made, there being no factories, consequently there is but little choice butter made, and that which is good is generally taken to the store and traded for the same amount of goods per pound, as the waggon-grease kind, with which it is very often mixed by the storekeeper, and then sold for butter, both farmer and storekeeper suffering badly. Cheese is managed by the factory system and pays very well.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: There has been a cheese factory in operation for the two last years; it got burned last August. At a farmers' meeting, held for building again, all voted for a creamery except one, which shows they consider that butter-making is more profitable than cheese-making.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Pastures have been good this fall. Cattle have done well this fall, and are in good condition to go into the stables. Sheep are healthy and in good condition. Hogs the same. A fair supply of cattle. Short on sheep and hogs. A larger percentage of the farmers' milk now goes to the butter and cheese factories in this township. I think, for the whole season, there is not much difference as to money directly received from either, but the patrons of the creameries have the advantage of having the use of the skim milk. In the first of the season the butter gave the best money return, and in the latter part cheese was ahead. I think the creameries in the whole season, taking everything into account, have paid better and are more popular. We have two creameries and two cheese factories.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: The most popular cows are Short-horn grades, although there are a few Jersey grades here that give good satisfaction.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: We have a creamery here and also a cheese factory. Some prefer selling the cream, while others think selling the milk pays best. My own opinion is that where a creamery is conducted in a proper manner it pays the farmer better to sell his cream and feed his milk to calves and pigs.

A. Elliott, Artemesia, Grey: I am of the opinion that there should be some system of butter inspection instituted other than that which now prevails, viz.: inspection by store-keepers. If there was a competent inspector in each village or town, and farmers would sell their butter on regular market days—say one day in each week—it would have a tendency to drive bad butter out of the market, and better prices would be realized for good.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: There are very few first-class dairy animals kept in this section except good grades; Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys all have their advocates.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall pastures are good and live stock in good condition to begin winter. Most of the cattle fit for market have been bought up. Hogs and sheep are scarce; lambs bring a good price and so do hogs. The manufacture of milk into cheese is very remunerative; butter is only made for home use. The Short-horn and native cows are in great favor for dairy and beef.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The dairy industry is flourishing; nothing to grumble at except the short pastures and scarcity of winter provender. The cutting box will be a great institution this winter, and with cheap bran and coarse grains every particle of rough straw and old hay may be utilized. Cheese is the favorite as compared with butter, except with stock-raisers. The best dairy cow is the kind that the *Live Stock Journal* calls a scrub—a breed without a pedigree, but looking like an Ayrshire grade or an improved Jersey—although a dash of Short-horn blood is liked by a good many on account of their ultimate destiny.

Wm. Elliott, West Williams, Middlesex: The dairy industry is extensive; butter far exceeds cheese in quantity. We have only the Short-horn grade.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fall pastures are rather poor this season. Live stock in general will be somewhat thinner in condition this year than usual for winter feeding. The prospect of supplies of all kinds of meat for the home market is good, but I think there will be fewer fed for the old country market. The produce of the dairy this year is going to be small, compared with other years, the dryness of mid-summer being the chief cause of the shortage of the make of cheese, and little or no butter being made during the cheese season. The Short-horn grades are the favorite breeds. There are some beginning to try the Holstein grades.

E. H. Brown, E. Nissouri, Oxford: The grades with one or two crosses with other breeds are preferred. Jerseys and Holsteins are being introduced.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth: Fall pastures have been quite fresh up to date, but now may be considered exhausted. During the past week several droves of fat cattle, sheep and fat pigs have been sent away by rail. Drovers are buying up everything available.

T. McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Pastures very good. Live stock good where cared for: others thin; feeding commenced for early sale for June; mostly not yet tied up. Sheep and hogs—about the usual quantity. Only one creamery—at the Model Farm—and it is said to have done fairly well. No cheese made near here.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington: Pastures are poor owing to the dry weather in July and August, and fields but short. Store cattle are thin for the season: there will be a good number fed in winter, as turnips are plentiful and grain is cheap. Hogs not plenty. There is no cheese factory in this township, as stock-raising is well attended to. The only butter factory in this section is at the Model Farm, Guelph. Short-horn grades are decidedly the favorites.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Pastures pretty good this month; all stock rather thin. Fat cattle for export are stabled in stone basements about the 1st of November and fed until the 15th of May. Sheep and lambs nearly all sold at improved prices. No hogs fed for market except those fed on whey at the factories. There are not so many cows kept as last year. Our butter factory is a failure; they do not get half the quantity of milk they used to get a few years ago. Our butter-makers invariably get first prizes at our A1 shows. Grade Short-horns are mostly kept; we are trying the Holsteins, but they don't fill the bill any better than the grade Short-horns.

A. G. Muir, N. Grimbsy, Lincoln: Fall pastures are generally good, and cattle look well; few sheep and hogs are grown. Not much interest taken in fattening stock except by a very few farmers.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: Pasture short; progress of fattening slow; plenty of store cattle but not many fat. Few sheep kept; hogs well forward in fattening. The principal dairy industry in this section is producing milk for the Toronto market. Still there is considerable excellent butter made, but not much cheese. Grades of Durham and Ayrshire are the favorites.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Pastures are very poor this fall, owing to the dry weather this last summer, and they have never recovered. Live stock are pretty thin; grass-fed beef is not very good this season. Sheep are some better; they will do on short grass when cattle will not. Hogs are doing well, but rather scarce; many are taken away from this part "alive," and on foot. I am inclined to think the surplus of this place will not be large. Butter is not over plentiful on account of the shortness of grass. I am only aware of but one family that makes cheese; and cheese factories there are none in the township. The prevailing breeds are Short-horns and grades with common cows, although for dairy purposes they are rather inferior. But the people here are very much given to raising beef.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Dairy industry in a depressed state by low prices. More attention given to butter than cheese. Short-horn heretofore in most demand; lately increased attention is being given to Ayrshire, Jersey and Hereford breeds.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: No cheese factory in this township; not much dairying done. Cattle mostly bred for beef—almost altogether. Short-horns or grades between those and the common cow are the favorites.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: The condition of cattle in general is thin, owing to the drought in the early part of the fall, which dried up the pastures. There will be a plentiful supply of cattle for winter and spring markets. The dairy industry in this section is almost exclusively butter-making, and that followed on the old plan of each farmer's wife making her own and believing it to be the best. The whole system needs renovating; the factory or creamery system should be established.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Pastures very poor. Live stock in rather poor condition off the grass. The root and other crops being good, progress will be made in stall-feeding during the winter months, but no cattle or sheep fit to sell off the grass. No hogs ready for market yet, not as many as usual being fed, as prices have been ruling low.

R. Osborne, Clarke, Durham: Plenty of butter for home use, but no farmers go into butter-making extensively in Clarke. We use the Short-horn grade more for beef than butter, but some of them are good for the dairy.

William Windatt, Darlington, Durham: We have had abundant rainfall since harvest, consequentl pastures are good and stock in good condition; prospect of an abundant supply for market.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: Fall pastures are excellent; cattle, sheep and hogs are in prime condition, and the prospect of supplies for market is good. There is neither a public dairy nor cheese factory in this township. The breeds of milch cows in most favor are Durhams and grade Durhams.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Pastures very fair; plenty of grass-fed cattle and sheep. Hogs—sufficient being fed for home consumption. The dairy industry of Seymour is principally cheese; will yield about $6 per standard of 3,000 lbs. Milk—more than last year.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburg, Lennox: The dairy business is confined wholly to cheese in this part, no butter being made, except before and after the cows are taken from the cheese factory. Short-horns and Holsteins are being introduced.

R. J. Dunlap, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pastures were generally good, not as luxuriant as they often are, but the herbage is sweet and stock look well. There are but small stocks of butter on hand; the demand has been equal to the supply. The cheese industry absorbs the milk supply to a large extent. The cows are mostly grades of Short-horns, Ayrshires, and common Canadians, with some fancies.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: The gentle rains and warm weather of September and since made pastures good. Stock would have been in better condition if farmers had prepared for the drouth. They should have sown corn and other stuff for green feed.

D. J. Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: Pastures are excellent; stock look well and are fattening well. There will be a good supply of cattle, sheep and hogs for market. Butter is not made in any quantity; cheese is all the rage; every farmer patronizes the cheese factory. Ayrshire and grade milch cows are in the greatest favor for dairies and give the best result.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Pasture the best for many years; cattle and sheep are fattening fast, affording a large supply for market. No hogs are raised, except for local consumption. Large quantities of butter are exported in comparison with cheese. There is but one cheese factory and that is open but four months in the year. The most popular cows are Ayrshire crossed with Devons.

Thomas Andrew, Kennebec, Frontenac: This is a good pasture county for cattle and sheep, especially the latter; sheep do well here; from springs and lakes the country is well watered and pasture is plentiful.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: Cheese is more remunerative than butter at present. The favorite cows are Ayrshires, although Holsteins appear to be coming in favor for the past two years.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Grenville: The condition of fall pastures is good; live stock in fair condition, that is cattle and sheep; hogs are not raised here as largely as formerly, pork being so low farmers cannot make it pay. The product of butter is very small as compared with cheese. We have three cheese factories in this township manufacturing the milk of at least fifteen hundred cows; butter would not be more than one-fourth of the dairy product. Holstein and Ayrshire are the breeds most in favor as milkers. The Holstein bids fair just now to supersede all others.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Fall pastures are not as good as usual. Live stock in good order to begin the winter; sheep all marketed; hogs in abundance, the supply exceeds the demand. In the dairy business cheese is the sole production, no butter being made to any extent. Ayrshire and Short-horn mixed seem to be the favorites here, as they serve for dairy purposes and beef at one raising.

John Shields, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Not much butter is made here this season; mostly cheese. There are very few well-bred cattle here, although a few of our farmers are purchasing some thoroughbred stock. Cannot say particularly what breeds are best liked here; from what I can learn the Ayrshires are considered the best dairy cows; the few who are raising for beef prefer the Short-horns.

John McCleland, Darling, Lanark: Fall pastures look well. Live stock are not looking as well as might be expected. The grass seems to be lacking in substance. Nearly all farmers in this township make butter, but a good many favor the cheese. There are no cheese factories here.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro': Owing to the plentiful rain fall, the pasture is splendid and, as a result, live stock of all kinds look well and the prospect is a good surplus for market.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Pastures very good this season; the rain kept them green. Live stock in good condition. Very few fattening cattle here; the drovers buy them up as stockers and ship them south and west. Hardly enough sheep and hogs here for home consumption; none for market.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Both pastures and live stock are in fair condition. Nearly all the fat cattle have been sold. Sheep are not plentiful. No cheese made here. The export of butter has been very large. Short-horns or Durham grades are the best; Polled Angus have just been introduced.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Pastures good; live stock in good condition. Owing to the large rains and vast supply of water, cattle here fatten easily without any attention from owners. Sheep and hogs are scarce. There will be plenty of beef, but large quantities of pork must be imported. Dairy produce (butter) low; there is a good quality made, but a great portion would be culled very closely if put in competition with the better portions of Ontario. Our facilities for a supply are beyond the average, considering that there is abundance of pasture, feed and water, but quality is not what it should be. Cheese is not made in this vicinity. I would like to see the creamery butter system introduced here, as I believe it would tend to give a good quality of butter and increase the value of the dairy products of this district.

CHEESE.

The low prices of 1885 left the cheese industry of the province in a depressed state at the close of that season, and although a revival took place last year it set in at too late a date to permit of a full recovery. It was not until July that the demand became active in England, and although selling rates were satisfactory from that time forward the average price for the season's make fell considerably below the prices of 1883 and 1884. And although the number of factories was increased, the depression of 1885 had also another effect; it led many farmers to withhold their patronage from the factories. The average number of patrons per factory last year, for 455 factories making complete returns, was 51, and the average number of cows 322; whereas the average number of patrons for 433 factories in 1885 was 61, and the average number of cows 358. As a consequence, the production of cheese per factory last season was less than in the previous one, although the better prices came very near to making good the value of product per factory. The following table (which is an estimate of the product of all factories in operation, computed from the data of those which made returns) presents a comparison of results for four successive seasons:

—	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	Averages, 1883-6.
No. of factories in operation..	770	752	751	635	727
Pounds of milk used....	654,703,243	733,437,254	685,964,727	539,696,197	653,450,355
Pounds of cheese made	63,721,621	71,209,719	66,939,573	53,513,032	63,845,986
Value of cheese ....$	5,893,818	5,781,569	6,998,889	5,589,339	6,065,879
Value of cheese per lb......cts.	9.249	8.119	10.456	10.445	9.501
Pounds of milk to 1 lb. of cheese	10.274	10.300	10.248	10.085	10.235
Value of product of 100 lbs. of milk... ....cts.	90.02	78.83	102.03	103.56	92.83
Average per factory, of—					
Milk used ....lbs.	850,264	975,315	913,402	849,915	898,831
Cheese made .... .lbs.	82,755	94,694	89,134	84,272	87,821
Value of cheese ....$	7,654	7,688	9,319	8,802	8,344

This is an estimate based on returns of milk used, cheese made and sales value of cheese at 626 factories. The product, it will be observed, is nearly 7,500,000 pounds less than in 1885, but the higher prices enabled manufacturers to realize $112,000 more in 1886 than in 1885. Compared with 1883 and 1884, however, the value of product is relatively much less,—being only $300,000 more than in 1883 although the quantity of product was greater by 10,000,000 pounds, and $1,100,000 less than in 1884, when the product was only 3,200,000 pounds more. A comparison made on the basis of 100 pounds of milk shows that the value of product in 1883 was 103.56 cents; in 1884, 102.03 cents; in 1885, 78.83 cents, and in 1886, 90.02 cents. A further comparison of the quantity and value of product per factory shows the lowest average of both to belong to 1886, the highest average of quantity to 1885, and the highest average of value to 1884. But although the product per factory was nearly 12,000 pounds more in 1885 than in 1886, the value per factory was greater by only $34. In 1884 the value per factory exceeded that of 1886 by $1,665, with a product larger by 6,379 pounds; and in 1883, with a product larger by 1,517 pounds, the excess of value was $1,148. For the four years the yearly average of product is shown to be 63,845,986 pounds, or 87,821 pounds per factory; and the yearly average of value $6,065,879, or $8,344 per factory.

In the following table a more accurate comparison of results in the four years is made rom returns of factories giving complete statistics of the quantity of milk used and cheese made, the sales value of cheese, the number of patrons of factories, and the number of ows whose milk was supplied :

—	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	Averages, 1883-6.
No. of factories returned......	455	433	445	385	430
Quantity of milk used .....lbs.	404,036,443	436,335,359	426,260,665	327,353,679	398,496,537
Quantity of cheese made... "	39,361,482	42,479,047	41,595,027	32,495,811	38,982,842
Total value of cheese ...... $	3,646,564	3,446,514	4,357,208	3,396,882	3,711,792
No. of patrons................	23,244	26,300	24,015	19,797	23,339
No. of patrons per factory.....	51	61	54	51	54
No. of cows	146,325	154,824	158,366	117,577	144,273
No. of cows per factory.......	322	358	356	305	336
Average yield of milk per cow.....................lbs.	2,761	2,818	2,692	2,784	2,762
Average product of cheese per cow................ "	269.0	274.4	262.7	276.4	270.2
Average value of product per cow................. $	24.92	22.26	27.51	28.89	25.73
Average return for each patron .... $	156.88	131.05	181.44	171.59	159.04
Average No. of working days .	156	157	159	156	157

These returns embrace about sixty per cent. of all the factories in operation each year, nd the totals and averages under each head of comparison are either taken or computed rom the statistics of factories returned. The number of patrons, as well as the number of cows whose milk is supplied to a factory, cannot be stated with absolute exactness, because no factory can hardly maintain a steady uniformity of either number throughout the making season. The schedule calls for the averages of each for the season, and it may be assumed that these are given in the returns with a very close approach to accuracy. The length of the factory season, as the last item of the table shows, is nearly constant—ranging in the four years from 156 to 159 days. In some portions of the province the season is longer than in others, and in the same district some factories are kept open a longer time than others ; the length of the season, as given in the table, is the average for all factories and for the whole province. Last year's was three days shorter than that of 1884, but only one day shorter than the average of four years. The average number of patrons per factory was ten less than in 1885, and three less than in 1884. The average number of cows per factory was also less than in 1884 and 1885, being 34 below the former and 36 below the latter year, but it exceeded the average of 1883 by 17. The average yield of milk per cow for the season shows that the best record was made in 1883 and 1885, and the poorest in 1884—the yield per day in each of the two former years being 18 pounds, and in the latter year only 16.8 pounds. In 1886 the yield per day was 17⅔ pounds, which was also the average of four years. The best of these is a low average, and there is ample scope for levelling upwards. A yield of 25 pounds per day for the factory season of 157 days ought to be reached without great effort.

The eastern and western dairy districts still present interesting points of comparison. The following table gives the statistics of factories making complete returns in the principal cheese-making counties in each district—127 in the western and 184 in t eastern counties :

Western.	Days worked.	No. of Cows.	Milk.	Yield of milk per cow per		Cheese.	Value.
				Season.	day.		
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$
Elgin	171	3,991	12,067,538	3,024	17.7	1,150,058	109,194 96
Norfolk	160	3,903	10,599,268	2,715	17.0	1,021,499	97,613 87
Lambton.....	150	3,718	10,193,741	2,742	18.3	958,819	92,713 68
Huron	140	4,119	11,087,129	2,692	19.2	1,052,164	103,036 82
Bruce..............	142	4,384	11,538,351	2,632	18.5	1,116,297	109,610 78
Middlesex	172	9,437	29,459,080	3,122	18.2	2,773,919	267,947 79
Oxford.............	179	15,743	49,184,268	3,124	17.4	4,720,715	450,357 64
Perth..............	155	7,265	20,891,844	2,876	18.5	1,989,347	195,179 69
Wellington.........	146	3,571	9,895,607	2,771	19.0	949,526	91,460 25
Totals and averages	163	56,131	164,916,826	2,938	18.0	15,732,344	1,517,115 48
Eastern.							
Northumberland ...	156	4,573	13,524,493	2,957	19.0	1,330,572	115,188 95
Prince Edward.....	150	3,149	8,162,309	2,593	17.3	800,668	68,600 27
Lennox & Addingt'n	149	5,596	14,820,447	2,648	17.8	1,458,476	128,694 36
Frontenac	144	2,951	7,227,451	2,449	17.0	688,960	61,639 06
Leeds & Grenville..	159	21,055	59,042,424	2,804	17.6	5,867,552	526,464 29
Lanark	144	3,766	9,792,553	2,600	18.1	979,059	86,561 00
Peterborough	148	2,805	7,593,635	2,707	18.3	729,453	65,842 61
Hastings...........	162	13,385	38,638,804	2,887	17.8	3,937,685	342,593 94
Totals and averages	156	57,280	158,802,116	2,772	17.8	15,792,425	1,395,584 48

The number of cows is nearly equal in both groups ; the average yield of milk per day one-fifth of a pound in favor of the western cow, and the average working season factories is seven days longer in the west than in the east ; yet with an advantage of 1 pounds in the yield of milk per cow, or 6,114,710 pounds in the aggregate, the chee product of western factories is less than that of the eastern factories by 60,081 poun This is due, as has been shown in previous reports, to the superior cheese-producing quali of eastern milk. Taking the factories which have made full returns in the same grou of counties for four years, the average quantity of milk required to make a pound of chee in each of the districts is shown in the following table for each year and for the peri computed from the total quantity of milk used and of cheese made :

Year.	Western Counties.			Eastern Counties.		
	Milk used, lbs.	Cheese made, lbs.	lbs. Milk= 1 lb. Cheese.	Milk used, lbs.	Cheese made, lbs.	lbs. Milk= 1 lb. Cheese.
1883	128,875,665	12,467,389	10.3372	111,748,070	11,404,714	9.7984
1884	174,642,274	16,675,134	10.4732	164,915,219	16,488,206	10.0020
1885	176,197,628	16,835,301	10.4660	170,819,421	16,910,855	10.1012
[illegible]	164,916,826	15,732,344	10.4828	158,802,116	15,792,425	10.0556
Totals	644,632,393	61,710,168	10.4461	606,284,826	60,596,200	10.0053

For the average of the four years it appears that the quantity of milk required to ma one pound of cheese is nearly half a pound less in the eastern district than in the weste for the four years' make of the western counties, giving the returns used, this means 0,000 pounds of lower production. A further comparison of the industry in the two ricts is presented in the following table, showing totals and averages for 1885 and 6 and for the period 1883–6 :

—	Western Counties.			Eastern Counties.		
	1886.	1885.	1883-6.	1886.	1885.	1883-6.
No. of factories in operation........	218	227	225	319	283	278
No. of factories making complete returns	127	138	134	184	176	169
Averages per factory of—						
Milk used	1,298,550	1,276,794	1,229,639	863,055	970,565	903,045
Cheese made	123,877	121,995	117,775	85,828	96,084	90,257
Value of cheese	11,946	10,193	11,586	7,585	7,553	8,302
No. of patrons	73	76	73	46	53	47
No. of cows	442.0	424.3	417.0	311.3	348.4	327.7
Yield of milk per cow—						
For the season..................	2,938	3,009	2,948	2,772	2,786	2,755
Per day	18.02	18.64	18.14	17.77	17.41	17.46
Product of cheese per cow—						
For the season...........	280.28	287.54	282.41	275.71	275.81	275.38
Per day	1.72	1.78	1.74	1.77	1.72	1.74
Value of product per cow—						
For the season ....$	27.03	24.02	27.78	24.36	21.68	25.33
Per day.....................cts.	16.58	14.88	17.10	15.62	13.55	16.05
Average No. of days worked	163	162	162	156	160	158

re in the averages per factory, the yield of milk per cow and the product and value of duct per cow the higher figures are found almost uniformly in the western group of nties, the one exception being under the head of daily product of cheese per cow, in ch the averages for the four years are equal.

BUTTER.

The number of creameries in operation in the province during the past year was 47, g 20 more than in the season of 1885. Returns have been received from 31 of these, of which make cheese as well as butter. The returns are presented in detail by ties in table XIII., showing the total product to be 823,853 pounds of butter and 56 pounds of cheese, and the total value of product $166,327. The average price of butter ranged from 16.53 cents in Norfolk to 21.87 cents per pound in Dundas, or 2 cents for the province, as shown by the returns of sales made. The cheese realized 5¾ cents per pound, which is doubtless a good enough price for the skim-milk article. establishments reporting the combined industries used 1,285,234 pounds of milk, product of which was 31,242 pounds of butter and 96,156 pounds of cheese, valued 11,832,290. Six other creameries also collected the milk, using 3,826,623 pounds to e 147,144 pounds of butter, valued at $30,348.46. The average quantity of milk to make one pound of butter in these creameries was 26 pounds, whereas in the bined establishments the quantity was 41 pounds ; but while the value of product in former was 79.33 cents per 100 pounds of milk, its value in the latter was 92.06 cents. shows a balance in favor of the conjoined manufacture of about 12¾ cents per 100-

pounds of milk, and it appears by the report of the Experimental Farm creamery that the value of the buttermilk is only 2½ cents, being .64 cent per pound of butter product. The following table gives the statistics of twenty establishments in 1886 and of eight in 1885 which gave complete returns under each head of the schedule, together with averages for the four years, 1883-6 :

Schedule.	Butter making.			Butter and Cheese making.		
	1886.	1885.	Average per Creamery 1883-6.	1886.	1885.	Average per Creamery 1883-6.
Number of creameries	20	8	1	2	2	1
Number of patrons...........	1,642	671	77	95	101	50
Number of cows..............	7,580	3,490	363	525	606	293
Quantity of butter made ..lbs.	616,054	272,972	29,005	31,242	27,873	14,568
Quantity of cheese made .. "	....	.. ..	....	96,156	126,591	61,688
Value of product .... $	120,466	54,011	5,785	11,832	13,402	7,600
Value of product per cow— Per season .... $	15.89	15.48	15.94	22.54	22.11	25.94
Per day ....cts.	12.41	11.16	12.36	14.54	14.36	16.73
Average date of opening	May 19	May 14	May 20	May 1	May 3	May 3
Average date of closing.......	Oct. 16	Oct. 25	Oct. 18	Oct. 31	Oct. 26	Oct. 29
Average No. of days worked .	128	139	129	155	154	155

The number of cows whose milk or cream was supplied is the average for the season, but obviously it cannot be considered an exact number. No patron, possibly, supplies the milk of the same number of cows regularly throughout the milking season, while some patrons for various reasons supply for a part of the season only. Still the average number is no doubt very nearly correct, as comparison of the averages of value and product for the several years appears to establish. For 1886 it is 379 for each creamery making butter only, and for the four years 1883-6 it is 363, whereas the number of cows whose milk was supplied to cheese factories was only 322 in 1886 and 336 for the average of four years. The yearly average value of product per cow for the four years from the creameries was $15.94 and from the factories $25.73; this difference is not owing wholly to the longer season of factories, for while the value of daily product at the factories is 16.39 cents it is at the creameries only 12.36 cents per cow. For the creameries making butter and cheese the average value of product per cow for the four seasons was $25.94, and the average per day 16.73 cents.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: I have no doubt that our factories would be largely benefited if inspected by a good, practical inspector of dairies. What we want is legislation that will bring the management of factories under the practical science of dairying.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Our factory worked well the whole season, and paid remarkably well during the latter half of it. It has been running two summers, and, I think, will be a paying industry. There are several private factories in this township, each having about twenty cows. Butter has paid well during the last season, the principal market for it being Hamilton.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton : But for the poor pasture of June and July there would have been twice the quantity of cheese made here. The cows, for want of good food, failed to give much milk.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : The Markdale factory has closed its term of three years, and the Flesherton factory its term of five years. Of late they have only wiggled along. The cost of running was heavy, and many patrons are not satisfied with the amount they received. I think it will be hard to start anew next summer.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : There is neither a cheese factory nor a creamery in this township. A movement was made last summer to start a creamery, but few took any interest in it, and so the matter was dropped.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries N., Waterloo: There is no creamery or cheese factory in this part of the county. The majority go in for a kind of mixed farming, stock-feeding being one of our principal industries. We raise what we can and buy good grains in the fall. My next neighbor often feeds as high as two car loads per annum.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: I do not think there is a creamery or cheese factory in our township. Guelph, Galt, Berlin and Waterloo consume all the butter we can make, and high prices are generally paid for a good article. This township is well situated as to local markets.

Thomas Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: There is not a cheese factory or creamery in this hard clay township, and there never has been.

John W. Findlay, Scarboro', York: There is no cheese factory or creamery in Scarboro', but considerable quantities of butter and cheese are made, and a great deal of milk is sent to Toronto—once a day in winter, and morning and evening in summer. This pays the farmer better than butter or cheese.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: I do not know of such a thing as a cheese factory or creamery in this township. The farmers either make their own butter or send the milk to Toronto. I may say that a good portion of the farmers here are feeding cattle, the most of which are shipped to British markets in the spring.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario: There is not, I am sorry to say, one creamery or cheese factory in this whole section, and because of no business-like way of marketing butter—or making it, for that matter—it is unremunerative in price and unsatisfactory in quality.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew: There is no cheese factory or creamery in this township. Several attempts have been made to establish a factory, but owing to the peculiar circumstance that the great majority of farm buildings are placed at the end of the farm furthest from the main road, it would be too expensive to gather the milk.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: There is neither a creamery nor factory in this township, nor in any township of the district. I consider it a great drawback to this part of the country, particularly the lack of a cheese factory, as I have not the least doubt it would pay all parties well.

Edward Bray, Stephenson, Muskoka: There is no factory or creamery in this neighborhood. The nearest factory is at Huntsville, six miles distant, but it has been closed for two years. It was in operation only one year, and the shareholders lost by it, the farmers not co-operating heartily with them. I think that the cost of delivering milk and the insufficient number of cows were the causes of the failure.

THE APIARY.

The reports from the apiarists of the province were extremely contradictory as to the success of their industry during the past season. Some correspondents stated that the honey yield was an unusually large one, that bees swarmed well and were in fine condition for winter, while others in the same township complained that the very opposite condition of things prevailed. Taking the province as a whole, however, the favorable reports were in a decided majority, and the yield of honey may be described as from fair to good. Bees generally came out of winter quarters in better condition than for several years back, though a few apiarists lost a large portion of their stocks owing to the severity of the weather. The early part of the season was generally favorable to the production of honey, owing to the abundance of bloom of one kind and another, and even in many places where the subsequent drouth almost put an end to honey gathering, so much had been stored in the time of plenty that both the bees and their owners had a fairly good supply. Other apiarists, however, whose swarms were dependent on buckwheat and other special blooms, which completely failed in many places, were not so fortunate, and with them the supply was deficient. Bees swarmed fairly well in the early season and were reported in good condition. The area of apiculture appears to be extending in the province, notwithstanding that some old apiarists have given up the industry, owing to the fatality of recent winters, and the fact that the low price of honey—eight to ten cents per pound is a figure frequently quoted—is very generally complained of.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Dan. Stewart, Tilbury W., Essex: They have been very prolific; increase three to one. The honey crop was good in the forepart of the season; apple bloom, white clover, and the forepart of the linden crop, good; later part of linden crop short by drouth.

S. Russell, Orford, Kent: Bees wintered well. I started with six colonies and have twelve now. Extracted 875 lbs. honey. One of my neighbors has increased from nine colonies to fifty by natural swarming. This is what I would call "swarming to death." Honey sells (extracted) from ten to twelve cents per lb.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Where attention has been given them they have multiplied very rapidly, and in a measure recompensed for the heavy losses suffered last winter by some bee-keepers, and the yield of honey promises well by the close of the season.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The bees have been healthy, very prolific, and have gathered more honey than last year up to this date. Our apiary has doubled and has carried in upward of 1,600 lbs. of honey from 22 colonies.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Bees have not turned out as well as was expected; a few frosty nights when the white clover was in bloom affected the product. Basswood did not amount to much. Colonies would average from 75 to 100 lbs. each, *i. e.* ordinary strong colonies. Swarming commenced earlier, but they did not swarm so much this season. No disease beyond the usual spring dwindling.

R. A. Brown, W. Nissouri, Middlesex: Where bees were stimulated with feeding last fall and early spring they swarmed well, but otherwise have not more than averaged one swarm each. Product smallest for years. Only the early swarms give a surplus; the late ones won't have half enough to winter them. The true way of success with bees is to feed some each day for the last two weeks of September and the first two weeks of October. This makes them breed, and those young bees are the only ones ever live to do any work the following spring, as every old one will surely die before they can get anything to do in the spring.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: The general complaint last spring was that bees were weak, not so much in the wintering, but their condition last fall was not conducive to breeding late. Some have not made up their loss; they were very slow to swarm. Those who increased at all got no honey; honey poor crop; 20 lbs. per colony.

Christian S. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Bees left winter quarters very weak, have not swarmed very often. The honey crop was light. The time that white clover and linden was in bloom it was too dry and honey will be below average

H. A. Walker, sr., Hope, Durham: The best year for increase and honey that I remember. I have some old hives which have given three swarms and 50 lbs. of comb honey, and my stock has increased from 18 to 50.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Although the white clover has been plentiful in the fields beyond any year in my memory, the bees have done very poorly, owing I think to the cold season.

R. Lawson, jr., Lanark, Lanark: Last winter was a hard one on bees in this locality. Some lost half, and some were left without any. Very little swarming; what honey there is is good quality so far. Bee-keepers here think it will be a poor season for honey.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: I know of four bee-keepers here: know them personally; heard no complaints. They got them well through the winter; honey will not be an extra great crop, yet satisfactory.

STATISTICS OF
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Working H Breeding Mares and Unbroken Horses in Ontario in 1886; also the totals for the five years 1882-6.

Counties.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals. 1886.	Totals. 1885.	Totals. 1884.	Totals. 1883.
Essex	7,187	2,825	4,356	14,368	14,112	14,385	14,362
Kent	9,390	3,623	5,451	18,464	17,184	15,949	17,329
Elgin	7,664	2,299	3,886	13,849	13,675	13,266	13,904
Norfolk	6,319	1,985	3,306	11,610	11,491	11,540	12,110
Haldimand	5,427	2,116	3,243	10,786	10,394	10,841	9,787
Welland	4,901	1,413	2,558	8,872	8,552	8,135	8,432
Totals	40,888	14,261	22,800	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924
Lambton	7,076	2,453	3,953	13,482	13,127	13,726	12,493
Huron	12,351	5,846	8,651	26,848	26,478	25,460	26,831
Bruce	9,900	3,861	5,788	19,549	18,584	17,228	19,100
Totals	29,327	12,160	18,392	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424
Grey	12,467	4,843	6,493	23,803	23,402	21,758	23,292
Simcoe	12,149	4,389	6,487	23,025	22,652	21,558	22,585
Totals	24,616	9,232	12,980	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877
Middlesex	13,515	5,242	7,522	26,279	26,651	25,066	25,649
Oxford	9,472	3,212	4,543	17,227	17,149	16,151	17,721
Brant	5,241	1,501	2,633	9,375	8,824	8,860	8,838
Perth	9,037	3,757	5,005	17,799	17,906	17,420	18,535
Wellington	11,064	4,147	5,617	20,828	20,273	19,351	20,848
Waterloo	7,164	2,124	2,813	12,101	12,066	11,742	12,177
Dufferin	4,190	1,645	2,010	7,845	8,402	7,734	7,846
Totals	59,683	21,628	30,143	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614
Lincoln	5,243	1,476	2,476	9,195	8,304	8,509	8,639
Wentworth	6,777	2,022	3,162	11,961	11,698	11,561	11,698
Halton	4,854	1,574	2,314	8,742	8,125	8,152	7,943
Peel	6,419	2,288	3,153	11,860	11,378	10,983	11,256
York	11,890	5,289	6,890	24,069	24,259	22,424	23,621
Ontario	8,701	3,958	5,362	18,021	18,148	17,791	18,789
Durham	7,897	2,591	4,664	15,152	14,154	13,916	14,013
Northumberland	9,200	2,484	5,000	16,684	15,911	15,425	15,069
Prince Edward	5,572	1,916	3,032	10,520	10,101	9,224	9,917
Totals	66,553	23,598	36,053	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945
Lennox and Addington	5,878	1,512	2,746	10,136	9,870	9,244	9,519
Frontenac	5,251	1,759	2,649	9,659	8,791	8,155	8,768
Leeds and Grenville	9,974	2,949	5,473	18,396	17,340	16,518	17,713
Dundas	4,098	1,299	2,251	7,648	7,691	6,976	7,711
Stormont	3,098	1,316	2,251	6,665	6,609	5,808	6,392
Glengarry	3,800	1,769	2,694	8,263	8,293	7,882	8,709
Prescott	3,032	1,469	2,031	6,532	7,039	6,211	7,128
Russell	2,124	944	1,283	4,351	4,539	4,404	5,402
Carleton	7,244	2,464	3,622	13,330	12,802	12,819	12,875
Renfrew	5,783	1,996	2,659	10,438	10,120	9,721	9,848
Lanark	5,752	1,559	2,499	9,810	9,844	9,151	9,803
Totals	56,034	19,036	30,158	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868
Victoria	6,267	2,165	3,355	11,787	12,249	11,184	13,173
Peterborough	5,448	1,548	2,634	9,630	10,307	9,015	9,170
Haliburton	540	123	144	807	876	793	851
Hastings	9,183	2,355	4,304	15,842	15,616	16,420	16,569
Totals	21,438	6,191	10,437	38,066	39,048	37,412	39,763
Muskoka	1,123	421	439	1,983	1,893	1,725	1,644
Parry Sound	454	180	204	838	863	981	887
Algoma	566	293	361	1,220	1,067	791	1,187
Totals	2,143	894	1,004	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718
The Province 1886	300,682	107,000	161,967	569,649	....	....	....
The Province 1885	311,587	95,963	151,259	....	558,809	....	....
The Province 1884	303,474	93,910	138,569	....	....	535,953	....
The Province 1883	349,552	87,380	123,201	....	....	....	560,133
The Province 1882	336,932	70,596	96,076	....	....	....	....

CATTLE.

E No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Oxen, Milch
Cows, Store Cattle and young and other Cattle in Ontario in 1886; also the totals for the five years
1882-6.

NTIES.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	329	12,202	7,453	15,360	35,344	33,859	33,626	30,247	25,292
	172	19,094	13,584	26,971	59,821	56,699	54,511	53,504	43,949
	323	16,555	11,593	22,224	50,695	48,744	48,423	48,021	46,167
k	618	14,545	5,923	14,600	35,686	36,666	34,725	33,742	30,250
nand	133	12,917	6,581	15,983	35,614	32,626	31,121	27,959	24,424
d	319	9,060	3,220	9,424	22,023	21,548	19,610	19,586	17,133
ls.	1,894	84,373	48,354	104,562	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059	187,215
on	52	17,180	13,727	26,848	57,807	55,626	61,236	52,637	47,791
	381	30,910	27,845	48,679	107,815	107,070	104,649	100,888	81,804
	879	25,186	20,169	38,775	85,009	81,604	80,870	78,822	61,313
ls.	1,312	73,276	61,741	114,302	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347	190,908
	1,785	31,570	25,492	47,132	105,979	105,615	105,762	97,797	84,336
	787	22,996	17,524	31,010	72,317	73,458	70,702	66,464	55,726
ls.	2,572	54,566	43,016	78,142	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261	140,062
ssex	63	35,426	33,680	48,228	117,397	113,183	113,868	104,803	96,448
	133	32,964	13,544	26,887	73,528	71,871	70,388	69,872	62,233
	53	10,236	5,921	12,708	28,918	27,307	25,529	23,845	21,859
	87	24,593	19,289	34,513	78,482	79,491	76,413	73,411	60,730
gton	341	25,662	17,627	36,846	80,476	78,555	78,100	72,987	66,181
loo	85	13,874	6,243	18,118	38,320	36,992	36,655	34,789	32,305
in	342	9,040	7,699	13,727	30,808	31,408	30,932	28,042	24,548
ls.	1,104	151,795	104,003	191,027	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749	364,304
n	221	9,062	2,546	9,622	21,451	21,194	19,319	19,479	16,254
orth	153	13,777	5,905	14,292	34,127	32,748	31,362	29,493	25,968
	235	9,461	7,275	12,403	29,374	29,488	27,070	24,379	22,351
	34	12,119	7,968	13,602	33,723	31,328	30,351	26,681	24,171
	120	20,562	10,033	20,110	50,825	51,029	47,425	45,662	40,405
o	120	16,039	11,152	24,673	51,984	50,007	50,911	47,911	42,675
m	178	12,618	9,172	17,376	39,344	36,574	37,264	34,173	32,490
m'land.	404	18,612	7,977	17,375	44,368	44,893	42,638	40,109	31,801
Edw'd.	48	9,920	2,984	8,603	21,555	19,041	17,335	16,326	14,726
ls.	1,513	122,170	65,012	138,056	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213	250,841
x & Ad.	308	14,789	7,266	12,774	35,137	32,290	29,256	25,747	24,417
nac	291	16,199	5,828	14,529	36,847	30,682	31,177	30,687	32,174
& Gren.	163	42,916	10,727	25,093	78,899	75,989	74,680	70,973	61,972
s	44	16,698	2,972	9,574	29,288	28,460	26,512	26,265	21,692
ont.	38	14,809	2,776	7,405	25,028	26,659	22,842	23,157	20,464
rry	15	16,985	3,132	10,632	30,764	32,525	30,912	29,744	27,289
tt	44	11,726	3,164	8,339	23,273	23,893	20,819	19,434	17,399
l	24	6,975	2,611	6,345	15,955	16,764	15,627	16,347	10,395
on	81	20,439	10,362	17,935	48,817	45,176	45,133	43,468	37,743
w	211	15,729	9,032	18,073	43,045	44,665	42,468	44,383	34,303
k	71	18,558	8,488	18,006	45,123	43,983	44,789	41,377	35,542
ls	1,290	195,823	66,358	148,705	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582	323,390
ia	262	12,689	8,373	16,087	37,411	40,710	37,014	34,631	28,998
orough.	545	12,608	6,898	13,665	33,716	36,640	32,735	31,145	27,010
rton	399	2,055	927	2,920	6,301	6,499	6,246	5,711	6,322
ngs	1,401	29,899	8,875	20,388	60,563	56,089	59,052	59,967	53,052
ls.	2,607	57,251	25,073	53,060	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454	115,382
ka	961	4,177	2,413	5,303	12,854	13,651	13,437	11,032	7,356
Sound	501	1,483	825	2,304	5,113	6,131	6,435	6,761	3,233
a	660	1,983	1,284	3,322	7,249	7,050	5,741	6,155	3,621
ls.	2,122	7,643	4,522	10,929	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948	14,210
1886	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	2,018,173	....	....	....	....
1885	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	....	1,976,480	....	....	....
1884	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	....	....	1,925,670	....	....
1883	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	....	....	....	1,828,613	....
1882	14,566	669,629	272,208	629,909	....	....	....	....	1,586,312

SHEEP.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of and Fine Woolled Sheep in Ontario in 1886; also the totals for the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	Coarse Woolled.		Fine Woolled.		Totals.			
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	13,248	7,996	3,443	2,839	27,526	25,879	24,074	22,587
Kent......	14,930	10,050	4,320	3,169	32,469	36,706	37,428	40,875
Elgin	13,861	9,383	3,763	3,061	30,068	34,854	46,753	44,957
Norfolk	11,191	7,424	5,037	3,525	27,177	28,875	32,997	34,397
Haldimand.	13,596	10,009	3,726	2,614	29,945	32,809	38,545	35,797
Welland ...	8,531	5,344	5,907	4,271	24,053	27,595	25,735	23,769
Totals....	75,357	50,206	26,196	19,479	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,382
Lambton ...	17,135	12,443	3,569	3,197	36,344	41,316	55,462	49,751
Huron	39,616	26,657	7,570	5,480	79,323	85,677	97,356	98,200
Bruce	40,544	24,988	6,289	4,288	76,109	83,190	86,176	86,538
Totals....	97,295	64,088	17,428	12,965	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489
Grey	58,504	36,050	10,482	6,748	111,784	122,431	130,775	119,132
Simcoe.....	37,740	21,515	10,909	7,457	77,621	84,882	82,709	73,758
Totals....	96,244	57,565	21,391	14,205	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,890
Middlesex..	25,966	17,258	5,410	3,558	52,192	61,468	72,194	81,563
Oxford	11,298	7,771	5,944	3,910	28,923	34,145	40,333	44,461
Brant	9,881	6,616	3,823	2,826	23,146	26,763	27,352	29,447
Perth	27,054	19,310	4,512	3,533	54,409	56,217	63,599	68,271
Wellington.	37,422	23,308	9,228	6,041	75,999	87,412	94,515	88,367
Waterloo...	15,204	8,895	6,783	4,792	35,674	40,722	40,601	42,204
Dufferin....	15,414	9,821	2,772	1,799	29,806	36,282	35,204	30,526
Totals...	142,239	92,979	38,472	26,459	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,839
Lincoln	7,773	5,311	3,198	2,637	18,919	18,241	19,304	20,273
Wentworth.	11,958	7,312	3,297	2,420	24,987	25,648	28,605	30,435
Halton	9,720	5,689	1,837	1,611	18,857	21,099	22,795	21,470
Peel	13,408	8,687	3,414	2,340	27,849	26,676	29,412	27,937
York.......	19,020	11,099	10,114	6,830	47,063	51,871	49,438	52,031
Ontario	18,577	10,164	9,390	6,644	44,775	45,788	50,394	49,966
Durham....	18,238	9,934	2,862	2,409	33,443	34,338	40,159	36,948
Northum'd .	16,998	9,842	3,550	2,197	32,587	38,785	39,738	36,217
Prince Ed..	6,153	3,465	3,891	1,582	15,091	15,529	17,638	19,727
Totals....	121,845	71,503	41,553	28,670	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004
Lennox & A	14,041	8,105	4,665	2,227	29,038	27,070	27,732	29,577
Frontenac..	14,924	9,413	4,579	3,306	32,222	34,180	33,051	36,229
Leeds & G..	31,865	18,575	7,779	4,706	62,925	66,677	75,681	76,498
Dundas	9,016	5,518	2,463	1,821	18,818	20,104	20,691	25,239
Stormont...	7,810	3,910	2,472	879	15,071	16,464	15,501	18,506
Glengarry ..	12,806	4,180	3,650	1,697	22,333	25,716	25,117	27,970
Prescott....	9,590	5,478	2,115	930	18,113	21,840	21,039	20,046
Russell.....	8,170	4,594	1,577	714	15,055	14,094	15,655	15,839
Carleton ...	25,145	11,993	6,131	3,468	46,737	44,035	56,018	53,160
Renfrew ...	29,594	15,215	6,825	3,745	55,379	57,427	67,827	59,480
Lanark.....	29,414	17,195	4,808	2,743	54,160	60,078	63,160	61,473
Totals....	192,375	104,176	47,064	26,236	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017
Victoria	17,765	10,499	3,393	2,701	34,358	38,624	40,313	36,596
Peterboro ..	14,615	7,143	1,694	873	24,325	31,881	32,378	30,565
Haliburton .	1,943	1,094	713	372	4,122	7,262	5,636	4,830
Hastings ...	22,334	12,139	5,371	3,015	42,859	45,851	43,775	47,441
Totals....	56,657	30,875	11,171	6,961	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432
Muskoka ...	4,620	2,709	1,500	1,085	9,914	10,314	10,500	8,960
Parry Sound	1,294	740	797	362	3,193	3,952	3,557	2,659
Algoma	2,726	2,129	799	534	6,188	4,838	3,811	4,112
Totals....	8,640	5,578	3,096	1,981	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731
THE PROVINCE. 1886	790,652	476,970	206,371	136,956	1,610,949	....	....	....
1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,643	....	1,755,605	....	....
1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	....	....	1,890,733	....
1883	1,043,080	580,095	150,281	95,328	....	....	....	1,868,784
1882	933,143	676,362	178,299	127,499	....	....	....	....

PIGS.

No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Pigs (over and under 1 year) in Ontario in 1886; also the totals for the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		Totals.				
	Over 1 Year.	Under. 1 Year.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	11,904	35,520	47,424	44,061	43,069	43,328	36,598
	10,716	39,996	50,712	42,515	40,687	44,485	36,062
	6,893	25,939	32,832	26,450	26,839	32,752	31,002
	4,446	18,557	23,003	22,381	23,851	24,404	24,502
nd	3,745	14,839	18,584	16,858	17,736	16,653	15,828
	1,829	8,974	10,803	10,737	11,269	11,498	12,760
tals	39,533	143,825	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120	156,752
	4,192	15,067	19,259	16,944	20,251	18,548	17,084
	6,321	21,396	27,717	28,675	37,151	34,264	29,269
	5,576	17,390	22,966	24,090	30,119	29,012	27,688
tals	16,089	53,853	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824	74,041
	8,038	28,409	36,447	35,275	44,594	40,279	36,999
	10,826	28,920	39,746	42,488	47,117	42,553	41,055
tals	18,864	57,329	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832	78,054
x	7,864	32,010	39,874	35,147	39,395	42,941	39,456
	5,918	23,662	29,580	25,858	27,121	31,320	30,680
	2,249	10,628	12,877	13,223	15,946	13,930	15,003
	5,892	17,613	23,505	21,133	25,201	25,509	24,226
on	6,087	24,463	30,550	29,947	35,532	32,515	31,451
	2,571	12,965	15,536	15,507	18,681	16,232	14,936
	3,676	10,404	14,080	14,952	16,879	14,603	14,461
tals	34,257	131,745	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050	170,213
	2,277	11,858	14,135	13,179	12,850	13,088	12,540
th	3,418	13,398	16,816	15,908	18,388	19,529	18,796
	2,165	8,862	11,027	11,603	12,711	11,315	12,565
	3,835	16,966	20,801	19,866	20,456	19,007	17,451
	6,228	32,339	38,567	34,850	38,002	35,856	35,543
	6,179	20,124	26,303	24,894	26,631	27,034	26,152
	4,130	12,717	16,847	17,596	23,116	18,813	19,568
berland	5,153	12,866	18,019	19,106	20,992	20,377	19,698
dward	1,782	5,717	7,499	6,931	8,372	7,719	6,848
tals	35,167	134,847	170,014	163,933	181,518	172,738	169,161
nd Addington	2,829	5,426	8,255	8,715	10,179	9,476	9,028
c	2,756	5,978	8,734	8,229	9,396	9,868	10,260
d Grenville	7,829	14,513	22,342	20,686	23,085	25,260	23,066
	3,427	6,715	10,142	9,600	10,332	11,960	9,402
	2,857	6,084	8,941	7,217	7,829	8,807	8,307
y	2,790	6,322	9,112	9,484	9,145	10,136	9,801
	3,873	6,292	10,165	10,130	8,942	10,578	10,064
	2,609	4,308	6,917	7,363	8,015	7,531	5,714
	6,669	16,102	22,771	19,843	22,071	20,614	21,110
	6,472	9,235	15,707	17,077	16,954	17,448	15,741
	4,580	9,597	14,177	13,810	14,217	14,777	12,733
tals	46,691	90,572	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455	135,226
	4,502	11,945	16,447	17,235	19,044	19,415	18,153
ough	4,400	9,213	13,613	14,449	17,259	15,148	17,251
on	558	1,279	1,837	1,504	1,716	1,952	2,187
	5,719	12,711	18,430	18,230	22,824	25,721	23,436
tals	15,179	35,148	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236	61,027
	522	1,897	2,419	3,052	4,236	3,415	2,497
und	415	1,422	1,837	1,808	3,505	3,180	1,465
	770	2,000	2,770	3,656	4,453	3,877	1,790
tals	1,707	5,319	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472	5,752
1886	207,487	652,638	860,125				
1885	225,512	596,750		822,262			
VINCE 1884	257,711	658,447			916,158		
1883	245,996	660,731				906,727	
1882	252,415	597,811					850,226

POULTRY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of T
Geese and other Fowls in Ontario in 1886; also the totals of Poultry for the five years 1882-6

Counties.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other Fowls	Totals.				
				1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1
Essex	12,911	16,059	168,545	197,515	205,417	161,895	158,295	
Kent	18,869	13,313	188,389	220,571	214,911	168,862	184,731	
Elgin	17,887	7,429	162,851	188,167	157,556	137,544	140,703	
Norfolk	12,189	5,689	129,323	147,204	143,150	137,773	133,465	
Haldimand	12,601	8,152	115,130	135,883	118,227	114,894	94,868	
Welland	12,346	5,664	100,615	118,625	103,616	104,009	88,737	
Totals	86,803	56,306	864,856	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	800,799	
Lambton	12,653	10,904	152,781	176,338	138,032	149,575	123,542	
Huron	13,030	23,727	300,273	337,030	314,705	307,845	289,144	
Bruce	8,707	18,357	199,625	226,689	202,718	213,713	204,013	
Totals	34,390	52,988	652,679	740,057	655,455	671,133	616,699	
Grey	16,842	27,834	255,381	300,057	272,483	269,909	250,741	
Simcoe	19,963	28,320	231,339	279,622	251,944	255,635	225,232	
Totals	36,805	56,154	486,720	579,679	524,427	525,544	475,973	
Middlesex	28,948	20,519	305,855	355,322	322,300	277,276	269,904	
Oxford	12,440	8,948	178,528	199,916	187,528	169,649	176,102	
Brant	6,977	4,597	86,178	97,752	88,487	90,254	82,276	
Perth	11,641	18,494	207,284	237,419	230,743	240,553	213,370	
Wellington	13,059	19,750	204,609	237,418	226,363	229,880	214,898	
Waterloo	4,183	5,148	130,423	139,754	126,247	120,684	114,951	
Dufferin	8,051	13,227	88,230	109,508	102,369	104,562	85,474	
Totals	85,299	90,683	1,201,107	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	1,156,975	1,
Lincoln	8,578	4,546	86,666	99,790	95,762	82,295	80,449	
Wentworth	10,441	6,182	106,655	123,278	109,908	105,890	108,881	
Halton	9,273	9,606	80,046	98,925	84,716	88,247	78,328	
Peel	15,518	14,664	117,523	147,705	144,392	154,423	123,957	
York	21,737	20,102	213,131	254,970	225,005	213,763	203,281	
Ontario	12,310	14,647	159,091	186,048	173,517	181,040	163,474	
Durham	17,992	17,277	147,859	183,128	149,397	149,598	135,829	
Northumberland	9,682	9,580	150,751	170,013	155,942	162,941	146,323	
Prince Edward	4,299	3,972	99,569	107,840	95,951	95,982	91,550	
Totals	109,830	100,576	1,161,291	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	1,132,072	1,
Lennox & Addington	3,368	6,893	86,312	96,573	88,994	90,848	84,848	
Frontenac	7,273	7,085	90,874	105,232	86,289	92,698	80,301	
Leeds and Grenville	36,331	15,661	196,595	248,587	224,576	237,399	222,636	
Dundas	7,543	6,286	108,834	122,663	119,231	113,029	113,253	
Stormont	5,006	4,305	88,466	97,777	83,332	78,906	86,023	
Glengarry	2,265	5,980	86,562	94,807	85,150	87,214	82,294	
Prescott	4,013	4,228	59,933	68,174	66,981	62,073	63,989	
Russell	6,209	2,869	46,814	55,892	54,361	52,584	52,869	
Carleton	36,945	19,668	171,966	228,579	182,810	195,894	163,655	
Renfrew	11,073	9,588	98,475	119,136	103,005	105,805	108,638	
Lanark	21,259	11,538	123,784	156,581	153,172	149,764	134,849	
Totals	141,285	94,101	1,158,615	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	1,193,355	1,
Victoria	7,952	12,203	109,324	129,479	114,436	127,845	112,245	
Peterborough	8,229	12,459	103,957	124,645	119,991	118,209	105,148	
Haliburton	795	1,021	11,738	13,554	13,199	12,747	12,326	
Hastings	7,075	13,448	145,589	166,112	142,646	154,462	182,777	
Totals	24,051	39,131	370,608	433,790	390,272	413,263	412,496	
Muskoka	2,226	1,399	28,550	32,175	24,344	32,244	23,556	
Parry Sound	938	585	10,906	12,429	11,666	19,370	17,843	
Algoma	1,087	1,833	17,113	20,033	21,236	17,824	17,576	
Totals	4,251	3,817	56,569	64,637	57,246	69,438	58,975	
THE PROVINCE. 1886	522,714	493,756	5,952,445	6,968,915	....	....	....	...
1885	428,233	476,942	5,431,630	....	6,336,802	....	....	...
1884	445,532	540,130	5,251,944	....	....	6,237,604	....	...
1883	355,635	491,093	5,000,616	....	....	....	5,847,344	...
1882	310,058	533,357	4,508,705	....	....	....	....	5,

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

E No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Live Stock ntario in the year 1886, per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also the values of Live Stock per 1,000 acres leared land in the years 1885 and 1886, with the annual average of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock.		
						1886.	1885.	1882-6.
						$	$	$
	78.1	192.2	149.7	257.8	1073.9	12,013	11,164	11,259
	67.5	218.6	118.7	185.3	806.1	11,790	10,818	10,721
	52.9	193.6	114.8	125.4	718.5	10,326	9,847	10,228
	51.9	159.7	121.6	102.9	658.7	8,571	8,376	8,142
and	54.5	179.9	151.3	93.9	686.5	9,879	9,310	8,891
d	56.9	141.1	154.1	69.2	760.2	9,063	8,753	8,425
Group	60.1	184.4	132.0	141.4	777.2	10,351	9,771	9,694
n	53.5	229.3	144.1	76.4	699.4	10,974	10,463	10,963
	51.4	206.5	152.0	53.1	645.6	10,849	10,584	10,432
	46.3	201.3	180.2	54.4	536.8	9,560	9,476	9,229
Group	50.0	209.5	160.3	58.5	618.5	10,420	10,174	10,125
	45.6	203.2	214.3	69.9	575.3	9,187	9,183	8,882
	52.4	164.7	176.7	90.5	636.7	9,564	9,339	9,057
Group	48.7	185.6	197.2	79.3	603.4	9,359	9,253	8,963
ex	52.4	234.3	104.2	79.6	709.1	12,597	11,602	11,950
	51.5	220.0	86.5	88.5	598.1	11,356	11,035	10,855
	55.8	172.1	137.7	76.6	581.7	10,459	10,029	9,483
	50.8	224.1	155.3	67.1	677.8	11,121	10,728	10,951
ton	48.7	188.2	177.7	71.4	555.2	10,153	9,869	9,868
o	52.2	165.2	153.8	67.0	602.5	9,877	9,395	9,462
	44.2	173.5	167.8	79.3	616.6	8,531	8,705	8,555
Group	50.9	204.5	137.0	75.8	628.6	10,913	10,454	10,493
	61.6	143.7	126.8	94.7	668.6	10,121	9,246	9,148
rth	58.9	168.1	123.1	82.8	607.3	10,984	9,666	9,789
	52.7	177.0	113.6	66.4	596.1	10,393	9,657	9,471
	51.4	146.1	120.7	90.1	639.9	9,658	9,109	8,925
	59.6	125.9	116.6	95.5	631.6	10,380	9,987	9,764
	55.0	158.6	136.6	80.3	567.6	11,132	10,561	10,172
	56.0	145.4	123.6	62.3	676.7	9,441	8,958	8,670
nberland	54.0	143.6	105.5	58.3	550.3	8,546	7,802	7,780
Edward	58.1	119.1	83.4	41.4	595.7	8,230	6,892	7,009
Group	56.3	145.8	117.6	75.9	612.1	9,914	9,212	9,059
and Addington	50.7	175.6	145.1	41.3	482.6	8,363	6,775	7,133
ac	48.6	185.5	162.2	44.0	529.8	8,045	6,587	7,108
nd Grenville	45.7	196.0	156.3	55.5	617.4	8,240	7,469	7,746
	56.9	218.0	140.1	75.5	913.0	9,963	8,895	9,266
t	59.5	223.5	134.6	79.8	873.0	10,359	9,135	9,214
ry	60.8	226.5	164.4	67.1	698.0	10,432	9,287	9,523
	52.4	186.9	145.4	81.6	547.4	8,616	9,040	8,267
	58.6	214.9	202.8	93.2	752.8	9,734	10,162	9,621
	51.1	187.2	179.3	87.3	876.8	9,626	8,545	8,834
	43.5	179.4	230.8	65.5	496.6	7,869	7,195	7,319
	35.0	161.2	193.4	50.6	559.2	6,839	6,352	6,369
Group	48.7	190.6	171.0	63.5	644.5	8,605	7,753	7,914
	50.7	160.9	147.8	70.8	557.0	8,592	8,700	8,401
rough	45.5	159.4	115.0	64.3	589.2	7,568	7,875	7,571
ton	32.0	249.7	163.4	72.8	537.2	7,993	8,347	8,012
s	49.9	190.9	135 1	58.1	523.5	8,482	8,011	7,972
Group	48.4	175.4	134.3	64.0	551.5	8,253	8,188	7,993
a	39.3	254.5	196.3	47.9	637.0	10,647	9,701	10,031
ound	39.1	238.6	149.0	85.7	579.9	10,705	9,178	9,612
	39.2	233.2	199.0	89.1	644.4	10.500	10,172	11,151
Group	39.2	244.7	187.3	68.2	627.4	10,615	9,691	10,233
OVINCE 1886	52.1	184.5	147.3	78.6	637.1	9,801	....	....
OVINCE 1885	51.5	182.1	161.7	75.7	583.7	....	9,275	....
OVINCE 1882-6	51.2	175.3	169.8	81.8	577.4	....	....	9,233

WOOL.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Coarse Wool in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.
Essex	13,463	78,566	5.84	12,432	69,290	5.57	12,789	71,034	5.55
Kent	15,532	89,788	5.78	19,869	118,168	5.95	19,536	111,190	5.69
Elgin	14,215	77,296	5.44	17,326	99,396	5.74	21,726	121,627	5.60
Norfolk	11,582	63,356	5.47	13,371	71,973	5.38	15,253	81,621	5.35
Haldimand	14,087	91,462	6.49	15,509	97,099	6.26	17,203	104,759	6.09
Welland	8,924	47,013	5.27	11,106	60,930	5.49	10,980	57,972	5.28
Totals	77,803	447,481	5.75	89,613	516,856	5.77	97,487	548,203	5.62
Lambton	17,808	107,267	6.02	22,595	133,264	5.90	25,509	147,690	5.79
Huron	40,314	225,331	5.59	47,064	268,456	5.70	48,891	276,664	5.66
Bruce	41,611	235,775	5.67	45,027	256,297	5.69	44,366	250,151	5.64
Totals	99,733	568,373	5.70	114,686	658,017	5.74	118,766	674,505	5.68
Grey	60,454	330,631	5.47	71,271	397,703	5.58	65,859	359,461	5.46
Simcoe	38,570	220,216	5.71	46,458	272,064	5.86	41,487	228,669	5.51
Totals	99,024	550,847	5.56	117,729	669,767	5.69	107,346	588,130	5.48
Middlesex	27,119	167,361	6.17	32,740	195,271	5 96	39,491	232,323	5.88
Oxford	11,483	66,986	5.83	16,061	93,305	5.81	20,309	117,278	5.77
Brant	10,048	58,085	5.78	12,389	74,654	6.03	14,004	81,055	5.79
Perth	27,730	156,157	5.63	30,557	173,872	5.69	32,758	183,142	5.59
Wellington	38,045	222,131	5.84	44,830	265,439	5.92	45,651	261,362	5.73
Waterloo	15,675	84,180	5.37	19,827	108,707	5.48	20,487	112,882	5.51
Dufferin	15,856	86,063	5.43	20,491	112,058	5.47	17,596	97,887	5.56
Totals	145,956	840,963	5.76	176,895	1,023,306	5.78	190,296	1,085,929	5.71
Lincoln	7,914	41,914	5.30	7,638	41,615	5.45	8,921	46,608	5.22
Wentworth	12,364	71,174	5.76	12,234	72,929	5.96	14,471	81,931	5.66
Halton	9,962	62,434	6.27	10,902	70,756	6.49	11,748	74,042	6.30
Peel	13,936	91,842	6.59	14,595	97,717	6.69	15,710	103,932	6.62
York	19,720	126,051	6.39	24,856	154,200	6.20	25,468	155,866	6.12
Ontario	19,394	123,909	6.39	20,824	136,443	6.65	23,928	150,366	6.28
Durham	18,940	111,049	5.86	19,646	117,647	5.99	21,139	122,868	5.81
Northumberland	17,636	99,344	5.63	22,228	128,258	5.77	20,501	115,958	5.66
Prince Edward	6,180	33,129	5.36	7,801	41,471	5.32	8,297	44,794	5.40
Totals	126,046	760,846	6.04	140,724	861,036	6.12	150,183	896,365	5.97
Lennox and Addington	14,496	76,761	5.30	13,832	74,699	5.40	14,462	74,769	5.17
Frontenac	15,937	78,321	4.91	17,444	91,258	5.23	18,449	89,469	4.85
Leeds and Grenville	32,186	154,438	4.80	34,033	171,029	5.03	35,492	170,734	4.81
Dundas	9,114	45,929	5.04	10,825	53,574	4.95	10,695	52,733	4.93
Stormont	7,721	39,176	5.07	8,731	43,749	5.01	8,599	42,754	4.97
Glengarry	12,731	61,168	4.80	14,310	66,059	4.62	14,427	65,892	4.57
Prescott	9,672	46,658	4.82	11,565	56,522	4.89	9,653	45,176	4.68
Russell	8,370	39,384	4.71	7,292	35,139	4.82	7,579	35,313	4.66
Carleton	25,853	130,909	5.06	22,406	114,567	5.11	27,512	135,982	4.94
Renfrew	30,590	138,862	4.54	33,146	144,012	4.34	32,405	142,033	4.38
Lanark	30,168	146,954	4.87	35,398	172,959	4.89	33,803	160,622	4.75
Totals	196,838	958,560	4.87	208,982	1,023,567	4.90	213,076	1,015,477	4.77
Victoria	18,398	103,210	5.61	20,334	110,726	5.45	20,429	111,548	5.46
Peterborough	15,041	80,441	5.35	18,681	100,909	5.40	17,351	91,852	5.29
Haliburton	1,975	9,737	4.93	3,115	15,747	5.06	2,446	11,849	4.84
Hastings	22,758	110,800	4.87	24,037	122,897	5.11	23,253	113,472	4.88
Totals	58,172	304,188	5.23	66,167	350,279	5.29	63,479	328,721	5.18
Muskoka	4,686	24,996	5.33	5,361	28,941	5.40	4,516	24,365	5.40
Parry Sound	1,382	8,162	5.91	2,170	12,185	5.62	1,359	8,085	5.95
Algoma	2,810	16,507	5.87	2,987	18,021	6.03	2,129	12,676	5.95
Totals	8,878	49,665	5.59	10,518	59,147	5.62	8,004	45,126	5.64
THE PROVINCE	812,450	4,480,923	5.52	925,314	5,161,975	5.58	948,637	5,182,456	5.46

WOOL.

E No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Fine Wool in tario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average mber of pounds per fleece.

COUNTIES.	1886.			1885.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lbs. per fleece.
	3,426	17,180	5.01	3,087	16,268	5.27	2,283	11,613	5.09
	4,439	23,363	5.26	3,480	16,780	4.82	3,916	20,017	5.11
	3,829	19,400	5.07	3,107	16,152	5.20	3,573	18,791	5.26
k	5,134	24,064	4.69	4,407	22,058	5.01	4,366	20,776	4.76
nand	3,714	18,401	4.95	4,006	20,659	5.16	3,707	18,163	4.90
d	6,068	27,718	4.57	6,074	26,676	4.39	4,549	20,559	4.52
tals	26,610	130,126	4.89	24,161	118,593	4.91	22,394	109,919	4.91
on	3,830	20,528	5.36	2,782	14,492	5.21	3,651	19,331	5.29
	7,740	39,381	5.09	6,273	33,207	5.29	6,069	32,059	5.28
	6,602	34,632	5.25	7,050	38,349	5.44	6,636	35,813	5.40
tals	18,172	94,541	5.20	16,105	86,048	5.34	16,356	87,203	5.33
	10,697	54,292	5.08	7,604	38,678	5.09	9,109	47,223	5.18
	11,030	53,725	4.87	7,955	41,622	5.23	7,671	39,291	5.12
tals	21,727	108,017	4.97	15,559	80,300	5.16	16,780	86,514	5.16
esex	5,608	31,277	5.58	5,010	28,359	5.66	5,166	28,728	5.56
l	5,971	32,642	5.47	4,829	25,445	5.27	4,103	21,851	5.33
	3,894	19,562	5.02	3,865	20,465	5.29	3,222	17,237	5.35
	4,568	24,628	5.39	3,482	18,851	5.41	4,330	23,362	5.40
gton	9,549	49,497	5.18	8,655	43,407	5.02	7,689	39,776	5.17
loo	6,929	36,321	5.24	5,929	29,771	5.02	4,883	24,095	4.93
in	2,863	16,003	5.59	1,578	8,523	5.40	2,330	12,759	5.48
tals	39,382	209,930	5.33	33,348	174,821	5.24	31,723	167,808	5.29
n	3,328	17,118	5.14	3,284	16,783	5.11	2,949	14,531	4.93
worth	3,327	16,872	5.07	3,216	16,163	5.03	2,944	14,744	5.01
	1,815	9,627	5.30	2,173	11,628	5.35	1,729	9,399	5.44
	3,521	19,714	5.60	2,043	11,114	5.44	1,938	10,601	5.47
	10,740	55,644	5.18	8,131	45,634	5.61	6,647	35,732	5.38
o	9,768	53,253	5.45	8,132	45,048	5.54	6,809	37,771	5.55
m	2,902	15,088	5.20	2,396	14,848	6.20	2,473	14,006	5.66
mberland	3,553	19,278	5.43	2,064	10,630	5.15	2,747	14,726	5.36
Edward	4,087	21,015	5.14	2,354	11,642	4.95	3,081	15,476	5.02
tals	43,041	227,609	5.29	33,793	183,490	5.43	31,317	166,986	5.33
x & Addington	4,857	23,243	4.79	2,573	13,091	5.09	3,662	18,319	5.00
nac	4,605	23,619	5.13	3,261	17,098	5.24	3,866	19,332	5.00
& Grenville	8,030	39,548	4.93	7,822	40,022	5.12	9,104	44,928	4.93
s	2,641	12,836	4.86	2,107	10,165	4.82	2,774	13,300	4.79
ont	2,568	12,457	4.85	2,281	11,613	5.09	2,657	13,411	5.05
arry	3,718	16,953	4.56	3,783	18,388	4.86	4,035	19,018	4.71
tt	2,100	9,754	4.64	2,437	12,651	5.19	2,701	13,148	4.87
l	1,577	7,618	4.83	1,758	9,196	5.23	1,745	8,616	4.94
on	6,144	29,091	4.73	5,716	28,721	5.02	5,505	27,015	4.91
w	7,103	30,682	4.32	5,762	24,894	4.32	6,300	27,627	4.39
k	4,887	22,321	4.57	3,283	15,360	4.68	3,689	17,006	4.61
tals	48,230	228,122	4.73	40,783	201,199	4.93	46,038	221,720	4.82
ia	3,560	17,302	4.86	4,516	24,764	5.48	3,539	19,449	5.50
orough	1,709	7,299	4.27	2,250	10,917	4.85	2,174	10,469	4.82
rton	680	3,063	4.50	1,687	7,565	4.48	1,230	5,124	4.17
gs	5,365	24,631	4.59	5,481	25,089	4.58	6,535	30,053	4.60
tals	11,314	52,295	4.62	13,934	68,335	4.90	13,478	65,095	4.83
ka	1,575	8,098	5.14	1,606	8,238	5.13	1,314	6,752	5.14
Sound	836	3,709	4.44	557	2,698	4.84	605	3,144	5.20
a	814	4,497	5.52	210	1,169	5.57	515	2,654	5.15
tals	3,225	16,304	5.06	2,373	12,105	5.10	2,434	12,550	5.16
ROVINCE	211,701	1,066,944	5.04	180,056	924,891	5.14	180,520	917,795	5.08

WOOL.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total Clip of Wool in Ontario in the five years 1882-6, with the yearly average for the five years.

COUNTIES.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Yearly average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Fleeces.	Pounds.
Essex	95,746	85,558	87,551	79,258	65,120	15,072	82,647
Kent	113,151	134,948	127,534	149,459	130,945	23,452	131,207
Elgin	96,696	115,548	163,734	162,154	163,959	25,299	140,418
Norfolk	87,420	94,031	109,006	117,999	103,529	19,619	102,397
Haldimand	109,863	117,758	145,337	128,978	112,675	20,910	122,922
Welland	74,731	87,606	84,198	78,385	67,735	15,529	78,531
Totals	577,607	635,449	717,360	716,233	643,963	119,881	658,122
Lambton	127,795	147,756	201,224	183,975	174,356	29,160	167,021
Huron	264,712	301,663	334,812	346,859	295,571	54,960	308,723
Bruce	270,407	294,646	305,715	309,938	249,109	51,002	285,964
Totals	662,914	744,065	841,751	840,772	719,036	135,122	761,708
Grey	384,923	436,381	445,835	413,773	352,510	74,968	406,684
Simcoe	273,941	313,686	292,498	269,319	190,354	49,158	267,960
Totals	658,864	750,067	738,333	683,092	542,864	124,126	674,644
Middlesex	198,638	223,630	267,475	313,559	301,953	44,657	261,051
Oxford	99,628	118,750	142,939	166,579	167,748	24,412	139,129
Brant	77,647	95,119	98,163	110,429	110,105	17,226	98,292
Perth	180,785	192,723	215,322	232,718	210,972	37,088	206,504
Wellington	271,628	308,846	339,207	328,514	257,494	53,340	301,138
Waterloo	120,501	138,478	144,760	141,082	140,064	25,370	136,977
Dufferin	102,066	120,581	122,155	112,282	96,146	19,926	110,646
Totals	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,330,021	1,405,163	1,284,482	222,019	1,253,737
Lincoln	59,032	58,398	61,256	65,715	61,294	11,870	61,139
Wentworth	88,046	89,092	101,877	109,327	95,030	17,415	96,675
Halton	72,061	82,384	91,559	87,790	83,501	13,477	83,441
Peel	111,556	108,831	120,066	115,490	116,724	17,648	114,533
York	181,695	199,834	182,368	203,530	190,562	32,115	191,598
Ontario	177,162	181,491	205,297	203,983	172,750	30,737	188,137
Durham	126,137	132,495	161,761	136,700	127,279	23,612	136,874
Northumberland	118,622	138,888	140,612	134,165	121,130	23,248	130,684
Prince Edward	54,144	53,113	57,840	64,484	71,773	11,378	60,270
Totals	988,455	1,044,526	1,122,636	1,121,094	1,040,043	181,500	1,063,351
Lennox and Addington	100,004	87,790	92,985	96,828	87,837	18,124	93,088
Frontenac	101,940	108,356	99,604	119,563	114,544	22,315	108,801
Leeds and Grenville	193,986	211,051	226,558	240,986	205,730	44,596	215,662
Dundas	58,765	63,739	62,502	82,666	62,493	13,469	66,033
Stormont	51,633	55,362	53,767	64,945	55,116	11,256	56,165
Glengarry	78,121	84,447	79,512	92,810	89,660	18,462	84,910
Prescott	56,412	69,173	54,863	58,719	52,450	12,354	58,324
Russell	47,002	44,335	42,091	52,424	33,796	9,324	43,929
Carleton	160,000	143,288	179,495	174,527	157,677	33,017	162,997
Renfrew	169,544	168,906	191,129	184,777	133,942	38,705	169,660
Lanark	169,275	188,319	190,580	196,318	143,644	37,492	177,628
Totals	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,273,086	1,364,563	1,136,889	259,114	1,237,197
Victoria	120,512	135,490	145,383	142,735	110,861	23,968	130,997
Peterborough	87,740	111,826	112,680	108,474	90,888	19,525	102,321
Haliburton	12,800	23,312	18,704	15,799	14,248	3,676	16,973
Hastings	135,431	147,986	146,873	154,242	133,094	29,788	143,525
Totals	356,483	418,614	423,640	421,250	349,091	76,957	393,816
Muskoka	33,094	37,179	35,747	31,206	18,354	5,830	31,117
Parry Sound	11,871	14,883	13,850	10,320	5,224	1,964	11,229
Algoma	21,004	19,190	15,494	14,725	6,239	2,644	15,330
Totals	65,969	71,252	65,091	56,251	29,817	10,438	57,676
THE PROVINCE	5,547,867	6,086,866	6,511,918	6,608,418	5,746,185	1,129,157	6,100,251

FACTORY CHEESE.

E No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value Cheese made at 626 factories in Ontario in 1886, the average dates of opening and closing, and the al number of factories reported in operation.

NTIES.	Factories.			Quantity of—		Value of Cheese made.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lbs.	Average date of—	
	No. in operation.		No. making Returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.
	1885.	1886.								
				lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.		
	1	1	1	377,167	37,903	3,957 65	9.95	10 44	May 19	Oct. 30
	12	12	9	6,350,403	603,982	58,127 98	10.51	9 62	" 14	Nov. 5
	23	23	16	16,784,233	1,598,502	151,491 05	10.50	9 48	" 4	" 7
	21	22	19	15,390,349	1,480,962	140,728 49	10.39	9 50	" 4	" 3
and	8	11	10	9,505,431	931,812	87,529 38	10.20	9 39	" 14	" 2
d	8	8	8	1,984,371	183,915	17,044 04	10.79	9 27	" 17	Oct. 12
als	73	77	63	50,391,954	4,837,076	458,878 59	10.42	9 49	May 9	Nov. 1
n	21	20	18	12,874,048	1,214,786	116,827 26	10.60	9 62	May 17	Oct. 28
	16	17	15	15,440,574	1,469,664	142,315 00	10.51	9 68	" 19	" 27
	19	17	17	14,917,214	1,438,032	140,596 22	10.37	9 78	" 18	" 29
als	56	54	50	43,231,836	4,122,482	399,738 48	10.49	9 70	May 18	Oct. 28
	10	8	8	4,074,433	389,533	37,622 32	10.46	9 66	May 24	Oct. 25
	6	5	4	1,004,088	95,150	9,260 94	10.55	9 73	" 24	" 6
als	16	13	12	5,078,521	484,683	46,883 26	10.48	9 67	May 24	Oct. 19
ex	40	40	32	41,543,931	3,917,835	378,436 55	10.60	9 66	May 4	Nov. 10
	48	43	34	59,655,412	5,701,527	545,710 44	10.46	9 57	April 23	" 16
	7	6	4	3,415,507	332,821	33,414 48	10.26	10 04	" 29	" 10
	27	25	23	28,181,353	2,678,971	259,993 81	10.52	9 70	May 8	" 3
ton	12	11	11	13,016,165	1,245,005	119,683 69	10.45	9 61	" 17	Oct. 31
o	8	8	7	5,354,218	508,771	50,139 57	10.52	9 86	" 14	" 28
	5	3	3	1,134,949	107,810	9,840 17	10.53	9 13	" 22	" 6
als	147	136	114	152,301,535	14,492,740	1,397,218 71	10.51	9 64	May 4	Nov. 8
	4	5	5	3,278,589	314,594	28,915 35	10.42	9 19	May 9	Oct. 31
rth	6	3	3	2,720,648	259,677	24,779 96	10.48	9 54	" 10	Nov. 8
	2	1	......	....	....	....	......	......	....	....
	4	1	1	654,476	61,671	5,800 00	10.61	9 40	May 15	Oct. 15
	3	3	3	327,707	31,548	3,134 60	10.39	9 94	" 31	Sept. 29
	7	4	4	695,618	64,623	6,352 00	10.76	9 83	" 24	" 27
	4	6	6	2,608,974	242,082	22,332 33	10.78	9 23	" 20	Oct. 17
mberland	32	39	30	19,800,940	1,940,825	167,495 14	10.20	8 63	" 2	" 27
Edward	14	19	15	10,454,770	1,023,330	88,046 60	10.22	8 60	" 7	" 21
als	76	81	67	40,541,722	3,938,350	346,855 98	10.29	8 80	May 8	May 23
& Add	19	18	18	20,874,021	2,049,055	180,170 93	10.19	8 79	May 12	Oct. 27
ac	33	37	30	15,022,947	1,461,820	129,165 69	10.28	8 84	" 8	" 18
Gren.	92	113	84	76,242,970	7,588,018	680,706 00	10.05	8 97	April 28	" 31
	21	*119	21	14,870,476	1,479,859	136,943 82	10.05	9 25	May 4	" 30
nt.	25		22	14,284,892	1,390,773	127,450 07	10.27	9 16	" 8	" 26
ry	47		28	12,888,086	1,273,529	118,603 05	10.12	9 31	" 10	" 21
	22		12	4,845,358	485,611	44,261 34	9.98	9 11	" 8	" 28
	5	6	6	2,149,796	211,756	20,095 70	10.15	9 49	" 9	" 24
	11	10	8	4,540,706	448,204	41,864 38	10.13	9 34	" 12	" 22
	4	3	3	928,915	92,447	8,942 60	10.05	9 67	" 31	" 5
	21	22	18	16,076,947	1,599,962	142,217 55	10.05	8 89	" 8	" 21
als	300	328	250	182,725,114	18,081,034	1,630,421 13	10 11	9 02	May 6	Oct. 26
	12	10	6	2,345,333	230,092	20,416 34	10.19	8 87	May 18	Oct. 27
rough	20	20	17	9,336,889	901,366	80,264 83	10.36	8 90	" 9	" 28
s	52	51	47	46,312.330	4,717,027	410,920 32	9.82	8 71	April 28	Nov. 2
als	84	81	70	57,994,552	5,848,485	511,601 49	9.91	8 75	May 2	Oct. 31
1886	......	770	626	532,265,234	51,804,850	4,791,597 64	10.27	9 25	May 7	Oct. 29
1885	752	......	536	522,769,107	50,755,871	4,120,834 46	10.30	8 12	" 4	" 29
CE 1884	751	......	567	517,899,803	50,538,932	5,284,124 48	10.25	10 46	" 3	" 30
1883	635	......	440	373,962,719	37,079,896	3,872,927 52	10.09	10 44	" 3	" 30

o location obtained of twenty factories of the Thistle Combination, reported to be situated in these s.

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average of days in operation, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and of value of product per cow for 455 factories in Ontario making complete returns in 1886; also the totals for the Province returned for the four years 1883-6, and the yearly average for the four years.

Counties.	No. of factories returned.	Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese made.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Value of product per Cow—	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season	Per day.
			lbs.	lbs.	$ c.			$ c.	cts.
Essex	1	140	377,167	37,903	3,957 65	45	160	24 74	17.7
Kent	5	147	4,345,830	408,686	39,726 29	392	1,654	24 02	16.4
Elgin	10	171	12,067,538	1,150,058	109,194 96	715	3,991	27 36	16.0
Norfolk	12	160	10,599,268	1,021,499	97,613 87	818	3,903	25 01	15.6
Haldimand	6	149	5,632,460	551,383	51,609 11	461	2,015	25 61	17.1
Welland	5	141	639,018	60,340	5,436 86	75	279	19 49	13.8
Totals	39	159	33,661,281	3,229,869	307,538 74	2,506	12,002	25 62	16.1
Lambton	12	150	10,193,741	958,819	92,713 68	829	3,718	24 94	16.6
Huron	10	140	11,087,129	1,052,164	103,036 82	913	4,119	25 02	17.9
Bruce	12	142	11,538,351	1,116,297	109,610 78	842	4,384	25 00	17.6
Totals	34	144	32,819,221	3,127,280	305,361 28	2,584	12,221	24 99	17.4
Grey	7	131	3,371,901	320,457	30,371 72	303	1,210	25 10	19.2
Simcoe	4	114	1,004,088	95,150	9,260 94	144	525	17 64	15.5
Totals	11	126	4,375,989	415,607	39,632 66	447	1,735	22 84	18.2
Middlesex	20	172	29,459,080	2,773,919	267,947 79	1,448	9,437	28 39	16.5
Oxford	28	179	49,184,268	4,720,715	450,357 64	1,864	15,743	28 61	15.9
Brant	3	168	2,413,507	232,821	23,914 48	142	829	28 85	17.2
Perth	15	155	20,891,844	1,989,347	195,179 69	1,128	7,265	26 87	17.3
Wellington	8	146	9,895,607	949,526	91,460 25	684	3,571	25 61	17.6
Waterloo	3	134	2,443,619	226,720	22,609 08	190	925	24 44	18.2
Dufferin	3	118	1,134,949	107,810	9,840 17	130	526	18 71	15.9
Totals	80	168	115,422,874	11,000,858	1,061,309 10	5,586	38,296	27 71	16.5
Lincoln	3	149	2,322,332	223,252	20,717 78	300	838	24 72	16.5
Wentworth	3	156	2,720,648	259,677	24,779 96	187	990	25 03	16.1
Peel	1	129	654,476	61,671	5,800 00	45	220	26 36	20.4
York	2	85	152,623	14,496	1,449 00	28	107	13 54	15.9
Ontario	4	110	695,618	64,623	6,352 00	102	310	20 49	18.6
Durham	4	131	1,861,343	169,199	15,662 88	253	732	21 40	16.4
Northumberland	19	156	13,524,493	1,330,572	115,188 95	841	4,573	25 19	16.1
Prince Edward	10	150	8,162,309	800,668	68,600 27	744	3,149	21 78	14.5
Totals	46	150	30,093,842	2,924,158	258,550 84	2,500	10,919	23 68	15.8
Lennox and Addington	11	149	14,820,447	1,458,476	128,694 36	1,103	5,596	23 00	15.4
Frontenac	15	144	7,227,451	688,960	61,639 06	376	2,951	20 89	14.5
Leeds and Grenville	65	159	59,042,424	5,867,552	526,464 29	2,438	21,055	25 00	15.7
Dundas	21	153	14,870,476	1,479,859	136,943 82	691	6,289	21 78	14.3
Stormont	14	148	10,403,107	1,022,918	93,211 73	552	4,238	21 99	14.8
Glengarry	27	143	12,637,606	1,247,528	116,236 89	795	5,640	20 61	14.4
Prescott	10	151	4,321,276	432,133	39,639 94	218	1,767	22 43	14.9
Russell	3	151	1,436,700	141,651	13,459 00	81	620	21 71	14.4
Carleton	7	145	4,193,077	414,461	38,766 70	227	1,836	21 11	14.6
Renfrew	3	110	928,915	92,447	8,942 60	74	455	19 65	17.9
Lanark	11	144	9,792,553	979,059	86,561 00	562	3,766	22 98	16.0
Totals	187	152	139,674,032	13,825,044	1,250,559 39	7,117	54,213	23 07	15.2
Victoria	5	139	1,756,765	171,528	15,174 95	154	749	20 26	14.6
Peterborough	14	148	7,593,635	729,453	65,842 61	499	2,805	23 47	15.8
Hastings	39	162	38,638,804	3,937,685	342,593 94	1,851	13,385	25 60	15.8
Totals	58	159	47,989,204	4,838,666	423,611 50	2,504	16,939	25 01	15.8
THE PROVINCE 1886	455	156	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,563 51	23,244	146,325	24 92	16.0
THE PROVINCE 1885	433	157	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,515 45	26,300	154,824	22 26	14.2
THE PROVINCE 1884	445	159	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208 01	24,015	158,366	27 51	17.3
THE PROVINCE 1883	385	156	327,353,679	32,495,811	3,396,882 21	19,797	117,577	28 89	18.5
THE PROVINCE 1883-6	430	157	398,496,537	38,982,842	3,711,792 30	23,339	144,273	25 73	16.4

FACTORY CHEESE.

o. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the yearly average per ry of days in operation, of the quantity and value of Cheese made, of number of patrons, of ge number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an gate of 1,718 factories making complete returns in the four years 1883-6.

TIES.	No. of days worked per season.	Quantity of—		Value of Cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk required to make 1 lb. of Cheese.	Value of Cheese per 100 lbs.
							Yield of milk—		Value of product—			
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.		
		lbs.	lbs.	$			lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	cts.	lbs.	$ c.
	115	284,138	27,620	2,801	30	141	2,015	17.5	19 86	17.3	10.29	10 14
	147	745,428	71,169	6,867	75	276	2,701	18.4	24 88	16.9	10.47	9 65
	165	1,028,783	98,370	9,639	69	347	2,965	18.0	27 78	16.8	10.46	9 80
	163	986,704	95,486	9,042	74	346	2,852	17.5	26 13	16.0	10.33	9 47
	153	865,730	84,495	7,820	69	322	2,689	17.6	24 29	15.9	10.25	9 25
	132	218,562	20,841	1,928	25	107	2,043	15.5	18 02	13.7	10.49	9 25
	159	853,779	82,172	7,879	66	304	2,808	17.7	25 92	16.3	10.39	9 59
	148	845,253	80,269	7,800	68	315	2,683	18.1	24 76	16.7	10.53	9 72
	143	1,242,313	119,003	11,835	100	451	2,755	19.3	26 24	18.3	10.44	9 95
	138	922,280	89,194	8,588	76	350	2,635	19.1	24 54	17.8	10.34	9 63
	143	987,803	94,627	9,250	80	367	2,692	18.8	25 20	17.6	10.44	9 78
	134	579,069	56,874	5,318	54	222	2,608	19.5	23 95	17.9	10.18	9 35
	130	399,728	39,135	3,910	44	182	2,196	16.9	21 48	16.5	10.21	9 99
	132	499,362	48,990	4,692	50	204	2,448	18.5	23 00	17.4	10.19	9 58
	169	1,219,354	116,078	11,446	66	394	3,095	18.3	29 06	17.2	10.50	9 86
	178	1,718,935	165,209	16,456	69	550	3,125	17.6	29 92	16.8	10.40	9 96
	156	975,667	95,747	9,500	66	354	2,756	16.6	26 84	16.2	10.19	9 92
	155	1,204,764	115,103	11,422	70	418	2,882	18.6	27 33	17.6	10.47	9 93
	148	1,337,277	127,704	12,380	87	469	2,851	19.3	26 40	17.8	10.47	9 69
	141	864,958	82,072	8,174	63	314	2,755	19.5	26 03	18.5	10.54	9 96
	124	666,770	63,551	5,970	57	272	2,451	19.8	21 95	17.7	10.49	9 39
	166	1,335,827	127,928	12,663	69	444	3,009	18.1	28 52	17.2	10.44	9 90
	152	658,184	63,048	5,680	65	226	2,912	19.2	25 13	16.5	10.44	9 01
h	160	1,122,721	108,598	10,521	79	412	2,725	17.0	25 54	16.0	10.34	9 69
	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,282	18.6	20 27	16.5	10.41	9 24
	125	721,377	67,778	6,364	52	275	2,623	21.0	23 14	18.5	10.64	9 39
	102	216,582	20,475	2,036	23	108	2,005	19.7	18 85	18.5	10.58	9 94
	126	278 352	26,457	2,553	33	115	2,420	19.2	22 20	17.6	10.52	9 65
	145	806,977	77,265	7,078	77	300	2,690	18.6	23 59	16.3	10.44	9 16
erland	158	820,748	81,180	7,451	50	279	2,942	18.6	26 71	16.9	10.11	9 18
ward	152	863,094	85,961	7,696	73	322	2,680	17.6	23 90	15.7	10.04	8 98
	152	758,598	74,447	6,839	56	272	2,789	18.3	25 14	16.5	10.19	9 19
Addington	152	1,261,988	124,897	11,422	94	490	2,575	16.9	23 31	15.3	10.10	9 14
	148	570,058	56,137	5,609	31	219	2,603	17.6	25 61	17.3	10.15	9 99
renville	163	979,942	98,146	9,130	40	351	2,792	17.1	26 01	16.0	9.98	9 30
	156	826,256	82,471	7,645	36	330	2,504	16.1	23 17	14.9	10.02	9 27
	151	812,370	80,619	7,175	42	329	2,469	16.4	21 81	14.4	10.08	8 90
	156	599,782	58,626	5,989	35	260	2,307	14.8	23 03	14.8	10.23	10 22*
	146	503,051	50,662	4,591	29	232	2,168	14.8	19 79	13.6	9.93	9 06
	140	416,482	41,750	3,990	27	192	2,169	15.5	20 78	14.8	9.98	9 56
	138	619,441	61,663	5,569	37	277	2,236	16.2	20 10	14.6	10.05	9 03
	128	434,324	43,278	4,051	37	221	1,965	15.4	18 33	14.3	10.04	9 36
	147	905,559	90,610	8,220	51	359	2,522	17.2	22 90	15.6	9.99	9 07
	155	803,597	79,981	7,449	41	314	2,559	16.5	23 72	15.3	10.05	9 31
	141	483,203	47,988	4,452	39	192	2,517	17.9	23 38	16.6	10.07	9 28
gh	148	627,823	61,019	5,616	40	233	2,695	18.2	24 10	16.3	10.29	9 20
	164	1,000.526	101,483	9,359	47	349	2,867	17.5	26 82	16.3	9.86	9 22
	160	870,473	87,598	8,078	45	309	2,817	17.6	26.14	16.3	9.94	9 22
ce	157	927,815	90,763	8,642	54	336	2,762	17.6	25.73	16.4	10.22	9 52

factories in Glengarry made complete returns in 1885 out of a total of 104 for the four years.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of butter made a creameries in Ontario in 1886, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	Creameries.			No. of Patrons.	Butter.		Cheese.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter
	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.			Quantity made.	Value.	Quantity made.	Value.		
		Making butter	Making butter and cheese.							
					lbs.	$ c.	lbs.	$ c.	$ c.	ct
Essex	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Kent	1	1	....	48	7,425	1,633 50	....	....	1,633 50	2
Norfolk	1	1	...	22	2,768	457 55	....	....	457 55	1
Haldimand	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Lambton	2	2	....	126	57,519	10,738 17	....	....	10,738 17	1
Huron	4	1	....	148	50,290	10,007 00	....	....	10,007 00	1
Bruce	8	6	...	615	188,641	35,060 10	....	....	35,060 10	1
Grey	6	6	....	487	150,264	28,637 11	....	....	28,637 11	1
Simcoe	1	1	....	91	2,429	409 81	....	....	409 81	[illegible]
Middlesex	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
Oxford	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]
Perth	3	1	....	140	49,228	9,023 69	....	....	9,023 69	[illegible]
Wellington	1	1	...	152	50,281	10,307 60	....	....	10,307 60	[illegible]
Waterloo	3	3	1	325	118,954	23,837 67	50,802	3,365 33	27,203 00	[illegible]
Wentworth	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Halton	2	1	....	50	12,234	2,344 60	....	....	2,344 60	1
Prince Edward ...	2	2	1	72	23,276	4,867 16	45,354	2,164 01	7,031 17	2
Leeds & Grenville.	2	1	....	39	27,512	5,440 25	....	....	5,440 25	1
Dundas	2	1	....	66	55,701	12,181 00	....	....	12,181 00	
Glengarry	1	1	....	47	27,331	5,852 57	....	....	5,852 57	
Russell	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...
The Province. 1886	47	29	2	2,368	823,853	160,797 78	96,156	5,529 34	166,327 12	
The Province. 1885	27	13	2	912	353,347	69,583 40	126,591	7,784 69	77,368 09	
The Province. 1884	23	8	3	540	147,924	32,087 76	259,688	20,785 86	52,873 62	
The Province. 1883	27	12	3	639	243,902	51,816 99	134,446	11,218 28	63,035 27	

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PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND CROPS.

eturns of the value of farm property show a considerable increase in every part vince over those of the preceding year. The following table gives the value by or each of the last two years, computed from the valuation given in the June of farmers; also, a general average of values covering a period of five years, with 1882, and the totals for the province for each year of the same period:

Districts.		Farm Land.	Buildings.	Impl'nts.	Live Stock.	Totals.
		$	$	$	$	$
Erie	1886	89,070,639	24,248,743	6,521,784	13,424,970	133,266,136
	1885	87,223,494	24,395,411	6,484,440	12,560,647	130,663,992
	1882-6	88,973,551	22,518,812	5,986,384	12,161,896	129,640,643
Huron	1886	76,295,546	18,071,900	5,169,464	12,467,529	112,004,439
	1885	73,348,633	18,062,529	4,979,041	11,855,995	108,246,198
	1882-6	76,459,901	16,403,791	4,754,151	11,494,762	109,112,605
ian Bay	1886	49,497,503	13,223,108	4,215,214	8,991,612	75,927,437
	1885	48,867,927	13,654,326	3,883,316	8,810,338	75,215,907
	1882-6	49,467,510	12,136,963	3,799,355	8,491,839	73,895,667
Midland	1886	143,619,122	41,005,934	10,828,942	23,908,730	219,362,728
	1885	140,908,976	40,590,799	10,373,571	22,741,950	214,615,296
	1882-6	143,229,144	37,838,353	10,036,494	22,421,019	213,525,010
)ntario	1886	140,745,006	43,094,768	10,774,325	22,218,138	216,832,237
	1885	137,146,878	43,323,229	10,655,442	20,564,889	211,690,438
	1882-6	137,858,110	39,603,616	9,871,862	19,990,677	207,324,265
wrence & Ottawa	1886	101,795,937	31,838,593	9,465,036	18,612,821	161,712,387
	1885	94,245,654	30,152,506	8,694,217	16,669,204	149,761,581
	1882-6	95,592,440	27,461,564	7,835,413	16,616,825	147,506,242
Iidland	1886	42,512,923	11,179,620	3,196,946	6,491,497	63,380,986
	1885	40,422,988	11,211,360	3,149,532	6,481,194	61,265,074
	1882-6	41,398,483	10,088,043	2,875,451	6,189,025	60,551,002
ern Districts	1886	4,473,152	1,085,546	359,225	1,093,638	7,011,561
	1885	4,257,474	1,087,745	350,166	1,005,869	6,701,254
	1882-6	4,430,078	1,019,916	337,633	959,744	6,747,371
rovince	1886	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	1883	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	1882	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610
	1882-6	637,409,217	167,071,058	45,496,743	98,325,787	948,302,805

The foregoing table shows an increase of $31,338,171, or 3¼ per cent., in the value of farm property of all kinds during the year. Each class of property has made an advance, but the increases under the heads of land, implements and live stock are particularly noticeable. The aggregate value of farm land alone has increased by $21,587,804—a rate of increase of nearly 3½ per cent.; but this is $6,783,000 less than in 1883, although the area of occupied land has increased in the interval by 300,000 acres and the area of improved land by 400,000 acres. The value of implements has increased by $1,961,211, or slightly over 4 per cent., and the value of the live stock of the province shows an increase of $6,518,849, a percentage of nearly 6½—the largest of any. In the figures for live stock, the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups together return an increase of $4,855,646, which is more than two-thirds of the total increase of the province under this head. Farm buildings show the smallest increase in value—$1,270,307—which is less than one per cent. In the previous year there was an advance of 5 per cent. in the value of buildings. There was an actual falling off, according to the returns, in the value of buildings in the Lake Erie, Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, East Midland and Northern groups of counties, but there was a sufficiently preponderating advance in the remaining districts to give the small aggregate increase already indicated. There is a pretty uniform rate of increase in the value of implements all over the province, that for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group being somewhat the greatest. The figures of the total value of property for the year show an increase of nearly 5 per cent. over the combined average for the five years past, which includes the figures for 1866 as well. Taken by groups, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties have made the greatest advance. The value of farm property in that district has increased by $11,950,806, or nearly 8 per cent. This exceptionally rapid rate of development is no doubt due to the fact that within the past year or two the northern and interior portions of the St. Lawrence group have been made available for settlement and improvement by the construction of the Canadian Pacific, the Kingston & Pembroke, and other lines of railway, now either partially or wholly built, which run through the district. The Lake Ontario group comes second in point of aggregate increase, and the West Midland group comes next; but the Lake Huron counties take precedence of both slightly in percentage of increase. The increase throughout the Lake Ontario group for the year was $5,141,799, or about 2½ per cent.; in the West Midland group it was $4,747,432, a little over 2 per cent.; but in the Lake Huron group, though there is an increase of only $3,758,241, yet owing to its lesser area the total value of property there is little more than half of that of either of the two groups first named, and the proportion of increase exceeds 3 per cent.

The following table gives the average value, for the two years past, of farm property per acre of occupied or assessed land. The figures are given for each district, and for each kind of property, and then the totals:

Districts.	Farm Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Totals.	
	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	37 98	37 35	10 34	10 45	2 78	2 78	5 73	5 38	56 83	55 96
Lake Huron	33 53	32 09	7 94	7 90	2 27	2 18	5 48	5 19	49 22	47 36
Georgian Bay...	24 57	24 00	6 56	6 70	2 09	1 91	4 56	4 32	37 68	36 93
West Midland	44 14	43 29	12 60	12 47	3 33	3 19	7 35	6 99	67 42	65 94
Lake Ontario	46 15	44 99	14 13	14 21	3 53	3 50	7 29	6 75	71 10	69 45
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	19 59	18 04	6 13	5 77	1 82	1 66	3 58	3 19	31 12	28 66
East Midland.	16 37	15 80	4 31	4 38	1 23	1 23	2 50	2 54	24 41	23 95
Northern Districts	4 35	4 13	1 06	1 06	35	34	1 06	97	6 82	6 50
The Province	29 78	28 77	8 44	8 38	2 32	2 23	4 93	4 62	45 47	44 00

During the year there has been an increase in the value of all kinds of farm property from $44 in 1885 to $45.47 per acre, showing a gain for the year of $1.47 per acre. This is made up by, (1) increase in land values, $1.01; (2) in buildings, 6 cents; (3) in mplements, 9 cents; and (4) in the value of live stock, 31 cents. The increase per acre was nearly six times as great as that for the preceding year. The groups which show he highest average come in practically the same order as in the preceding table of total values. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties lead off with an increase of $2.46; the Lake Huron group comes next with $1.86; then the Lake Ontario group with $1.65, and the West Midland group with an average of $1.48. Comparing these figures with he average for the period of five years past, which includes 1886, there is an average ncrease in the value of farm property all over the province equal to $1.49 per occupied acre in favor of the year.

The value of live stock per each 1,000 acres of cleared land in the province, for each f the two past years, with an average extending over the period of five years past, is hown in the following table by districts:

Districts.	1886.	1885.	1882-6.
	$	$	$
Lake Erie	10,351	9,771	9,694
Lake Huron	10,420	10,174	10,125
Georgian Bay	9,359	9,253	8,963
West Midland	10,913	10,454	10,493
Lake Ontario	9,914	9,212	9,059
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	8,605	7,753	7,914
East Midland	8,253	8,188	7,993
Northern Districts	10,615	9,691	10,233
The Province	9,801	9,275	9,233

As compared with the previous years the returns for 1886 in this table show a steady gain in values. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group has made the greatest advance—lightly exceeding 10 per cent. during the year. The Northern districts come next, with a gain of nearly 10 per cent.; the Lake Ontario group shows a gain of 8 per cent., and he Lake Erie group of 6 per cent. The figures for the Georgian Bay and East Midland listricts remain almost stationary, as compared with the previous year, but they show a considerable advance over the average value taken for the five years past.

Farm Rents.—In the schedules sent to correspondents in 1886, information was asked for regarding the area of farm land held under lease, with the value and the rental paid. From these data table No. vi. has been prepared, giving the average under these lifferent heads by counties and groups of counties, with the percentage of farm land that is leased and the average rent per acre. The following table presents this information by county groups, with an average for the province, and, in addition, there is a column showing the per cent. ratio of the average rental to the average value of leased farms:

Districts.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farms.		Average value of leased farms.		Average yearly rental.	Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.	Rent per acre based on—	
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.			Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.
				$	$	$	%	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	14.5	109.6	76.5	4,587	1,233	233	4.00	2 13	3 05
Lake Huron	13.6	118.6	84.0	4,646	1,192	240	4.11	2 03	2 86
Georgian Bay	13.8	122.4	82.0	3,449	969	181	4.10	1 48	2 21
West Midland	16.6	121.1	90.5	5,394	1,474	276	4.02	2 28	3 06
Lake Ontario	22.1	116.8	95.2	5,954	1,655	331	4.35	2 83	3 47
St. Law. & Ottawa	10.6	127.1	77.8	3,446	1,186	182	3.93	1 43	2 34
East Midland	15.7	138.0	82.4	3,955	1,063	219	4.33	1 59	2 66
Northern Districts	7.9	208.9	49.0	1,376	535	83	4.34	0 40	1 70
The Province	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	4.15	2 10	2 97

It will be seen from these figures that the percentage of leased lands is greatest in the oldest settled districts, the Lake Ontario group of counties leading off with more than one-fifth of the whole farm area under lease. In this group again the pioneer county of York heads the list with an area of over 30 per cent. returned as leased. The west Midland group comes next, with a percentage of 16.6, and the northern districts, where the farms are as yet largely operated by the owners, naturally show the smallest proportion. The percentage for the province is 15.3—nearly one-sixth. The columns showing the proportion which the rental bears to the value of the land will have an especial interest for owners, because in these the rate of interest received on the investment is shown. There is little variation in this respect in the different districts. In no case does the rate attain to 4½ per cent., while the average for the province is but slightly over 4 per cent. The highest rate of rent is in the Lake Ontario counties, where the average is $3.47, computed on the cleared land only, or $2.83 on the total occupied. The West Midland and Lake Erie counties stand next, with a difference of only one cent per acre in favor of the former, computed on the cleared land. For the province the average rent, computed on the cleared land, is $2.97 per acre, or $2.10 on the total occupied.

MARKET PRICES.—The following table shows the average prices paid for agricultural produce in the principal markets of Ontario during the half year from July to December, 1886. The statement is made up from the market reports appearing in the newspapers published in the various towns and cities given in the table. To get the average prices of wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, hay and wool, at the various points, an average is taken of the local market reports for the whole of the last six months of the year. To get the figures for corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips, an average is taken only for the months of October, November and December—the period within which those products are harvested, and the bulk of them would naturally be marketed. The table also gives the average price paid for each kind of field grain for the last half of each of the past five years, with a general average covering the same eriod, and the average price of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, wool and roots in 1885 nd 1886 :

Markets.		Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Pease, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Carrots, per bush.	Turnips, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.
Belleville............		72.5	72.5	58.1	36.3	49.3	55.1	35.0	37.5	75.0	36.7	....	....	8 11	19.2
Brantford		73.8	73.7	60.0	29.7	52.1	50.0	25.7	38.3	......	48.5	....	....	10 02	20.6
Brockville............		80.4	80.2	47.6	31.6	55.1	57.5	....	36.5	92.5	41.1	65.0	27.5	8 77	18.0
Chatham.............		71.7	71.7	47.0	25.6	....	50.4	20.4	....	76.7	47.1	....	....	9 50	20.0
Cobourg.............		74.9	74.9	50.1	32.9	45.0	51.1	....	...	......	39.5	....	....	8 50	19.0
Guelph		74.6	73.4	55.1	32.4	52.1	50.5	....	....	......	39.0	....	....	8 27	20.9
Kingston............		71.9	72.3	48.6	27.4	45.6	52.3	27.1	34.1	112.5	44.0	52.0	50.0	8 23	18.6
Lindsay.............		71.5	73.3	45.5	30.3	50.0	50.1	....	....	......	24.9	....	....	8 69	19.8
London		70.7	66.6	48.0	31.4	50.5	51.5	27.0	32.1	......	45.3	20.0	23.1	8 75	19.0
Ottawa..............		75.3	78.3	51.2	31.3	52.5	54.1	37.0	37.6	93.5	49.9	25.1	21.7	11 58	18.2
St. Thomas..........		71.8	71.8	46.0	28.6	....	49.4	....	....	......	45.5	32.5	....	7 64	19.1
Stratford............		72.9	66.6	46.3	29.3	....	50.2	....	....	......	50.8	....	....	8 34	17.0
Toronto.............		76.9	77.0	53.7	35.1	58.5	54.7	....	....	......	47.3	33.5	24.1	12 05	....
The Province	1886..	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
	1885 .	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
	1884..	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	....
	1883..	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	....
	1882..	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	....
	1882-6	88.5	88.9	56.9	35.3	61.9	62.8	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	....

It will be seen that prices, in nearly every case, have made a steady decline since 883—a condition of things which is not very encouraging, especially from the farmers' oint of view. Comparing the figures of last year with those of 1883, there is a falling f in the price paid for fall wheat of a fraction short of 30 per cent. ; in spring wheat of 2¼ per cent., and in barley of exactly 10 per cent. Compared with the prices of 1885, e figures of last year show a reduction of about 10 per cent. on wheat and barley, and reduction of from 10 to 16 per cent. as compared with the average for five years. The ighest prices, according to the reports, have been paid in the markets of Toronto, Ottawa nd Guelph, while the figures for London and St. Thomas fall noticeably below the aver- ge. The reported price of wheat in the Brockville market appears exceptionally igh, a circumstance of which no explanation has yet been received, and the same bservation may be made of the barley quotation for Brantford. The prices given in the arket reports for turnips are evidently those obtained by market gardeners, and should ot be taken as indicating the value of turnips for ordinary feeding purposes. Wherever arket quotations are given for corn in the local papers, they have been collated and laced in the table, and all reduced to the uniform standard of corn in the ear, on which ll the relations of this cereal to the Bureau are based. Wool shows an increase, but the rice is still nearly 10 cents per pound below the figures of eight or ten years ago.

VALUES OF CROPS.—Computing on the basis of the average market prices, as given in the foregoing table for the province, the total value of each kind of crop for the same years, with an average covering the entire period, is as follows:

Field crop.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-6.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	13,300,361	17,504.799	16,677,693	12,239,805	31,567,754	18,258,082
Spring wheat.........	6,900,961	7,358,684	11,892,264	10,406,887	10,245,959	9,360,949
Barley	10,009,799	9,126,540	10,247,806	10,496,172	15,784,865	11,133,036
Oats	18,772,995	17,397,369	19,097,476	20,737,971	21,715,731	19,544,308
Rye	577,573	701,871	984,010	2,018,201	2,223,231	1,300,977
Pease	8,439,004	8,123,591	8,817,395	7,578,343	8,144,525	8,220,572
Totals of six crops...	58,000,683	60,212,854	67,716,644	63,477,379	89,682,065	67,817,924
						Average 1885-6.
Corn	2,982,265	2,996,848	....	....	....	2,989,557
Buckwheat...........	565,725	600,024	....	....	....	582,874
Beans....	403,494	397,251	....	....	....	400,372
Hay and clover.......	29,016,182	32,033,727	....	....	....	30,524,955
Potatoes	7,189,548	8,668,460	....	....	....	7,929,004
Carrots	1,029,710	1,125,254	....	....	....	1,077,482
Turnips	11,577,019	9,708,505	....	....	....	10,642,762
Totals of seven crops	52,763,943	55,530,069	....	....	....	54,147,006
Totals of all field "	110,764,626	115,742,923	....	....	....	121,964,930

There is a decline in the values of the leading farm crops of 35 per cent. as compared with 1882. The values for 1882 were, however, exceptionally high, owing to the abundant crop of that year, as well as to the higher range of prices; still a comparison with the average for the five years past shows that the crop of 1886 represented nearly $10,000,000 less than the average—a falling off of 14 per cent.

The same result is given in another form in the following table—crediting each district with its share of the total crop value, on the basis of the returns of yield:

Districts.	Total value of six crops. Wheat—Pease.			Total value of seven crops. Corn—Turnips.		
	1886.	1885.	Average. 1882-6.	1886.	1885.	Average, 1885-6.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	6,839,736	7,655,291	7,457,447	6,645,294	7,340,268	6,992,781
Lake Huron................	6,709,941	7.128,979	7,618,025	4,728,486	5.868,958	5,298,722
Georgian Bay	5,258,644	5,130,936	6,425,119	4,189,132	4,694,843	4,441,988
West Midland..............	12,421,430	13,124,309	14,655,798	11,270,253	11,560,674	11,415,463
Lake Ontario...............	13,478,877	14,275,411	16,201,411	11,145,065	11,169,081	11,157,073
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	8,370,475	8,629,446	9,923,698	10,676,345	10,925,058	10,800,702
East Midland	4,538,726	3,869,123	5,026,563	3,332,085	3,177,801	3,254,943
Northern Districts..........	382,854	399,359	509,863	777,283	793,386	785,334
The Provirce.............	58,000,683	60,212,854	67,817,924	52,763,943	55,530,069	54,147,006

To show the marketable value of each kind of crop per acre actually grown, the following tables have been prepared, giving the value for 1886 by districts, the provincial averages for each separate crop for the past two years, and the usual average for the longer period of five years:

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Average of the six crops.		
							1886.	1885.	1882-6
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	14 70	10 55	12 96	12 54	8 08	11 65	13 28	15 36	15 08
Lake Huron	16 18	9 91	14 36	11 67	11 10	12 61	13 28	14 36	15 32
Georgian Bay	13 26	12 19	13 52	11.25	8 41	12 21	12 18	12 05	14 76
West Midland	15 55	10 35	14 51	12 27	10 38	12 96	13 36	13 97	15 73
Lake Ontario	13 61	12 91	13 62	11 81	7 57	11 99	12 66	13 54	15 12
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	14 81	12 70	12 89	10 79	9 58	10 44	11 33	11 80	13 33
East Midland	18 36	12 06	12 99	10 97	8 41	11 62	12 17	10 78	13 46
Northern Districts	11 77	11 39	11 84	10 28	9 98	10 72	10 72	11 06	14 05
The Province 1886..	15 00	11 95	13 60	11 57	8 52	11 99	12 63	....	......
The Province 1885..	20 00	9 20	15 27	11 27	8 96	12 57	......	13 26	.. ...
The Province 1882-6	18 59	14 31	15 29	13 11	10 44	13 59	......	......	14 79

Districts.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and clover.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Average of the seven crops.		Average of all the field crops.	
								1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	20 44	7 01	18 72	13 05	46 52	100 58	102 88	16 43	17 48	14 67	16 33
Lake Huron	18 55	5 44	17 46	11 52	40 29	111 52	119 76	17 87	22 20	14 86	17 08
Georgian Bay	16 10	6 26	20 00	10 55	49 57	121 70	117 87	19 55	21 35	14 62	15 22
West Midland	18 75	7 22	17 72	13 06	48 67	123 76	128 31	22 97	22 99	16 68	17 11
Lake Ontario	16 26	7 51	19 33	13 33	49 27	112 60	111 66	21 10	21 54	15 46	16 18
St. Lawrence & Ott.	15 90	8 80	21 66	13 45	53 86	91 19	92 38	16 28	17 20	13 66	14 31
East Midland	14 96	8 48	20 94	11 19	65 52	110 22	109 39	15 68	17 13	14 02	12 94
Northern Districts.	11 34	9 99	24 63	8 86	83 48	79 14	83 87	17 02	16 90	14 26	14 36
The Province 1886.	19 06	7 99	19 15	12 64	51 30	111 12	117 02	18 90	.....	15 00	..... .
The Province 1885.	17 86	9 71	16 12	14 12	54 27	124 70	94 90	......	19 88	......	15 78

Corresponding to the general decline in total values of crops, the financial returns per acre show an appreciable falling off for the year. The general average of value per acre is reduced from $15.78 to $15.00—a depreciation of five per cent. in the money returns, or its equivalent, from all the field products of the farm. Fall wheat has dropped from $20 to $15 per acre—a decline of 25 per cent. On the other hand, spring wheat has advanced in a slightly greater ratio, but barley has made a decline of $1.67 per acre, or nearly 11 per cent. The West Midland counties show the highest record for all crops, the average there being $16.68, or $1.68 above the general provincial average. The Lake Ontario group comes next, with a combined average over all of $15.46. All the other groups fall more or less below the average for the province. The East Midland counties give the highest average for fall wheat, being $18.36 per acre, and the Lake Huron and

West Midland groups come next, in the order named. The figures for spring wheat show little variation in a number of districts. The Lake Ontario group leads slightly at $12.91 per acre, with the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group next at $12.70, and followed closely by the Georgian Bay and East Midland groups. The western peninsula naturally leads off in corn values, the Lake Erie group heading the list at $20.44 per acre. There is little variation in the value per acre of the hay crop in the different districts, with the exception of the Northern group, where the reported yield was lighter than the average.

The per cent. ratio which the average market value per acre of the produce of 1886 bears to the average value for the five years 1882-6 is shown in the following table by districts and for each variety of crop :

Field crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Law. & Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat	85	87	67	82	71	86	86	57	81
Spring Wheat	82	81	89	78	85	83	86	65	84
Barley	91	92	89	88	88	89	90	88	89
Oats	93	88	91	87	87	87	93	89	88
Rye	81	108	71	101	80	83	85	78	82
Pease	93	88	85	92	89	81	91	74	88
Average of six crops	88	87	83	85	84	85	90	76	85
Corn	103	99	104	100	105	107	117	98	103
Buckwheat	89	82	91	94	90	92	97	112	91
Beans	111	100	120	109	105	102	123	105	109
Hay and Clover	91	89	97	91	95	99	97	86	94
Potatoes	113	74	77	104	105	93	107	116	97
Carrots	93	87	96	101	91	93	97	95	94
Turnips	104	105	105	119	106	104	120	113	111
Average of seven crops	97	89	96	100	99	97	90	100	97
Average of all field crops	92	88	88	91	90	92	95	91	91

It will be seen that, with regard to the six leading varieties of crops, the average values per acre for 1886 range from 11 to 19 per cent. below the average for the five years. For all crops the value of last year's product was 91 per cent. of the average annual value, the highest results having been obtained in the East Midland counties, and the lowest in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay groups.

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.—The export trade in live stock from Canada has not held its own in regard to aggregate numbers, as compared with the unusually active season of 1885. The falling off, however, occurs only in the exports of cattle, and it is greater in point of numbers of animals exported than in total values, from the fact that the average value per head has increased from $51.59 in 1885 to $63.40 in 1886, or 22 per cent.; yet it is only a recovery of the average of 1884. The proportion between the total value of the live stock export and the numbers is still further improved by the fact that the export in horses,—the most valuable class of farm

k—has gone up from 11,978 in 1885 to 16,525 in 1886. The annexed table, com-
d from the trade returns of the Dominion, contains a statement of the exports of horses,
ned cattle, and sheep from Canada to all countries, for each of the fiscal years of the
sent decade. The numbers are given, with the aggregate value of each class of stock,
l the average price per head :

Year.	Horses.			Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		
	No.	Value.	Average.	No.	Value.	Average.	No.	Value.	Average.
		$	$ c.		$	$ c.		$	$ c.
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	95 21	62,277	3,464,871	55 64	354,155	1,372,127	3 87
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	111 21	62,106	3,256,330	52 43	311,669	1,228,957	3 94
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	125 45	66,396	3,898,028	58 70	308,474	1,388,056	4 50
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	139 52	89,263	5,681,082	63 64	304,403	1,544,605	5 07
1885.....	11,978	1,554,629	129 79	143,003	7,377,777	51 59	335,043	1,261,071	3 76
1886.....	16,525	2,147,584	129 96	91,866	5,825,188	63 40	359,407	1,182,241	3 29

The increase in the export of horses by 4,547 head during the year is due almost
tirely to an enlargement of this branch of trade with the United States, to which
untry we sent 4,432 more in 1886 than in the preceding year. There was also an
crease of 109 in the number sent to Great Britain, the numbers being 12 and 121
each year respectively. The reduction in the number of cattle, on the other hand, is
gely due to the smaller trade with the United States, amounting to only 25,338 head
against 67,758 head in 1885. There were also 8,897 head less sent to Great Britain.
e movement in sheep shows a falling off of 14,944 in the number sent to Great Britain,
d an increase of 38,239 in the export to the United States, thus accounting practically
the total increase of 24,364 in the export of sheep to all countries for the year.
aturally, the great bulk of this trade is with Great Britain and the United States. The
llowing is a statement showing the numbers of horses, cattle and sheep, exported from
anada to each of those countries in 1886, with the declared value, and the price per
ad :

Live Stock.	Great Britain.			United States.		
	Number.	Value.	Average per head.	Number.	Value.	Average per head.
		$	$ c.		$	$ c.
Horses	121	19,279	159 33	16,113	2,104,355	135 99
Cattle	60,549	4,998,327	82 55	25,338	633,094	24 98
Sheep	36,411	317,987	8 73	313,201	829,884	2 65

It will be noticed that the value per head of the stock sent to Great Britain is much
eater than of that which goes to the United States. This difference is very marked in
e comparative values of cattle and sheep, and it is owing, no doubt, to the fact that it
sts as much to transport a poor animal across the ocean as it does a prime one, and that,
espective altogether of the needs of the respective markets, Canadian shippers find it
ore profitable to send their heaviest or finished beeves and the most matured sheep to
e old country, keeping mainly store animals and lambs for the trade across the line. A
rge proportion of the trade in sheep with the United States is made up of lambs for
e city markets, and store cattle are bought in considerable numbers in Ontario for
eding establishments in the great centres of the Eastern States. This is, no doubt, the
ue explanation of the very low value per head of the export of cattle and sheep to the

United States. It is gratifying to find that our export trade in live stock with Great Britain still maintains the exceptionally favorable position which it has enjoyed for a number of years past, in that our cattle and sheep are not subject to slaughter at the port of landing, but may be transported alive to inland points. This exemption is due to the fact that Canada has been kept free from pleuro-pneumonia and those other contagious diseases from the ravages of which the herds and flocks of many countries have suffered so extensively. No country having a trade at all approaching to that of Canada enjoys a like privilege; indeed, Denmark and Sweden are the only countries of importance which are not now scheduled, while from Belgium, Germany and France the importation of cattle to Great Britain has been absolutely prohibited for years.

During the year there were exported from Canada to all countries 2,944 swine, valued at $7,558, of which number 2,695 went to the United States at a value of $6,401.

The importance of the egg industry entitles it to especial notice. Previous to January 1st, 1871, eggs imported into the United States were subject to a duty of 10 per cent., but with the changes in the tariff which took effect at that date eggs were placed on the free list. The influence of the change on the egg trade was at once apparent. In the United States customs returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, for the last six months of which eggs were admitted free, the value of the eggs imported in the first half of the year, previous to the remission of the duty, was but $5,403, while for the latter half the value of the import went up to $290,820. The trade increased with astounding rapidity, the returns for the year ending June 30th, 1874, showing that the import from Canada for that year had reached 5,422,546 dozen, valued at $735,284. In the Canadian statement of the exports to that country there is an obvious shortage, owing to the failure to make entries at the customs; the United States figures of imports are larger for each successive year, as the following table for the present decade shows:

Year.	Total exports from Canada.		Imports from Canada into United States.		Total imports into United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Dozen.	$	Dozen.	$	Dozen.	$
1881	9,090,135	1,103,812	9,471,391	1,199,157	9,578,076	1,206,067
1882	10,499,082	1,643,709	11,728,518	1,793,167	11,929,355	1,808,585
1883	13,451,410	2,256,586	14,683,061	2,584,279	15,279,065	2,677,604
1884	11.490,855	1,960,197	14,688,338	2,356,313	16,487,204	2,677,360
1885	11,542,703	1,830,632	13,969,474	2,095,437	16,098,450	2,476,672
1886	12,758,532	1,728,082	14,465,764	1,896,672	16,092,583	2,173,454
Totals	68,832,717	10,523,018	79,006,546	11,925,025	85,464,733	13,019,742

This shows a difference in the aggregate for six years of over 10,000,000 dozen, the difference in value being $1,400,000; it also appears that Canada supplies nearly the whole of the imports of eggs, the average from all other countries being only 1,000,000 dozen a year. While, however, the volume of our export of eggs has increased in the past year, there has been a serious decline in the value, averaging more than two cents per dozen less than in the previous year.

As bearing on this subject of egg production, it may be stated that the United States census returns for 1880 place the total number of barnyard fowls at 102,272,135, and the yield of eggs at 456,910,916 dozen. The returns under this head from the various sections of the country show also that in localities near to good markets, where, in consequence, greater attention is paid to securing the largest returns, the yield of eggs per fowl is seven dozen per annum, while in the more remote sections an average of only three dozen is secured. The total value of the egg product in the United States for the year named is estimated at $55,000,000.

The following is a table showing the number and value of horned cattle and sheep nported into the United Kingdom from all sources for each of the calendar years 1881-5, nclusive :

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£		£
1881	319,374	6,251,577	935,144	2,191,762
1882	343,699	6,655,590	1,124,391	2,558,827
1883	474,750	9,332,242	1,116,115	2,518,382
1884	425,507	8,271,020	945,042	2,149,704
1885	373,078	7,046,477	750,866	1,625,029

Roughly speaking, about one-half of the number of cattle imported into the United ingdom comes from the United States and Canada, and of this the proportion conibuted by each country is about two to one in favor of the former. There has been a eneral decline in the imports of both cattle and sheep since 1883. The returns for the alendar year of 1886 are not yet to hand, but the Report of the Agricultural Department of Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, gives the following as he total imports of cattle, sheep and swine for that period into England, Wales and cotland : Cattle, 319,538 ; sheep, 1,035,548, and swine, 21,394 ; a total of 1,376,480. reland is of course included in the table for the United Kingdom, but the imports of live tock into that country are insignificant when compared with those which go to the English and Scotch ports.

The magnitude of the trade in live stock from Ireland in the British markets is deserving of notice. The returns for 1886 show that during that year there were imported into England, Wales and Scotland, from Ireland, 717,389 cattle, 734,213 sheep, and 421,285 swine, making a total of 1,872,887. That a country of such limited area should be able to export annually such a large surplus of animals, after supplying the wants of a population exceeding in number that of the whole Dominion, shows what an important place the rearing of live stock occupies in the Irish agricultural economy.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—In the statistical tables given elsewhere there will be found a statement of the imports and exports of grain and breadstuffs into and from the Dominion for each of the past ten years. The figures are taken from the Dominion trade returns, and the same difficulty presents itself here that is met with in all statistics relating to Canadian imports and exports,—that it is impossible to extract from the total for the Dominion the portion that properly belongs to Ontario, owing to the circumstance that a large proportion of the Ontario trade, whether inward or outward, is entered at Montreal and Quebec, and is therefore credited to the province in which those ports are situated. The returns show a considerable movement in grain and its products between Canada and the United States and Great Britain. The bulk of our exports of wheat, oats, pease, flour and oatmeal goes to Great Britain, and that of rye and barley to the United States. From the United States we import large quantities of corn and wheat into Ontario; and of flour, cornmeal and oatmeal into the lower provinces, besides considerable quantities of the coarser grains. The returns of the imports and exports of wheat and flour for the ten years 1877-86 show that in every year save three the exports of both were largely in excess. In 1877 there was a deficit of 1,029,956 bushels of wheat, and the equivalent in flour of 1,304,317 bushels more, making in all for that year a shortage of 2,334,273 bushels. In 1884 the export of wheat was short of the import by 583,254 bushels, and of flour by the equivalent of 1,333,672 bushels, a total of 1,916,926 bushels. Again, in 1885 there was a deficit in the export of flour only, equal to 1,921,413 bushels of wheat, thus reducing the balance in favor of Canada on wheat and flour together for that year to 374,249 bushels. The total shortage for the two years in which the imports in both wheat and flour exceed the exports amounts to 4,251,199 bushels. But the statistics for the other eight years present an aggregate surplus equal to 36,160,734 bushels, from which, if the two years' deficit be taken, there is a net surplus of exports of Canadian wheat and flour over imports for the ten years of 31,909,535 bushels. The largest export occurred in 1883, when, following the abundant harvest of the previous year, there was sent abroad 5,779,361 bushels of wheat in excess of the imports, and of flour the equivalent of 1,068,204 bushels more, making a total surplus for that year of 6,847,565 bushels. In 1886 the export of wheat and flour exceeded the import by 4,282,672 bushels. The total imports of wheat alone for the ten years were 46,845,687 bushels, and the exports were 74,415,600 bushels. In the returns for several years, wheat flour and rye flour are grouped together, but the proportion of the latter is hardly appreciable, and does not materially affect the result. The excess of total imports over exports of Indian corn during the same period amounts to 22,638,071 bushels, and the importation of corn for 1886 alone amounted to 4,528,878 bushels. The importance of the barley crop may be judged by the fact that during the past three years there have been exported to the United States, as shown by the American returns, an average of 9,590,926 bushels of barley per annum, valued at $6,538,730. Ontario alone has produced for the past five years 19,572,730 bushels per annum, an average of 27 bushels per acre. As showing, however, what can be attained by good cultivation, it is worthy of note that the average barley yield on Mr. Simpson Rennie's prize farm, in the county of York, for the same period, was 47 bushels per acre. Our principal market for pease and oats is on the other side of the Atlantic, and last year 2,598,544 bushels of pease and 3,280,787 bushels of oats were shipped to Great Britain.

An examination of the English agricultural tables gives an idea of the enormous development that has taken place within the past few years in the production of India wheat, and of the increasing extent to which, year by year, the British market is receiving its supplies from that source. During the five years 1876-80, the shipments of wheat from British India to the United Kingdom amounted in all to 28,614,429 bushels. In the succeeding five years, 1881-85, there were exported to the United Kingdom from the same source a total of 88,098,622 bushels, more than treble the quantity exported in the first period. In 1881—the first year of the latter period—the quantity exported was 13,709,950 bushels, and with the exception of 1884 the exportation has increased with each year till in 1885, the last year for which returns have been received, it amounted to 22,717,802 bushels. This great development is due to the influence of English capital and enterprise, which has of late years been especially directed in India to the opening up of the interior provinces, and to providing railway facilities for the transport of grain to the seaboard. The export from Australasia to Great Britain has also increased rapidly, reaching in 1885, in wheat and flour, 10,410,061 bushels. Russian exports show a considerable increase, the figures for 1885 being 22,581,694 bushels. The quantity of wheat and flour exported from the United States to Great Britain in 1885 was 76,482,853 bushels, and in 1886 it was 58,276,000 bushels. Since 1879 the Canadian export of wheat to Great Britain has steadily fallen from 8,925,908 bushels, the figures for that year according to the English returns, to 3,258,030 bushels, the amount of the export for 1885.

Cost of Producing Wheat.—With a view of presenting some data relative to the cost of wheat-growing in various sections of the wheat area of the continent, a table has been prepared from materials at hand, showing the cost per acre of producing and marketing wheat in Ontario, Michigan and Dakota. The figures for Ontario are furnished by a leading farmer of Wellington county, and are based upon an estimate of the cost of producing twenty acres; those for Michigan are calculated upon the basis of operating a single acre, and are taken from the official crop reports of the state; and the estimate for Dakota, on the basis of a hundred-acre operation, has been prepared by a farmer of veral years' actual experience in that territory. The following is the statement, giving st of each operation, with rent of land or interest on the value, and an allowance for cidentals added :

Operations.	Ontario.	Michigan.	Dakota.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Ploughing and fitting	1 62½	2 86	1 25
Seed grain	1 35	1 34	90
Drilling, harrowing, etc	62½	36	65
Manuring	6 00	50	....
Harvesting	1 00	2 12	1 05
Threshing	1 00	1 46	1 36
Marketing	62½	89	72
Rent of land	3 00	3 30	60
Insurance, taxes and repairs	1 25	1 37	1 03
Totals	16 47	14 20	7 56

The most expensive item in the Ontario calculation is the cost of producing and plying the manure, which is placed at $12 per acre. Half of this sum is charged to e wheat crop, and the remaining half is carried forward to the crop of the succeeding ar. The charge of 50 cents per acre for manure in the Michigan estimate can hardly clude the cost of applying it to the land, and would seem to be a very low estimate to place the value alone of the manure or fertilizer required for an acre of wheat, not taking into count at all the tolerably costly operation of placing it on the land. In the Dakota timate, the manure is left out of the account altogether, the object being to arrive at the st of production on the western prairies as the work is now generally performed. Of urse such a ruinous system of cropping cannot long continue without affecting the productive power of the land and decreasing the yield, but in the first years of prairie rming there is not the supply of live stock with which to make manure, and if there ere the time and attention of the new settler are usually fully occupied with other duties hich appear to him to be of more pressing importance. In the older prairie districts, th of Manitoba and the American west, the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the il by the regular application of manure is recognized by all progressive farmers. The op reports for 1886 place the average yield of wheat per acre for Ontario at 21 bushels, Michigan at 16.4 bushels, and of Dakota at 14.1 bushels. Applying this average yield the estimated cost of production, as given in the above table, it will be found that last ar wheat cost in Ontario 78 cents per bushel to produce and place on the market, in ichigan 86 cents, and in Dakota 54 cents. In neither case is credit given for the value the straw, which is probably worth $1.50 per acre in the rural districts for feeding irposes and for turning into manure. But even with this allowance made, it is obvious iat wheat does not realise the cost of production at present prices.

Cost of Producing Beef.—The question of profitable meat production is so timately connected with the question of successful agriculture, that it deserves a passing ference. Within recent years, owing to the decline in the yield and price of grain and ie necessity of adopting a more diversified system of husbandry, greater attention has en paid to stock raising and feeding than formerly. With increased interest, there is desire for improved methods and cheaper production. The importance of the practical mmercial question, how to produce the largest quantity of marketable beef, mutton or ork at the lowest cost, is now recognized by intelligent agriculturists everywhere, and not considered unworthy the attention even of eminent scientists. Chemical research has been brought to bear upon the question of economy in feeding, by determining just what proportions of the various nutritive ingredients are consumed by animals in the different stages of their growth, and in the performance of the various functions of developing bone and muscle, producing flesh, or sustaining offspring; and in what proportions those ingredients are to be found in the grasses, grains and roots, which constitute the daily food of those animals. The intelligent breeder, through investigation and experiment, has brought his skill almost up to the perfection of an art. By close observation and a careful study of physiological laws and of the principles which govern reproduction, he has been enabled to develope and perpetuate the most desirable and profitable qualities in animals, such as early maturity, fruitfulness, aptitude to fatten, and that general conformation of frame which produces the least offal and the greatest proportion of the most valuable parts of the carcase. The subject is one of wide range, affording abundant opportunity for study and experiment, and should receive the earnest attention of every progressive farmer.

A careful account has been kept for many years by Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Scarborough, of the profit or loss in feeding cattle under his system. Mr. Rennie's practice is to buy store cattle in the fall, and fatten them during the winter on roots, hay, grain and oil cake. Every particle of feed is carefully weighed or measured, and charged against the transaction, on the basis of 10 cents per bushel for roots, $10 per ton for hay, $20 per ton for grain, and $30 per ton for oil cake. The following table gives a summary of the cost and net return from the operation for the past four years:

Year.	First cost of cattle.	Cost of food, etc.	Total cost.	Price realized.	Profit+ or loss.-
	$	$	$	$	$
1883, 14 head	634	422	1,056	1,122	+66
1884, 15 head	653	359	1,012	1,060	+48
1885, 9 head	344	245	589	580	-9
1886, 22 head	720	535	1,255	1,250	-5

In regard to the apparent loss in the accounts for the past two years, Mr. Rennie writes: "Although the figures show a loss, I make a profit on the roots, hay, grain and oil cake, at the prices charged." There is also the great indirect advantage, which it would seem no computation in dollars and cents can quite accurately gauge, of having large quantities of excellent manure to apply to the land. It will be observed that the figures in the above table relate only to the operation of finishing off the already matured animal for the shambles, and that the question, not less important, of the cost of producing a steer up to that point, or say to three years old, has no place in the transaction. Some information under this head may be gathered from the experiments of Messrs. H. & J. Groff, of Elmira, Ont., who rank amongst the most intelligent and successful feeders of heavy steers in the Dominion. Messrs. Groff breed their own stock, and they keep an account of every item of cost from the day of birth. Two Shorthorn steers, bred by them and fed together, weighed at 12 months 1,000 lbs. each, and cost $34.67, or 3.47 cents per lb. During the second 12 months they made a gain of 600 lbs. each, at a cost of $52.13, or 8.68 cents per lb., making the whole cost of each at 24 months $86.80, or 5.42 cents per lb. In the third year they gained 650 lbs., at a cost of $81.50, or 12.54 cents per lb., making their total cost at three years $168.30 per head, or 7.48 cents cents per lb. Mr. Gillette, the foremost breeder and feeder of heavy cattle in the United States, produced a steer weighing at 24 months 2,250 lbs., at a cost of $102.72, or 4.56 cents per lb. At the end of the third year he weighed 2,450 lbs., and cost $186.36, or 7.60 cents per lb. It will be seen that at 6 cents per lb. live weight, each of these steers would have paid a profit at two years, but that at the end of the third year they showed a loss, proving that in these instances the limit of profitable production had been reached at the earlier age. There are many details which enter into and affect the question of profit or oss which are not here given, but the figures are instructive as showing how moderate margin of profit there is under even the best management, and how important it is that ntelligence and business methods should be adopted in this as in every other operation on he farm.

THE SWEEPSTAKES FARM.—A short description of Mr. Simpson Rennie's farm, o which reference has occasionally been made in this report, will not be out of place. Kelvin Grove Farm is situated on the 5th concession of Scarborough, 3½ miles south of he village of Unionville, and 15 miles north of Toronto. It contains 102½ acres, 6 acres f which are woodland. The soil is a strong clay loam with a clay sub-soil, and before it ame into Mr. Rennie's possession twenty-three years ago it was what would be called a wet farm. A system of drainage covering the entire farm was carefully mapped out and he work was begun, and now there are altogether some 3,200 rods of tile drains laid and 128 rods of open ditch. The size of tile used is five-inch for the mains, four-inch for subnains, and two-inch for laterals. The drains are three feet deep, though Mr. Rennie says hat if he had the work to do again he would put them deeper. The rotation practised is ease on sod, followed by fall wheat or barley, then oats, then fallow or roots, succeeded y barley or spring wheat, seeded down to timothy and clover. Hay is cut for two years, nd the grass is pastured one year, after which the land is broken up and sown again with pease. The manure is applied to the fallow or root land, and on stubble land loughed under in the fall. The cultivation is most thorough; no weeds are permitted o come to perfection, or scarcely to appear at all; and there is absolutely no obstruction n the shape of stump or stone to be found anywhere on the farm. The fences are nainly of rails, laid straight between posts, which are set in the ground and kept together t the top with wire. The dwelling-house is of brick, and the barns and out-buildings of frame—substantial, commodious, and arranged with a view to comfort and convenience. The orchard, situated near the buildings, is surrounded by a belt of Norway spruce, which in a few years has attained a height of twelve feet. The utmost order and neatness prevails everywhere on the farm, and every operation is conducted in an intelligent and methodical manner.

As is elsewhere stated, Mr. Rennie's plan is to grow a considerable quantity of cereals, roots and hay, and buy store cattle in the fall for winter feeding. Owing to his superior methods of cultivation, and to the care exercised in the selection of seed, Mr. Rennie finds that he can sell all his grain for seed at a price so much higher than the market that it generally pays him to sell the whole, and buy other grain for feeding purposes. On this account, therefore, the prices which he receives are somewhat higher than the average. The following table shows what the average yield has been per acre for each kind of crop grown on this farm for the period of the last five years, with the average value per acre, and the average price received in each of the five years:

Kind of Crop.	Average bushels per acre.	Average value per acre.	Yearly market price per bushel.				
			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Wheat	25	27 14	1 10	1 08	0 80	0 84	0 85
Barley	47	34 17	0 75	0 72	0 75	0 80	0 58
Oats	66	28 53	0 50	0 43	0 42	0 42	0 40
Pease	32	18 21	0 72	......	0 56	0 58	0 52
Corn	129	53 63	0 35	......	1 00	0 50	0 10
Mangels	641	64 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Carrots	956	95 60	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Potatoes	110	51 55	0 50	0 55	0 30	0 45	0 60
Hay (tons)	1⅘	21 48	14 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	10 00

The merits of Kelvin Grove as a model farm have not escaped public recognition. In 1883 the county of York formed one of the group of counties which competed in that year for the prizes given annually by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario for the best managed farms. Mr. Rennie entered for competition and easily took the gold medal for the year, the judges in their report stating that they considered his management "almost faultless." In 1885 the prize farm competition took place in the only group of counties in the province remaining to have an opportunity of contesting, and in 1886 a general sweepstakes competition for the whole province was instituted. The contest for this prize was unusually keen, the entries including all the gold medal farms of previous years, nearly all the silver medalists, and a number of the bronze medalists. Again the highest honors fell to Mr. Rennie, who secured the sweepstakes prize for the best managed farm in the province. The judges in their report referring to this farm say:

> "Kelvin Grove has not attained its present proud distinction by accident or as the result of a happy combination of circumstances. In several respects others of the competing farms had by nature a most decided advantage, as in natural beauty, water supply, and in other ways. It has been made what it is by the unflinching determination of its owner. * * * * It has apparently been his aim to seek pre-eminence in whatever he has undertaken, and he has sought it with a determination that would brook no denial."

Lest it should be imagined that Mr. Rennie has achieved his success by the use of outside capital expended on his farm, it may be well to state that Kelvin Grove has been brought up to its present state of perfection without the aid of a single dollar that has not come directly as the produce of the farm; and not only that, but Mr. Rennie states that his income from other investments which he has been able to make from time to time out of the surplus revenues from the farm now exceed his annual income from the farm itself.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The remarks made in former reports of the Bureau regarding the supply of farm labor would apply almost without change to the season of 1886. The steady downward tendency of the rate of farm laborers' wages was then commented on, and the continuance of that tendency is shown by the following table*:

Districts.	Farm Hands.								Domestics.	
	Per year.				Per month.				Per week.	
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.			
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	154	157	248	246	16.84	16.96	26.10	26.07	1.46	1.44
Lake Huron	157	163	250	263	17.13	17.68	26.59	27.95	1.49	1.46
Georgian Bay	155	159	257	257	16.91	17.52	26.80	27.82	1.44	1.48
West Midland............	158	159	254	254	17.07	17.31	26.76	27.71	1.54	1.52
Lake Ontario.............	163	162	248	255	17.12	17.38	26.65	27.19	1.59	1.57
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	159	158	252	248	17.33	17.16	26.99	26.67	1.54	1.52
East Midland	165	160	252	246	16.56	16.93	26.28	26.39	1.50	1.50
Northern Districts........	151	161	254	267	17.48	18.55	27.43	28.65	1.51	1.49
The Province	158	160	251	253	17.06	17.32	26.64	27.18	1.52	1.51

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* The wages of farm hands with board per year in 1886 are computed from 3,779 returns, and without board from 1,851; the wages per month with board are computed from 5,596 returns, and without board from 2,245; the wages of domestic servants are computed from 4,896 returns—the June schedule filled up by farmers.

The replies of correspondents to the questions asked under the head of labor and ges showed clearly that during last season the tendency already noted was rather reasing than diminishing, though some modification in the assigned causes was noticele. To the first question, Was the supply of farm laborers equal to the demand this year? replies were almost unvaryingly in the affirmative. The exceptions were few and far ween, and were generally attributed to local or incidental causes. Occasionally the nark was made that though ordinary laborers were abundant, the more or less skilled or required for special branches of farm work, such, for instance, as draining, fencing, ., was scarce. To the second question, Is the rate of wages likely to rise or fall, and y? the replies were not quite so uniform. The large majority of correspondents preted very positively a decline in wages, basing their opinion on the low price of nearly kinds of agricultural produce, and the still increasing application of labor-saving chinery to the operations of the farm. A comparatively small number stated that ges were likely to remain stationary, while a few correspondents in particular localities dicted a rise, as the result usually of their peculiar position or circumstances, such as ximity to lumber woods, factory towns, public works in contemplation or under conuction, etc. It is proper to say, however, that with regard to one of these competitors labor—the lumber industry—correspondents in some localities which had hitherto felt influence on the labor market declared that it was felt less than formerly, owing to exhaustion of the timber supply or the dulness of trade. Unless, therefore, a general e in the price of agricultural produce should supervene, there appears to be little likeood that the rate of wages will rise, to say the least.

The steady increase in the employment of machinery on the farm is no doubt the st important factor in decreasing the number of laborers required, and consequently wering the rate of wages. The ordinary kinds of machinery, such as mowers, reapers, rse-rakes, etc., are almost universally employed where the land is not too rough for eir use. A considerable increase in the number of self-binders was also reported, and would have been much greater but for the high prices. A great many farmers will vest in self-binders when their present reapers become useless, but they do not care to row these away while they can be used. In the east, where wheat is less grown, the lf-binders are not so much in favor as in the west, where every farmer who can afford will soon possess one.

With regard to domestic labor on farms the situation is entirely different. Female lp is growing scarcer, and correspondents last year were almost unanimous in reporting eat difficulty in securing any. The superior attractions offered domestic help in cities d towns is the chief cause of this, and no one seems able to suggest an efficacious medy.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

A. M. Wigle, Gosfield, Essex: Supply of farm laborers sufficient at from $12 to $15 per month with ard; without board, $22.

Henry Morand, Sandwich East, Essex: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, but those of first ass are scarce. Good hands receive from $15 to $20 a month with board.

Robert Cummings, Harwich, Kent: There appears to be a sufficiency of male help, but domestic serants still remain scarce. The wages of men range from $17 per month with board, to $25 without board.

Thomas Scane, Howard, Kent: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers; wages $13 to $15 with ard; without board $18 to $20.

J. W. Howey, Bayham, Elgin: Plenty of farm laborers; average wages, $15 per month with board, d about $20 to $24 per month without board.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Laborers are plenty this season; wages, per month—by the year—out $14 with board. Farmers cannot afford to pay high wages at the present prices of produce.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Little demand for laborers; the low-down binder at the low ice of $150, bids fair to lessen the demand even more.

Herbert Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Numbers of farm laborers are willing to work by the month for season, but few are willing to depend on working by the day; wages $14 to $18 per month, with board; ithout board, $15 to $25 per month.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, but they ask ch enormous wages that farmers are doing without them.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: There is a scarcity of really good, efficient help; wages from $15 to $20 per month, with board; $20 to $25 without board.

John Holcomb, Thorold, Welland: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, such as they are; the average rate of wages, by the year, is about $12.50 per month, with board; without board, about $19 per month for a like period.

Jas. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: There are enough of farm laborers at from $13 to $15, with board; times are dull on the farm.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton; The farm laborer market is abundantly supplied, and is likely to be overstocked with a class the least useful—I mean poor immigrants that have to learn after they arrive. Such immigrants as have enough of money to rent a farm and stock it are the only ones likely to succeed here, as we rarely hire men in the winter.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: There is a good supply of farm laborers; wages about $18 per month for the summer season. In view of the general low figures for farm produce, farmers seem disinclined to give as high wages as in previous years.

Alfred Carr, Wawanosh E., Huron: Plenty of help, as many farmers are getting in machinery, and as a consequence they do not require much hired help; wages, for the summer, say $16 to $18 per month, and board; girls from $5 to $6 per month.

James Grant, Kinloss, Bruce: Yes, there is a sufficient supply of farm laborers; wages range from $16 to $19 per month, with board.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey: No demand for farm laborers; farmers are doing their own work; wages from $13 to $15 per month and board.

Robt. Dunlop, St. Vincent, Grey: Farm laborers rather scarce; wages about $18 per month with board; without board, $26.

Jas. Robertson, Flos, Simcoe: Farm laborers rather scarce at $16 per month and board; without board, $24.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Big supply of farm laborers. Good men get about $18 per month; in former years this same class of men received $20 per month.

R. C. Hipwell, Medonte, Simcoe: There appears to be a surplus of farm laborers; wages range from $12 to $16 with board; without board, $20 to $24.

Peter Stewart, Williams W., Middlesex: The supply of farm laborers is sufficient, such as they are; it is hard to get a good ploughman.

M. & W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: A scarcity of competent, active and reliable young men: married men not so much wanted; wages $15 to $16 per month with board; without board, $20 to $22 per month for the year.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: There is a full supply of farm laborers. The six months' system is the custom here; wages about $18 per month and board; without board, $28.

Robert Beatty, Blanshard, Perth: There is a sufficient supply of men, but women servants are very scarce; wages for men $17 to $18 per month and board; for women, $6 to $8 per month.

R. Ballantyne, Downie, Perth: Farm laborers are scarce; wages $15 to $18 per month and board for the year; for the summer six months about $18 per month with board; without board $25.

Alex. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Farm laborers are very scarce owing to the number going to Dakota and the west; average wages per month with board $17 to $18.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Good men are getting $20 per month and board. A large number of English lads have come into this section, and they are taking the place of experienced hands. Some of them work for their board, and others for $5 and $6 per month.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: There is quite a supply of farm laborers—more than there has been here for many years: wages about $18 per month and board for eight months.

Jas. H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Supply not equal to the demand; wages $18 to $22 per month with board.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Plenty of men to be had; wages about $18 per month with board.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Farm labor is scarcer than for seven years past; good hands are getting $200 per year and board.

F. C. Sibbald, M.D., Gwillimbury N., York: Farm laborers too numerous; wages $15 per month with board.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: A scarcity, at $17 to $20 per month with board; without board $25 to $30.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: There is rathar a scarcity of farm laborers, at from $16 to $17 per month and board.

Benjamin F. Brown, Thorah, Ontario: Laborers are plentiful, at $17 per month and board; without board, $21.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: Abundance of farm laborers: wages from $15 to $18 per month and board, for seven or eight months of spring, summer and early fall.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: Plenty of men at $14 per month; but domestic servants are scarce.

J. C. Conger, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Farm laborers are plentitul at from $15 to $18 per month ith board, and $24 to $26 per month without board.

Jas. Cooper, Marysburg South, Prince Edward: A scarcity of farm laborers at about $15 per month nd board.

W. N. Mallory, Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington: A scarcity of farm hands at $19 per month ith board.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Plenty of farm laborers; wages generally about 15 per month with board.

Wm. Hamilton, Hinchinbrook, Frontenac: There is no demand for farm laborers; wages, $10 per onth with board; without board about $15.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Farm laborers are very scarce here; they demand more wages han they can earn, say from $15 to $18 per month with board; and $25 without board.

Gideon Fairbank, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: There appears to be a fair supyly of farm borers; wages about $16 per month with board.

Geo. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Supply about sufficient; wages about $15 with board for five onths ending September 30th.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: The supply of farm laborers is amply sufficient; servant girls are ot so scarce as formerly, either; wages, as a consequence, are lower than before.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark: There is a sufficient supply of men, but female help is scarce; wages f men, $16 to $18 per month with board.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark: Men are scarce; wages rate from $15 to $20 per month with board.

Robert Lawson, jr., Lanark, Lanark: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers at about $16 per month and board.

N. Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Abundance of laborers; wages range from $14 to $16 per month with board, for a term of six months.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterborough: Abundance of farm laborers; wages from $12 to $15 per month with board.

John Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings: No complaints as to the supply of farm laborers; wages about $16 per month with board.

Wm. Chapman, Huntingdon, Hastings: There is a scarcity of good farm laborers; wages, $14 per month with board; without board, $20.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: The supply is sufficient at about $16 per month with board; all farm hands board with their employers.

Donald Gordon, Chapman, Parry Sound: Farm laborer supply sufficient; wages, $18 per month with board.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma; There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers; the average rate of wages is $16 per month with board.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: There was a good supply of labor in haying and harvest; wages $1.50 per day. There are a great number of single reapers and quite a number of self-binders in use, but no new self-binders this year on account of the high prices charged by the ring formed by the manufacturers.

John Wright, Dover, Kent: Labor is plentiful, but, owing to binders and other machinery being used very few hands, other than the regular summer supply, are needed; wages are from $1.00 to $1.25 per day for harvesting, and from $15 to $18 per month for the summer.

Lewis Simpson, S. Dorchester, Elgin: I have no recollection as to when labor was so easily obtained in haying and harvesting as it has been the present year. The machinery for harvesting has placed the farmer in a more independent position. With a self-binder, he and a man or two can take off a large harvest which formerly it took seven or eight men to do. Wages from $1.00 to $1.50.

W. Gowling, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Quite a number of binders at work, also hay-forks and other implements; wages by month, for six months, about $18; for haying and harvest $20 to $30, according to ability. Girls are hard to get for house work.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Labor supply in general is sufficient. Some farmers who only hire for a month or two found a difficulty in getting men. Self-binders are used to a great extent, and I think, as soon as the reapers get worn out there will be no more used. Wages $1.00 per day with board.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: The labor supply was more than equal to the demand; farmers are all well supplied with machinery. Self-binders are doing the work extra well, many farmers going from one farm to another and cutting large areas of land by the acre, which makes it very convenient. Wages were $1.00 per day in wheat-binding and heavy work.

Hugh McPhee, Ashfield, Huron: Labor supply sufficient. Binders are fast coming into use. Those who are provided with reapers still retain them, but almost all who buy invest in a binder. Wages per day, with board in harvest, $1.25. For July and August, with board, about $25 per month. Girls, per month, from $6 to $8, and scarce at that.

D. McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: The labor supply appears to be equal to the demand this season, the reason, I believe, being that fewer hands are employed on account of so many self-binders and other labor-saving machines being in use. A boy now-a-days can do the work that it took an able-bodied man to do a very few years ago; another reason is that farmers find it to their advantage to grow less grain and more live stock. Wages have fallen since last harvest, but are not yet on a level with the price of farmer's produce.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Farmers are using more machinery every year, which lessens the demand for hired help. Self-binders are being introduced slowly, but steadily, this being a new township. Sufficient help can be procured at $1 per day in haying and $1.25 for harvesting, with board.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: Plenty of help in haying and fall wheat harvesting. No self-binders used in this vicinity. Nearly every farmer has a reaper, mower and sulky-rake. Wages about $1 per day and board.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Labor supply plenty; wages from $1 to $1.25, with board. Nearly all the grain has been cut with self-binders, which would soon come into general use were the price a little more reasonable, say about $150.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex: The labor supply has been sufficient, but first-class men are scarce. Self-binders are coming more into use every year; so are seeders; also hay forks and other elevators. Very few men are engaged by the day; by the month, with board, from $12 to $18 is paid.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: With the improved machinery of to-day, the demand for extra help in harvest has greatly fallen off. Self-binders have been a great boon to farmers. There is quite a sufficiency of farm help; wages, $18 per month, for seven or eight months; $175 per year.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Labor supply plentiful and rate of wages about $30 per month with board. The season has been characterized by the introduction of an unusually large number of self-binders, which appear to give general satisfaction.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: We are getting more binders every year; there would be more purchased only the manufacturers have combined to keep up the price. The rate of wages about the same as last year, $1.25 per day and board.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Labor supply quite sufficient to meet demand, with wages lower than two or three years ago; about $45 for two months in haying and harvest, or $1 to $1.25 per day, being the rate. The binder is causing much grumbling amongst day laborers, as it makes the farmer almost independent of their services.

Thomas Mitchell, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Labor supply abundant; self-binders the rule all round, and with hay tedders and loaders the farmers are doing the most of their own work, with much less hired help than formerly. Servant girls are the great want at any wage.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Laborers have been hired for the hay and harvest for $16 to $20 a month, or $1.00 to $1.50 per day, with no lack of hands. Self-binders are doing a good share of the harvesting, making the demand less for labor.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The supply of labor has been more than is needed on account of the lightness of the crops; self-binders are coming into general use. Horse-power hay forks are also a great saving of labor. Wages $1.00 in haying and $1.25 in harvesting.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Haying and harvesting are getting to be easy work now; with rack-lifters, hay-forks, and self-binders, two men can do now what a few years ago would take four or five to do; the greatest objection to self-binders is the monopoly on the twine, as it costs 12 cents per pound, when a better quallity of manilla made into rope can be bought for 9 cents per pound; since harvesting began men are asking $1.25 per day.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: There has been a plentiful supply of harvest hands, and wages lower than for a number of years, rating about $30 for one month, $55 for two months, $1.25 per day. Self-binders are coming more into general use; about one-half or more of the farmers have got one. They not only save a great deal of hard work, but leave a part of the hands, that were formerly all employed in the harvest-field, to work on the fallows and root crops and other work that was partly neglected about this time of year.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: The labor supply for haying and fall wheat harvest was sufficient, and is likely to be the remainder of harvest, almost every farmer uses self-binders, mowers, sulkey-rakes, etc., which causes little demand for harvest hands. The rate of wages by the day is $1.00, by the month for haying and harvesting about $25, and for the summer months $14 to $16 per month.

E. Hodges, West Whitby, Ontario: We had a plentiful supply of labor in haying and still a few men out of employ. Self-binders are being used; one-half of the farmers have them in this locality. In haying, wages $1.00 per day with board.

R. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Self-binders and other labor-saving implements are largely used; 75 per cent. of the grain will probably be cut by self-binders; other implements in proportion. Sufficient supply of labor: wages $1.00 per day, $16 per month.

John Riddell, South Monaghan, Northumberland: The labor supply in hay and harvest appears equal to the demand. Self-binders and other labor-saving implements are more numerous than ever before. Rate of wages, for good men during hay and harvest, is $25 to $30 and board per month.

Saml. N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Labor supply was plentiful in haying, and seems so for harvesting other crops. There are a few using self-binders and they give the best of satisfaction. A reaper will be only a thing to look at if the self-binders get into general use and have some slight improvements in them. Wages are about $16 per month for the best with board, and about $22 without board.

Nelson Rose, North Marysburgh, Prince Edward: Labor supply hardly up to the demand. We have plenty of mowers and reapers, but only two binders to my knowledge in the township. Wages—$1.00 in haying, and $1.25 in harvest per day with board.

David James Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: No scarcity of men in haying and harvest. Only a few self-binders in the township, but give good satisfaction where used. Every farmer has a reaper and mower, horse rake, etc., etc. The weather has been very favorable, and hands are not in much demand. Wages, $1.00 per day and board in harvest, and from $13 to $18 per month and board.

Albert Abbott, Elizabethtown, Leeds: Labor supply has been plentiful. A good many farmers have got self-binders and other labor-saving implements. Wages are apout $1.00 to $1.25 per day with board.

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Hands enough from 80 cents to $1.00 per day with board, by the month $20. A few self-binders coming into use.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: The supply of laborers for the harvest is sufficient. All with few exceptions have reapers, but there are only a few self-binders as yet. The rate of wages is generally higher on account of the O. and Q. railroad going on here just now; a dollar a day for the time worked.

Wm. McClintock, E. Hawkesbury, Prescott: The supply is equal to the demand; wages are somewhat higher than last year, $18 with board. Reapers are in general use. No self-binders; oats and pease are the chief grains, with enough wheat for family use, so it will not pay to get self-binders for the small quantity of wheat that is raised by one farmer.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: The labor supply is better this season than the past few seasons; no trouble to get men at $15 to $16 per month and board. There will not be many self-binders sold here this season, but quite a few reapers will be sold.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew: Self-binders are very generally coming into use; they effect great saving of cut in harvesting.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Wages from $15 to $20 per month with board for six months according to quality of men. More binders and seeders sold than any other previous year.

Amos Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: On account of so many self-binders being introduced a good man can be got for $25 per month: before their introduction we had to pay $40 and over for one month in harvest. Domestic help rules high and quality poor at that; caused by so many going to the cities, where they say there is not so much drudgery as on a farm, and wages are higher.

M. McIntyre, North Monaghan, Peterborough: Labor supply is plentiful. Self-binders are used very much; most all farmers have them, and those that have not, employ them to cut their grain. Wages about $1.25 per day.

F. R. Curry, Anson, Haliburton: Wages $20 to $25 per month with board. Fair supply of labor. Quite a number of hay-rakes and mowers have been introduced into this district the last few years.

Wilmot Vandervoort, Rawdon, Hastings: There is no extra supply of farm help, and it is impossible to get a man for a day's work if you want one. Self-binders are coming into play very fast. They will be in general use in two or three years. Wages from $15 to $25 per month.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: The labor supply I think was quite sufficient. There is a very limited number of self-binders. I think they will become more general when the reapers the farmers have on hand fail. Wages $1.00 per day or $20 per month.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Plenty of labor. Mowers, reapers, rakes and railway forks are common enough. Wages $1.00 per diem with board.

Capt. D. Macfarlane, Foley, Parry Sound: Labor supply in haying sufficient. The hay rake is being introduced with good results. It will be some time yet before mowers become general. Wages about $1.25 per day with board.

A. McNabb, Thessalon, Algoma: Labor supply is sufficient. Labor-saving implements are not very plentiful yet. The average rate of wages is about $15 per month with board.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Warnock, Tilbury West, Essex: There are plenty of farm laborers, but they seem to hold out for big wages or they won't work; wages must fall. Of domestic servants there are none, but plenty and to spare to marry.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Yes, the supply was equal to the demand. Wages will fall on account of labor-saving machines. It is almost impossible to get any domestic servants; girls go to the United States (Detroit); better wages given.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Supply equal to demand. I think wages must fall because farm products have fallen; if farm products continue at present market prices farm laborers' wages must come down accordingly, or farmers will be compelled to cease hiring. Domestic servants scarce.

L. M. Brown, S. Dorchester, Elgin: Supply and demand about equal. Remembering the fate of Wiggins and most other prophets, I will be cautious about predicting. When times generally improve wages will go up. Low prices have caused farmers to seed down more, raise less corn and roots, and generally hire less help on their farms. Self-binders have permanently lowered harvest wages; their ultimate effect will be merely to equalize wages through the season.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk: Supply about equal to the demand on account of so many binders in use. Wages are not likely to rise as farmers are paying higher wages than the price of grain would warrant them. Domestic servants are scarce.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : Farm laborers plentiful. Wages will come lower ; self-binders giving great satisfaction, and also horse hay forks. Domestic servants are scarce.

G. E. Robertson, Wainfleet, Welland : Supply of domestic servants limited, largely owing to false ideas of respectability among women.

Wm. Young, Plympton, Lambton : Twice the number of farm hands would find employment at say $15 per month, but farmers prefer to do less work than pay $20 to $25. Good men will always get good wages, and if produce brought a better price wages would be higher. Domestic servants, none to get.

Robert Fleck, Moore, Lambton : Yes, supply equal to the demand. I think wages will not rise inasmuch as the use of improved implements lightens harvest work, and that has been the principal demand for laborers. Domestic servants very scarce.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Supply about equal to the demand, but there is a scarcity of certain kinds of what may be termed skilled labor—drainers and fencers for instance. Owing to the low price of farm produce I think wages will follow suit. If not, improvements will not be carried on to the same extent as formerly. Domestic servants scarce, and bad quality at that.

Jno. Scott, Howick, Huron : Supply equal to the demand. The rates of wages will remain as they have been for the last year, unless the price of farm products rises or falls ; undoubtedly wages will rise or fall in sympathy with the price of produce. There is a scarcity of domestic servants through the summer, but those who employ for the whole year find no difficulty in getting the requisite supply.

Jas. Tolton, Brant, Bruce : Plenty of farm laborers—all that were required. Self-binders being in pretty general use and other labor saving machines, wages I think will remain about as they are ; present prices of grain are too low for wages to advance. Domestic servants are scarce.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : There did not appear to be the same demand for labor this year as usual, particularly in harvest. The supply was sufficient. Wages are not likely to increase unless there is a boom in farm produce. Farmers are paying more attention to stock raising, where less help is required. Domestic servants are scarce.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey : The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I do not think wages will rise, the price of all kinds of grain is too low and farmers will be forced to proceed cautiously. Domestic servants are scarce and in good demand.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey : Supply equal to demand. Wages around here I think will rise. There are quite a number of young men gone to the States, and unless there is some influx men will be scarcer and require more pay. The supply of domestic servants is generally up to the demand.

Geo. Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : The supply was equal to the demand. Wages more likely to fall than rise ; because, 1st, of the very low price of farm produce ; 2nd, hitherto a large number of men have been employed here in the timber business, which has now played out, and they will have to turn to farm work.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex : Supply about equal to demand. Wages have by no means lowered as produce has, and if produce does not rise wages must lower, or farmers will do with less.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : There was plenty of laborers. The season was very favorable to outdoor work and the harvest was light and easily handled. Wages will fall, as we have more labor-saving implements and there is less tillage every year and less pay for what is tilled. This section is fast becoming a pasture field. Domestics are still scarce, and that the scarcity has come to stay seems certain.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : Supply equal to demand. Wages rise during the fall and a great part of the summer, but will rule low during winter and harvest. The reason can be given in a few words : improved harvest machinery and very little chopping to be done in winter. Each cause will have a tendency to send surplus labor to where work can be found.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford : Farm help was never more plentiful, the supply being more than sufficient for the demand. Wages must come down : they are too high in proportion to the price of grain and as a consequence they must be lower yet for farmers to live. Domestics are scarce.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant : Wages must fall ; the supply is greater than the demand, and besides farmers cannot afford to pay high wages when grain is selling at such a low figure.

Duncan Stewart, N. Easthope, Perth : Servant girls are scarce and many are disgusted with farming, when produce is so low that even when their wives and daughters are slaved and their lives shortened by everlasting work they are only by the utmost economy able to make both ends meet. A change has got to come or so many will leave the farm that the cities and towns will grow and need so much that the farmers left will get enough for their produce so they can get a living by working only as hard and as long as the town mechanic or laborer, whose present agitation is injuring the farm.

William Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington ; Supply about equal to the demand. For first-class workmen wages in my opinion will continue at about the present rate, as the demand for such seems to increase over the supply. But inferior no doubt will fall as the price of all kinds of farm produce is so low, and the demand for such labor is not great. Domestic servants not to be got for either love or money.

J. W. Gilmour, Peel, Wellington : The supply of farm laborers was at all times equal to the demand this year. If the supply continues as great as it is at present the rate of wages will go down, on account of the low price of grain and the number of binders introduced.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. Wages will likely remain as they have been. Self-binders are reducing the number of hands required on farm in harvest, but new industries are springing up in villages, giving employment to all. Domestic servants are scarce ; all prefer working in factories to the farm. They will only consent to work on farm for a home for the future.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln : Farm labor sufficient but not too plentiful. Wages should not rise, for at present the men are doing better than their boss. Domestics are scarce and independent.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Supply equal to demand. I do not know if wages will rise or fall, but one thing is certain: if prices do not rise farmers cannot much longer hire at present rates, or they will have to change places with their men. Supply of domestic servants are not at all equal to the demand.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The supply was hardly equal to the demand. The rate of wages will have to come down on account of the low price of all farm produce. Domestic servants are scarce.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: The supply of farm laborers was quite sufficient. I think that the rate of wages is more likely to fall than rise—because prices of produce are low and labor-saving machinery is getting more generally used. There is a scarcity of good domestic servants.

W. T. Patullo, Caledon, Peel: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. The rate of wages, in all probability will fall, as there are numerous labor-saving machines being used now, as the country is getting well cleared up—and the prices of all kinds of farm produce being unremunerative will also tend to lower wages. Domestic servants are a little too scarce, but not to a great extent.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Supply sufficient, although more would have been engaged had wages not been so high. Wages likely to fall as farmers cannot afford to pay the wages heretofore paid on account of the low price of grain. Scarcely any domestic servants to be had for money—plenty for love.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: There were plenty of farm laborers this year. The self-binder has been the means of making labor easy to get, and at reasonable wages. In my opinion, wages must come down still further, on account of produce being so cheap. Domestic servants are very scarce; all the young girls in the country seem to want employment some other way besides working on the farm. That sort of work is not considered fashionable enough now for the young girls of our country.

E. Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: The supply of farm laborers was not equal to the demand this year. The rate of wages is likely to rise. Domestic servants scarce.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Plenty domestic servants, but a great many not worth their board; waste more than they earn.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Farm labor is sufficient for the demand. Wages must come down; farmers can't pay the wages—better leave a portion of their work undone. Domestic servants can't be got; plenty want to get married.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: There is an abundant supply of farm laborers, and little prospect of a rise in wages. The supply of female domestic servants is limited.

David Allan, Seymour, Northumberland: Laborers have been sufficient. Wages are likely to keep up, there being a good demand for shantymen. Domestic servants—very short supply.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Through the time of using machines there was plenty labor at fair prices, but scarce for threshing, gathering roots and fruit, and fall plowing. Wages will not rise; times cause many farmers to work hard to save men's wages and some impudence from the men. Domestic servants scarce, scarce, scarce—all ladies.

George N. Rose, N. Marysburgh, Prince Edward: A little scarce through harvest, but about equal the rest of the year. Wages will fall if anything, because farm produce is so low that farmers cannot afford to pay any more than at present. Domestic servants scarce; in fact can hardly be got for love or money.

C. R. Allison, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox: The supply of farm labor has been sufficient with the improved machinery now in use. I think that wages must come down if the present very low price of farm produce continues.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farm labor sufficient; farmers in general doing the work within themselves, improved machinery enabling them to do so. Binders and sulky plows are much in vogue. Domestic servants much wanted—very scarce; entering into housekeeping on their own account keeps the supply short.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Supply not equal to demand. Wages likely to rise—caused by scarcity of laborers and combinations. Domestic servants scarce and wages very high.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston, Frontenac: Supply equal to demand. Wages likely to fall, the mines and mills having closed and the lumber merchants having only put in half the shanties this year.

Archd. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Supply equal to demand for the most part of the year. Wages are likely to be lower unless there will be a large amount of public works going on, for the farmer cannot pay high wages at the price farm produce is bringing. Domestic servants very scarce; about one-half of what are wanted.

John C. Stafford, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds: The supply of farm laborers adequate. Wages likely to fall on account of improved machinery being introduced. The supply of girls as domestics is not equal to the demand, but if you want to marry they are plenty.

Wm. Y. Newman, Oxford, Grenville: The supply of farm laborers was fully equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to fall; improved machinery takes the place of manual labor. The supply of domestics is far short of the demand.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: Laborers scarce. Wages likely to remain about the same. Domestic servants can't be obtained; girls all seeking for shop work.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: Supply equal to demand. The rate of wages is not likely to fall, as the Ontario and Quebec Railway is being built through our county and consequently commands the supply of extra labor. Domestic servants scarce; plenty of girls but few servants.

James Surch, South Plantagenet, Prescott: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient for the demand, although many left in the latter part of June. The rate of wages is not likely to rise as the timber business is dull.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Yes, the supply was enough for the demand through this year. I think wages will remain about as they are this fall. The supply of domestic servants is very limited, as mostly all the young women go off to the cities.

James Sieveright, Gloucester, Carleton: There has been a fair supply ot farm laborers at the usual wages. Wages are not likely to rise. There is a fair supply of domestic servants.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Farm laborers plentiful this year on account of self-binders working satisfactorily. Wages must come down. Domestics scarce.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: There were plenty of farm laborers. Wages are not apt to go any higher. Farmers would not be able to pay higher wages on account of all farm produce selling so low, and so many labor-saving machines coming into use.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Supply equal to demand. Wages are not very apt to fall, as long as work on railroads is to be had, for a great many laborers prefer that to farm work.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Wages likely to fall; lumbering operations not as brisk as usual. Domestic servants scarce.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Supply plentiful, except for digging drains. Wages likely to fall, owing to machinery. Domestic servants not to be had.

J. A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: The supply was quite equal to the demand. The rate of wages may not fall much, but I feel sure that it won't rise for some years, on account of the universal use of machinery and the low price of grain. Supply of domestic servants not equal to the demand.

Thos. Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Supply equal to demand. Wages will fall because, with prices, we cannot contend with the west; more machinery will be used, the rough land let go to pasture and fewer hands will be required. Domestic servants sufficient.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I see no reason why wages should rise or fall. No enquiry for domestic servants.

Geo. Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Supply of farm laborers equal to the demand. Rate of wages must fall unless there is a change in the price of farm produce. Supply of domestic servants plenty in this part.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: Supply hardly equal to demand and so wages were higher than usual. Likely to rise as the lumber business is giving higher wages this winter. Domestic servants very scarce.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: In regard to supply of farm laborers I heard no complaint. Wages are rising, cause: demand for shantymen (lumbering). No lack of domestic servants.

URBAN LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The collection of labor statistics in the industrial centres of the province during the past year has been carried on under exceptional circumstances. Shortly after the work began the provincial Legislature was dissolved, and in the excitement of a general election the collectors experienced much difficulty in gathering information, either from the employed or the employing classes. This was especially the case in the large cities, where the workingmen placed candidates of their own in the field, and where, in consequence, the differences between capital and labor became an expressed issue. The dissolution of the Dominion Parliament continued the political agitation until midwinter, and it was not until the feeling aroused by two keenly waged political contests had subsided that much progress was possible in the gathering of statistics. The general result, therefore, has been somewhat disappointing, for although a larger number of collectors were employed, and a larger number of towns embraced in the undertaking, the total number of returns is a little below that of the previous year. It is a hard matter to allay prejudices; some persons refuse to give information because they suspect the object to be a political one, bearing in some way on the subject of tariff legislation; others because they are hostile to the party in office in the province; others because they fear the Legislature has a scheme of direct taxation in view; and others because the amount of their earnings and the cost of their living is their own affair, and their spirit rises in revolt against what they regard as prying inquiry. There are many who understand the economic value of labor statistics, and who cheerfully supply the information called for in the schedules because they recognize the important service of facts in the study of the labor problem; but they are a small minority of the whole, and it does not seem at all probable that complete statistics can be obtained without the aid of a mandatory law. Yet it does not appear to be wise policy, in an enquiry of this kind, to resort to force; for where the facts can only be known to the individual, as must be the case with respect to some of the most useful of them, it would be folly to exact the making of a return under penal constraint. The better plan appears to be, to depend on returns made at the individual's discretion; for besides the probability of their being more accurate when so supplied, they are likely to be furnished by the more intelligent workers and employers, who desire to contribute the data so essential to a fair and just consideration of all the interests involved.

Weekly Wages.—In the collection of weekly wages for 1886 the schedule embraced the wages of one week only, the last full week of October, instead of an April and an October week as in previous years. This change was made partly to simplify the gathering of information, but chiefly because the results of inquiry in former years showed that there was practically no difference in the rates of April and October wages. The following table gives the number of persons whose earnings for the October week were obtained from employers and employés, and classed as males and females over and under 16 years:

Classes of workers.	Number of returns from—					
	Employers.		Employés.		Total.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Males over 16 years	12,933	13,552	2,453	2,384	15,386	15,936
Males under 16 years	861	1,215	29	65	890	1,280
Females over 16 years	2,494	2,876	241	345	2,735	3,221
Females under 16 years	224	213	21	17	245	230
Total	16,512	17,856	2,744	2,811	19,256	20,667

The number of employés for whom statistics of weekly labor were obtained in 1886 was 1,411 less than in 1885, being 1,344 less from employers and 67 less from employés. Of these the males over 16 returned by employers were 78 per cent. of the whole in 1886 and 76 per cent. in 1885, while in the returns made by employers themselves the number of males over 16 was 89 per cent. of the whole in 1886 and 85 per cent. in 1885. This disproportion accounts for the greater difference between the average earnings of males over 16 and of all classes, as given in a succeeding table, and also for the relatively high average earnings of all classes.

A further classification of the returns is made in the following table for each of three years, compiled from the statistics collected from employers only:

Year.	No. of Returns.	No. of workers.				Amount of wages.
		Sex.		Age.		
		Male.	Female.	Over 16.	Under 16.	
						$
1886	378	13,794	2,718	15,427	1,085	130,176
1885	494	15,240	3,095	16,678	1,657	143,532
1884	416	16,384	3,027	17,435	1,976	151,604

Here the proportion of female workers is nearly the same for each year, being 15½ per cent. in 1884, 17 per cent. in 1885 and 16½ per cent. in 1886. The proportion of workers under 16 years, however, is more divergent, being 10 per cent. of the whole in 1884, 9 per cent. in 1885 and 6½ per cent. in 1886. These differences in the ratios of returns by classes of employés, together with the differences in the number of hours employed per week, doubtless account in the main part for the apparent increase of weekly wages of all classes, as shown in the table which follows:

Classes of workers.		Averages for October week per returns from—								
		Employers.			Employés.			Employers and employés.		
		Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.
		$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.
Males over 16........	1886....	8 99	59.00	15.24	9 09	58.07	15.65	9 00	58.86	15.29
	1885....	9 13	59.63	15.31	9 00	58.72	15.32	9 11	59.50	15.31
Males under 16.......	1886....	2 92	55.75	5.24	2 84	58.86	4.83	2 92	55.85	5.23
	1885....	2 93	49.84	5.87	2 86	61.43	4.69	2 93	50.43	5.81
Females over 16	1886....	4 38	55.68	7.87	4 29	58.21	7.37	4 37	55.90	7.82
	1885....	4 37	58.74	7.44	4 26	59.06	7.21	4 36	58.77	7.42
Females under 16....	1886....	2 23	57.51	3.88	2 60	59.67	4.36	2 26	57.70	3.92
	1885....	2 50	56.20	4.45	2 79	57.65	4.84	2 52	56.31	4.48
All classes...........	1886....	7 88	58.31	13.51	8 55	58.18	14.70	7 98	58.28	13.70
	1885....	7 87	58.78	13.39	8 23	58.82	13.99	7 92	58.79	13.47

In this table are presented the averages of wages by classes of workers for the last full week of October, of the hours employed and of the wages per hour, for 1885 and 1886—computed from (1) the returns made by the employers, (2) the returns made by employés, and (3) the returns of employers and employés, together with the averages of all classes for both years. According to the returns of employers the rate of wages in 1886 was lower than in 1885 for all classes excepting females over 16; but the greatest decrease, which has occurred in the wages of males over 16 is only 14 cents per week, and for all classes there is an increase of one cent per week. According to the returns of employés the average wages of all classes is higher for each year than appears from the returns of employers, being 36 cents more in 1885 and 67 cents more in 1886. These differences are presumably owing to the fact that employers give returns covering the whole pay list, while the returns of employés are largely those of the better paid and more intelligent of the working classes. The average time employed per week is nearly the same according to both returns, the number of working hours being about half an hour less in 1886 than in 1885. The averages of wages, hours per week and wages per hour computed from the returns of employers and employés are of course affected by the larger proportion received from employers, and as they show an increase of the weekly wages and a decrease of the working hours, it follows that there is an increase in the wages per hour. It is very slight, however, being less than a quarter of one cent from 1885 to 1886.

The details of wages and hours employed for the October week are given by occupations in table XXVI for 1886, and in table XXVII for 1885 and 1886. An analysis of these shows the average wages and the number of occupations over and under the average of each to be as follows, by classes of workers :

Classes of workers.	Average wages.		No. of occupations—					
			Over average.		Under average.		Total.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	$ c.	$ c.						
Males over 16	9 00	9 11	161	174	120	152	281	326
Males under 16	2 92	2 93	14	13	13	12	27	25
Females over 16	4 37	4 36	31	26	44	53	75	79
Females under 16	2 26	2 52	13	6	6	4	19	10
All classes	7 98	7 92	213	252	189	188	402	440

In this summary hotel employés and servants with board are not included, but their omission does not affect the general average of wages. Out of the 402 occupations represented in the table for 1886 there are 189, or 47 per cent., in which the average weekly earnings of workers was less than $7.98 per week ; while out of the 440 occupations in the table for 1885 there were 188, or 43 per cent., in which the average was less than $7.92.

Selecting the five principal trades which are represented in all the large wood and iron working industries of the province, we have the following comparison of weekly wages and working hours for the three years 1884-6 :

Classes.	1886.			1885.			1884.		
	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.
	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.	$ c.		cts.
Blacksmith	9 93	58.25	17.05	9 74	59.15	16.46	9 76	58.21	17.05
Carpenter	9 61	57.38	16.75	9 97	58.98	16.90	9 98	59.07	16.90
Machinist	9 83	59.62	16.49	10 16	59.14	17.18	10 08	59.17	17.03
Moulder	12 05	57.33	21.02	11 76	59.15	19.90	11 55	58.75	19.66
Painter	9 53	56.32	16.92	9 54	57.29	16.65	9 72	59.19	16.42
Average of the five trades.	10 22	57.81	17.68	10 26	58.94	17.41	10 30	58.95	17.47

The averages of these trades are nearly uniform for the three years, blacksmiths and moulders showing a small increase and the other trades a small decrease in wages, and all excepting machinists a decrease in the working hours. The average of the five trades indicates a reduction of a little over one hour in the week's working time of 1886, as compared with the two previous years, and though the average of wages is slightly less for the week it is higher per hour.

In the comparison of wages by occupations for successive years it will be found that averages in many instances are suspiciously wide apart—a consequence of their computation from few returns ; but averages computed from the aggregate of returns give surprisingly close results from year to year.

Yearly Earnings and Cost of Living.—The statistics of yearly earnings and cost of living, which are presented by occupations in table xxviii, have been compiled from returns collected from 2,684 employés, residing in 24 towns and cities of the province, and representing 258 trades and branches of trades. In 1885 similar statistics were collected in 19 towns and cities from 2,637 employés, representing 269 trades, and in 1884 from the same number of towns from 2,835 employés, representing 204 trades. The detailed statistics of each town, if given separately, would cover at least 100 pages; but while such tabulation would lessen very materially the labor of compilation, it could serve no other useful purpose that is not served equally well by the table which gives the averages for all the towns and cities collectively. A condensed summary, however, will furnish interesting material for comparison; and while the statistics of each town are tempting subjects for comment, it is the object of this report to present facts with the utmost possible accuracy, leaving to the economist their use in the constructing of theories or in solving problems of government.

Almonte.—The aggregates and averages of the schedules collected at Almonte are exhibited in the following table, classified by sex and age, over and under 16 years, and with and without dependents: *

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	62	3,767	17,164	25,542	440	725	26,707	23,538	3,169
		Av...	....	60.76	276.84	411.97	7.10	11.69	430.76	379.65	51.11
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	29	1,732	7,540	7,166	33	.....	7,199	5,152	2,047
		Av...	....	59.72	260.00	247.10	1.14	......	248.24	177.66	70.58
	m.u.	Agg..	2	120	588	305	......	...	305	282	23
		Av...	...	60.00	294.00	152.50	......	......	152.50	141.00	11.50
	f.o.	Agg..	29	1,750	8,033	5,472	72	......	5,544	4,209	1,335
		Av...	....	60.34	277.00	188.69	2.48	......	191.17	145.14	46.03
	f.u.	Agg..	4	240	1,095	468	......	......	468	459	9
		Av...	....	60.00	273.75	117.00	.....	......	117.00	114.75	2.25
All classes..............		Agg..	126	7,609	34,420	38,953	545	725	40,223	33,640	6,583
		Av...	....	60.39	273.17	309.15	4.33	5.75	319.23	266.98	52.25

For 1885 the returns for this town gave an average of 61 hours employed per week, and of 270 days in the year. The earnings of each worker, including $16.36 for wife and minor children, were $315.40, and the cost of living was $249.31; thus leaving for that year a surplus of $66.09, or $13.84 more than in 1886.

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*The initials m. o., m. u., f. o. and f. u. in this and following tables are used to designate males and females *over* or *under* 16 years of age. The number of dependents in each table is exclusive of the worker.

Belleville.—The statistics for this city are computed from the returns of 48 nployés.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	40	2,417	11,176	17,685	550	1,148	19,383	17,102	2,281
		Av...	....	60.43	279.40	442.13	13.75	28.70	484.58	427.55	57.03
	f.o.	Agg..	1	65	300	150	......	.....	150	150	.... ..
		Av...	....	65.00	300.00	150.00	......	......	150.00	150.00	......
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	7	425	2,115	2,950	......	......	2,950	2,550	400
		Av...	....	60.71	302.14	421.43	......	......	421.43	364.29	57.14
All classes............		Agg..	48	2,907	13,591	20,785	550	1,148	22,483	19,802	2,681
		Av...	....	60.56	283.15	433.02	11.46	23.92	468.40	412.54	55.86

e time employed was here 28 days more than in 1885, and the average of total earnings as greater by $45 ; but owing to an increase of nearly $50 in the cost of living the surplus earnings was $5.07 less in 1886 than in 1885. The working time per week was 3.48 urs longer than in 1885.

Brockville.—This town presents statistics based on the returns of 275 workers, 68 er cent. of whom are males over 16, earning 72 per cent. of the total wages.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	188	10,877	51,065	77,005	3,420	1,008	81,433	72,495	8,938
		Av...	....	57.86	271.62	409.60	18.19	536	433.15	385.61	47.54
	f.o.	Agg..	2	112	560	735	99	.....	834	314	520
		Av...	....	56.00	280.00	367.50	49.50	......	417.00	157.00	260.00
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	47	2,699	11,805	15,472	734	......	16,206	10,564	5,642
		Av...	....	57.43	251.17	329.19	15.62	......	344.81	224.77	120.04
	f.o.	Agg..	38	2,168	11,418	8,600	388	.....	8,988	5,656	3,332
		Av...	....	57.05	300.47	226.32	10.21	......	236.53	148.84	87.69
All classes...........		Agg..	275	15,856	74,848	101,812	4,641	1,008	107,461	89,029	18,432
		Av...	....	57.66	272.17	370.23	16.88	3.66	390.77	323.74	67.03

The short hour system appears to have been pretty generally adopted in Brockville, as the eekly average of last year is 5.32 hours less than in the preceding year. But owing to iners' strikes in the United States, which affected the employment of dock-laborers ere, the average of time employed was 22 days less than in 1885, and although the mount of extra and wife and children's earnings was greater by $10.17, the average of otal earnings was less by $35.87. The cost of living, however, was reduced by $31.14, o that the average surplus of 1886 was only $4.73 less than in 1885.

CHATHAM.—The Chatham statistics are compiled from 242 returns, and represent very completely the chief industries of that town.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	157	9,575	41,948	68,494	2,360	2,810	73,664	63,021	10,643
		Av...	....	60.99	267.18	436.27	15.03	17.90	469.20	401.41	67.79
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	56	3,410	15,433	21,181	577	......	21,758	14,246	7,512
		Av...	....	60.89	275.59	378.23	10.30	......	388.54	254.39	134.15
	f.o.	Agg..	29	1,689	7,636	5,323	......	......	5,323	5,220	103
		Av...	....	58.24	263.31	183.55	......	......	183.55	180.00	3.55
All classes		Agg..	242	14,674	65,017	94,998	2,937	2,810	100,745	82,487	18,258
		Av...	....	60.64	268.67	392.55	12.14	11.61	416.30	340.85	75.45

An industrial disturbance in this town had the effect of reducing the average working time by 5 days; but although the yearly wages from occupation was $17 less than in 1885, the increase of other earnings brought the total within $1.91 of the average of that year. The cost of living also was lessened by $19.53, whereby employés were enabled to save $17.62 more in 1886 than in 1885. The working time per week was the same for both years.

DUNDAS.—This town's statistics are based on the returns of 46 workers, 32 of whom were males over 16.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or Deficit (-).
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	32	1,973	8,062	11,293	217	1,218	12,728	12,579	149
		Av...	....	61.66	251.94	352.91	6.78	38.06	397.75	393.09	4.66
	f.o.	Agg..	3	182	833	719	......	63	782	906	-124
		Av...	....	60.67	277.67	239.67	......	21.00	260.67	302.00	-41.33
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	8	482	2,084	2,576	......	......	2,576	1,835	741
		Av...	. ..	60.25	260.50	322.00	......	......	322.00	229.38	92.62
	f.o.	Agg..	3	180	767	496	......	.....	496	493	3
		Av...	....	60.00	255.67	165.33	......	......	165.33	164.33	1.00
All classes		Agg..	46	2,817	11,746	15,084	217	1,281	16,582	15,813	769
		Av...	....	61.24	255.35	327.91	4.72	27.85	360.48	343.80	16.72

Dundas has the unenviable distinction of giving the highest average of working hours per week of all towns from which statistics have been gathered, with the one exception of St. Thomas. It also shows the highest average earnings of wife and minor childre while its average surplus is lower than that of any other city or town excepting Lond and the grouped towns of St. Catharines, Merritton and Thorold. No statistics were llected in Dundas in 1885, so that it is not possible to make a comparison with that ear.

Galt.—Galt's statistics are compiled from the returns of male workers only, three-urths of whom are with and one-fourth without dependents.

Classes by Sex and Age.		No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents. .m.o.	Agg..	73	4,268	20,004	32,535	167	1,733	34,435	30,244	4,191
	Av...	....	58.47	274.03	445.69	2.29	23.74	471.72	414.30	57.42
Without dependents. m. o.	Agg..	26	1,529	6,925	9,316	191	......	9,507	6,598	2,909
	Av...	....	58.81	266.35	358.31	7.35	.....	365.66	253.77	111.89
All classes............	Agg..	99	5,797	26,929	41,851	358	1,733	43,942	36,842	7,100
	Av...	....	58.56	272.01	422.74	3.62	17.50	443.86	372.14	71.72

e averages of 1886 show very little change in comparison with those of 1885. e average time employed per week is reduced by one-fifth of an hour, and per year by 73 days. The wages from occupation are less by $5.11, but with an increase of 37 cents extra earnings and of $6.79 in the earnings of wife and minor children, the total earnings show an increase of $2.05. The cost of living, however, is greater than in 1885 by 20.18, and the surplus less by $18.13.

Gananoque.—This town has given only 36 returns from employés, although one of he foremost among the smaller manufacturing towns of the province.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents, m.o.		Agg..	18	1,079	4,697	7,848	220	62	8,130	7,408	722
		Av...	....	59,94	260.94	436.00	12.22	3.44	451.66	411.55	40.11
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	16	946	4,305	6,583	145	......	6,728	3,654	3,074
		Av...	....	59.13	269.06	411.44	9.06	......	420.50	228.38	192.12
	f.o.	Agg..	2	120	600	750	......	......	750	275	475
		Av...	....	60.00	300.00	375.00	......	......	375.00	137.50	237.50
All classes............		Agg..	36	2,145	9,602	15,181	365	62	15,608	11,337	4,271
		Av...	...	59.58	266.72	421.69	10.14	1.72	433.55	314.91	118.64

he time employed per week is 3.41 hours longer than in 1885, and the time per ess by 9 days; yet the average of total earnings is greater by $19.50. The cost of is greater by $4.58, and the surplus by $13.92. It will be observed that the large s in this town is mainly the saving of workers without dependents, as out of the gate of $4,271 these make up $3,549.

Guelph.—Guelph has furnished returns for 67 male workers, with an aggregate working time of 18,701 days and total earnings of $27,914, including $357 of wife and minor children's earnings.

Classes by Sex and Age.		No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents, m.o.	Agg..	49	2,759	13,630	20,907	235	357	21,499	19,776	1,723
	Av...	....	56.31	278.16	426.67	4.80	7.29	438.76	403.59	35.17
Without dependents. m. o.	Agg.	18	1,038	5,071	6,365	50	......	6,415	4,620	1,795
	Av...	....	57.67	281.72	353.61	2.78	......	356.39	256.67	99.72
All classes.............	Agg..	67	3,797	18,701	27,272	285	357	27,914	24,396	3,518
	Av...	....	56.67	279.12	407.05	4.25	5.33	416.63	364.12	52.51

Compared with the statistics of 1885 the average time per week is longer by three-quarters of an hour, and the time per year by 13 days. The total earnings also show an increase of $34.67, and the cost of living an increase of $31.14; consequently the surplus stands at nearly the same figure as in 1885, exceeding it by $3.53.

Hamilton.—This city, although one of the foremost manufacturing centres in the province and canvassed by intelligent and experienced collectors, gives returns for only 175 workers. This is the more surprising in view of the fact that labor there is well organized, and that the labor organizations have been foremost in urging upon government the collection and tabulation of statistics on trade and labor. But, like their fellows of Toronto, the workingmen of Hamilton were immersed in politics during almost the whole period in which the labor statistics of the city were being gathered, and the reports of the collectors show that the work of procuring returns was seriously hampered in consequence. The statistics of the city, compiled from the schedules obtained under the circumstances referred to, are as follows:

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.. m.o.		Agg..	129	7,155	27,988	54,352	1,589	1,993	57,934	54,792	3,142
		Av...	....	55.47	216.96	421.33	12.32	15.45	449.10	424.74	24.36
Without dependents.	m. o.	Agg..	38	2,083	8,402	13,027	277	......	13,304	11,302	2,002
		Av...	....	54.82	221.11	342.82	7.29	......	350.11	297.42	52.69
	f.o.	Agg..	8	428	2,087	2,008	......	......	2,008	1,710	298
		Av...	....	53.50	260.88	251.00	.....	......	251.00	213.75	37.25
All classes............		Agg..	175	9,666	38,477	69,387	1,866	1,993	73,246	67,804	5,442
		Av...	....	55.23	219.87	396.50	10.66	11.39	418.55	387.45	31.10

Compared with the returns of the previous year, the time employed per week was lessened by one hour and the time per year by 16 days—the latter as the result of a labor disturbance. The average of yearly earnings from occupation was also reduced by $32.56, but other earnings brought the difference between the two years to $21.62. The ost of living was also lessened by $11.74, so that the surplus of last year fell short of the rplus of 1885 by only $9.88.

Hespeler, Preston and Elora.—These three towns, which are the seats of a few ctive industries, give returns for 66 employés, presenting aggregates and averages as llow :

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents..m.o.		Agg..	34	1,994	8,971	12,675	163	1,513	14,351	13,588	763
		Av...	....	58.65	263.85	372.80	4.79	44.50	422.09	399.65	22.44
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	21	1,255	5,993	6,366	275	......	6,641	5,145	1,496
		Av...	....	59.76	285.38	303.14	13.10	......	316.24	245.00	71.24
	f.o.	Agg..	11	660	2,885	1,678	......	......	1,678	1,524	154
		Av...	....	60.00	262.27	152.55	......	......	152.55	138.55	14.00
All classes............		Agg..	66	3,909	17,849	20,719	438	1,513	22,670	20,257	2,413
		Av...	....	59.23	270.44	313.92	6.64	22.92	343.48	306.92	36.56

he returns of 1885 are for the town of Hespeler only, consequently no figures are ailable for comparison.

Kingston.—For this city the number of schedules collected with data sufficient for bulation was 188, representing by occupations the labor of males and females over and der 16 years for an aggregate of 55,558 days.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents..m.o.		Agg..	131	7,824	38,439	59,389	505	1,582	61,476	54,388	7,088
		Av...	....	59.73	293.43	453.35	3.86	12.08	469.29	415.18	54.11
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	39	2,242	12,009	13,209	314	.....	13,523	10,649	2,874
		Av...	....	57.49	307.92	338.69	8.05	......	346.74	273.05	73.69
	m.u.	Agg..	5	288	1,500	806	15	......	821	821	......
		Av...	....	57.60	300.00	161.20	3.00	......	164.20	164.20	. ..
	f.o.	Agg..	6	360	1,610	1,217	......	......	1,217	1,125	92
		Av...	....	60.00	268.33	202.83	......	......	202.83	187.50	15.33
	f.u.	Agg..	7	420	2,000	1,050	......	......	1,050	1,050	......
		Av...	....	60.00	285.71	150.00	......	......	150.00	150.00	......
All classes............		Agg..	188	11,134	55,558	75,671	834	1,582	78,087	68,033	10,054
		Av...	....	59.22	295.52	402.51	4.44	8.41	415.36	361.88	53.48

e average time per week is nearly 3 hours less than in 1885, and per year it is more by days. The average of yearly wages from occupation is also in excess of the average 1885 by $52.11, but other earnings in the latter year reduce the difference between e totals to $47.76. With the increase of revenue in 1886, however, there was a corres ponding increase in the cost of living, as a result of which the average saving of the yea was only $5.51 more than in 1885.

LONDON.—The London returns are fairly representative of both sexes, with an without dependents, the total being 249.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or Deficit (-).
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	149	8,143	40,364	58,522	1,292	3,592	63,406	62,519	887
		Av...	....	54.65	270.90	392.76	8.67	24.11	425.54	419.59	5.95
	f.o.	Agg..	3	162	800	625	20	......	645	689	-44
		Av...	....	54.00	266.67	208.33	6.67	......	215.00	229.67	-14.67
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	65	3,497	16,899	16,931	143	......	17,074	14,801	2,273
		Av...	....	53.80	259.98	260.48	2.20	......	262.68	227.71	34.97
	m.u.	Agg..	2	106	588	234	......	......	234	234	......
		Av...	....	53.00	294.00	117.00	......	......	117.00	117.00	......
	f.o.	Agg..	29	1,569	7,806	4,022	79	......	4,101	4,331	-230
		Av...	....	54.10	269.17	138.69	2.72	......	141.41	149.34	-7.93
	f.u.	Agg..	1	53	312	65	......	......	65	65	......
		Av...	....	53.00	312.00	65.00	....	......	65.00	65.00	......
All classes............		Agg..	249	13,530	66,769	80,399	1,534	3,592	85,525	82,639	2,886
		Av...	....	54.34	268.15	322.89	6.16	14.43	343.48	331.89	11.59

Here the time per week is 4.21 hours less than in 1885, but the time per year is long by 9¼ days. The average earnings from occupation, however, show an increase of onl $2.29, which is probably a result of the adoption of the short hour system. The tot earnings are larger in 1886 by $3.71, and the cost of living is more by $37.35. As a co sequence the surplus of $45.23 in 1885 is lowered to a surplus of $11.59 in 1886.

OSHAWA.—The returns for Oshawa are made up from 64 males with and 16 male without dependents, as follows:

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents, m.o.		Agg..	64	3,636	15,687	24,930	243	88	25,261	24,934	327
		Av...	....	56.81	245.11	389.53	3.80	1.37	394.70	389.59	5.11
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	16	925	3,807	5,225	64	......	5,289	3,875	1,414
		Av...	....	57.81	237.94	326.56	4.00	......	330.56	242.19	88.37
All classes		Agg .	80	4,561	19,494	30,155	307	88	30,550	28,809	1,741
		Av...	....	57.01	243.68	376.94	3.84	1.10	381.88	360.11	21.77

In the time employed per week there is a reduction of 1½ hours, while in the tim year there is an increase of 19.41 days. A corresponding increase is observable i yearly wages from occupation, the average being $49.67. In the total earning crease of 1886 over 1885 is $50.17. There is also the corresponding increase in the st of living which is found to almost invariably accompany an increase of earnings, the verage of 1885 being $322.69, and of 1886, $360.11, so that the balance of last year is nly $12.75 more than the balance of the previous year.

OTTAWA.—Only 35 returns have been received from Ottawa, of whom 23 are males ver 16 without dependents.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents..m.o.		Agg..	23	1,392	7,030	11,635	......	396	12,031	10,473	1,558
		Av...	....	60.52	305.65	505.87	......	17.22	523.09	455.35	67.74
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	8	480	2,448	3,779	......	......	3,779	2,633	1,146
		Av...	....	60.00	306.00	472.38	......	......	472.38	329.13	143.25
	f.o.	Agg..	4	216	1,252	1,158	......	......	1,158	840	318
		Av...	....	54.00	313.00	289.50	......	......	289.50	210.00	79.50
All classes............		Agg..	35	2,088	10,730	16,572	......	396	16,968	13,946	3,022
		Av...	....	59.66	306.57	473.49	......	11.31	484.80	398.46	86.34

he average time per week is 1½ hours less than in 1885 and 4½ days longer per year. he total earnings are greater than in 1885 by $22.24 and the cost of living by $32.52, that the surplus is less by $10.28.

PETERBOROUGH.—The statistics for this town are computed from returns for 87 males d 3 females over 16 and one male under 16.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents. m.o.		Agg..	50	2,946	13,592	22,549	750	494	23,793	21,337	2,456
		Av...	....	58.92	271.84	450.98	15.00	9.88	475.86	426.74	49.12
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	37	2,183	9,741	11,892	141	......	12,033	8,764	3,269
		Av...	....	59.00	263.27	321.41	3.81	....	325.22	236.86	88.36
	m.u.	Agg..	1	60	300	175	......	.....	175	150	25
		Av..	....	60.00	300.00	175.00	......	.....	175.00	150.00	25.00
	f.o.	Agg.	3	156	850	435	......	......	435	376	59
		Av...	....	52.00	283.33	145.00	......	.....	145.00	125.33	19.67
All classes............		Agg..	91	5,345	24,483	35,051	891	494	36,436	30,627	5,809
		Av...	...	58.74	269.04	385.18	9.79	5.43	400.40	336.56	63.84

mpared with 1885 the average time per week is less by two-thirds of an hour, and per ar by 34⅓ days. The earnings from occupation are also less by $43.15, but extra rnings and the earnings of wife and children reduce the difference per employé to 9.33. The cost of living denotes an economy in keeping with the curtailed revenue, for the average is $45.31 less than in 1885 ; hence the employés of this town are able, spite of the smaller earnings, to show a surplus greater than in 1885 by $16.

St. Catharines, Thorold and Merritton.—For these three towns we have retu from 134 employés, 112 of whom are males and 22 females.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or Deficit (-).
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	81	4,876	21,511	31,497	587	1,311	33,395	32,269	1,126
		Av..	....	60.20	265.57	388.85	7.25	16.18	412.28	398.38	13.90
	f.o.	Agg..	3	174	890	641	......	......	641	653	-12
		Av...	....	58.00	296.67	213.67	.. ...	......	213.67	217.67	-4.00
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	25	1,544	5,737	6,680	330	......	7,010	6,891	119
		Av...	....	61.76	229.48	267.20	13.20	......	280.40	275.64	4.76
	m.u.	Agg..	6	342	1,100	498	......	......	498	498	.....
		Av...	....	57.00	183.33	83.00	......	......	83.00	83.00	......
	f.o.	Agg..	18	1,050	3,840	2,515	......	......	2,515	2,465	50
		Av...	....	58.33	213.33	139.72	......	......	139.72	136.94	2.78
	f u.	Agg..	1	60	250	147	......	......	147	147	......
		Av...	....	60.00	250.00	147.00	......	......	147.00	147.00	......
All classes............		Agg..	134	8,046	33,328	41,978	917	1,311	44,206	42,923	1,283
		Av...	....	60.04	248.69	313.27	6.84	9.78	329.89	320.32	9.57

No returns of yearly statistics were obtained for these towns in 1885, and consequent no comparison can be made with the state of the working classes in that year. Compar with the averages of the province, as appears in one of the tables which follow, it will seen that in time employed, wages earned and cost of living the three towns of t Welland canal are from 8 to 17 per cent. lower.

St. Thomas.—This city, in spite of a strong labor organization, gives returns for onl 31 persons, and there is reason to believe that it was well canvassed.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	23	1,424	6,359	10,138	290	60	10,488	10,243	245
		Av...	....	61.91	276.48	440.78	12.61	2.61	456.00	445.35	10.65
Without dependents.	m.u.	Agg..	8	506	2,100	2,948	50	......	2,998	2,204	794
		Av...	....	63.25	262.50	368.50	6.25	....	374.75	275.50	99.25
All classes............		Agg..	31	1,930	8,459	13,086	340	60	13,486	12,447	1,039
		Av...	....	62.26	272.87	422.13	10.97	1.93	435.03	401.52	33.51

The average working time per week is 4 hours more than the average of the province, y it is 1½ hours shorter than in 1885. The time per year is longer than in 1885 by 3 days, but the total earnings are less by $22.16. The cost of living is also less by $9.2 and the average surplus less by $12.93.

STRATFORD.—The statistics of Stratford have been computed from returns furnished 172 workers, all but 17 of whom are females.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	90	5,516	27,184	43,034	973	1,212	45,219	37,619	7,600
		Av...	....	61.29	302.04	478.15	10.81	13.47	502.43	417.99	84.44
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	61	3,646	18,299	18,995	75	......	19,070	15,609	3,461
		Av...	....	59.77	299.98	311.39	1.23	......	312.62	255.88	56.74
	m.u.	Agg..	4	252	1,232	292	......	......	292	292	.....
		Av...	....	63.00	308.00	73.00	......	......	73.00	73.00	.....
	f.o.	Agg..	14	795	3,950	2,714	110	......	2,824	2,369	455
		Av..	....	56.79	282.14	193.86	7.85	......	201.71	169.21	32.50
	f.u.	Agg..	3	180	903	370	......	......	370	370	......
		Av...	....	60.00	301.00	123.33	......	......	123.33	123.33	......
All classes............		Agg..	172	10,389	51,568	65,405	1,158	1,212	67,775	56,259	11,516
		Av...	....	60.40	299.81	380.26	6.73	7.05	394.04	327.09	66.95

ere, as in St. Thomas, the large proportion of railway employés serve to give a high erage of working hours per week, which is two-thirds of an hour longer than in the eceding year. The average time per year is also longer by 11 days, yet the average of ages from occupation is less by $23.51. With larger extra earnings and the earnings of ife and minor children, however, the total earnings per employé in 1886 are only $17.26 ss than in 1885. The cost of living shows an increase of $4, but the average surplus is ss by $21.26.

TORONTO.—This city gives returns for 355 workers, nearly all of whom are males rith dependents.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	197	11,106	53,676	91,927	1,471	2,613	96,011	93,616	2,395
		Av...	....	56.38	272.47	466.64	7.47	13.26	487.37	475.21	12.16
	f.o.	Agg..	2	101	465	566	....	80	646	554	92
		Av...	....	50.50	232.50	283.00	......	40.00	323.00	277.00	46.00
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	150	8,419	40,431	62,398	275	......	62,673	49,996	12,677
		Av...	....	56.13	269.54	415.99	1.83	......	417.82	333.31	84.51
	m.u.	Agg..	1	48	305	200	......	......	200	200	......
		Av...	....	48.00	305.00	200.00	......	.....	200.00	200.00	......
	f.o.	Agg..	5	252	1,235	888	......	......	888	889	-1
		Av...	....	50.40	247.00	177.60	......	.....	177.60	177.80	-0.20
All classes............		Agg..	355	19,926	96,112	155,979	1,746	2,693	160,418	145,255	15,163
		Av...	....	56.13	270.74	439.38	4.92	7.58	451.88	409.17	42.71

In 1885 a much larger proportion of workers who filled up the schedules were males without and females with and without dependents, and consequently a comparison of averages computed from the returns of all classes would be unfair in almost every particular excepting the time employed. Taking, however, the class of male workers with dependents, the averages throughout preserve close parallels. The time per week in 1886 is longer than in 1885 by 1.21 hours, notwithstanding the agitation kept up by several trades for short hours, while the time per year is less by an average of 1.21 days. The earnings from occupation are greater by $4.51, but with a lower average of extra and wife and children's earnings the average total earnings in 1886 is $3.60 less per worker than in 1885. The cost of living is also greater by $34.27, so that while the average surplus of 1885 was $46.43 the average of 1886 was only $12.16.

Woodstock.—The Woodstock statistics are computed from 169 returns, only 10 of whom are females.

Classes by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						$	$	$	$	$	$
With dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	116	6,855	33,478	48,092	618	642	49,352	44,363	4,989
		Av...	....	59.09	288.60	414.59	5.33	5.53	425.45	382.44	43.01
	f.o.	Agg..	2	88	512	350	......	150	500	485	15
		Av...	....	44.00	256.00	175.00	......	75.00	250.00	242.50	7.50
Without dependents.	m.o.	Agg..	43	2,547	11,749	14,687	148	......	14,835	11,847	2,988
		Av...	....	59.23	273.23	341.56	3.44	......	345.00	275.51	69.49
	f.o.	Agg .	8	468	2,370	1,380	24	......	1,404	1,317	87
		Av...	....	58.50	296.25	172.50	3.00	......	175.50	164.63	10.87
All classes............		Agg..	169	9,958	48,109	64,509	790	792	66,091	58,012	8,079
		Av...	....	58.92	284.67	381.71	4.67	4.69	391.07	343.26	47.81

The averages for this town run very closely in line with the averages of the province, saving that the time employed per year is longer by 14 days. The earnings from occupation are only 12 cents less than the provincial average, the total earnings less by $7.74, the cost of living less by $7.10, and the surplus less by 64 cents. No statistics were collected in Woodstock in 1885.

The averages of all the foregoing towns and cities for 1886, together with the ncial averages of the two preceding years, are presented in the following table, fied by sex and age and with and without dependents :

asses by Sex and Age.			No. of Returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	*Surplus or deficit (-).
						$	$	$	$	$	$
Vith endents.	m.o.	Agg..	1,706	99,522	462,025	730,049	16,090	24,557	770,696	706,304	64,392
		Av...	......	58.34	270.82	427.93	9.43	14.40	451.76	414.01	37.75
		1885..	... ..	58.76	268.42	427.89	9.05	15.31	452.25	405.08	47.17
		1884..	......	59.05	263.42	420.40	5.55	10.34	436.29	394.29	42.00
	f.o.	Agg..	16	884	4,360	3,786	119	293	4,198	3,751	447
		Av...	......	55.25	272.50	236.63	7.44	18.31	262.38	234.44	27.94
		1885..	......	57.86	287.41	195.03	......	......	195.03	189.07	5.96
		1884.	......	58.57	254.93	201.98	1.36	7.27	210.61	224.86	-14.25
ithout endents.	m.o.	Agg..	718	41,588	192,893	247,746	3,825	......	251,568	192,935	58,633
		Av...	......	57.92	268.65	345.05	5.32	......	350.37	268.71	81.66
		1885..	......	59.39	272.97	349.02	4.30	......	353.32	259.91	93.41
		1884..	......	59.05	269.32	331.29	2.83	......	334.12	252.27	81.84
	m.u.	Agg..	21	1,216	5,613	2,510	15	......	2,525	2,477	48
		Av...	......	57.90	267.29	119.52	0.72	......	120.24	117.95	2.29
		1885..	......	59.29	273.14	129.46	0.50	......	129.96	121.83	8.13
		1884..	......	62.00	287.73	133.09	0.45	......	133.54	138.91	-5.37
	f.o.	Agg..	207	11,861	56,339	38,656	673	......	39,329	32,799	6,530
		Av...	......	57.30	272.27	186.75	3.25	......	190.00	158.45	31.55
		1885..	.....	57.98	283.03	181.06	1.37	......	182.43	155.91	26.52
		1884..	......	59.65	266.24	177.49	0.33	......	177.82	166.34	11.48
	f.u.	Agg..	16	953	4,568	2,100	......	......	2,100	2,091	9
		Av...	......	59.56	285.00	131.25	......	......	131.25	130.69	0.56
		1885..	......	57.14	265.59	126.80	......	......	126.80	117.64	9.16
		1884..	......	60.46	267.69	97.15	......	......	97.15	107.92	-10.77
classes..........		Agg..	2,684	156,024	725,790	1,024,847	20,719	24,850	1,070,416	940,357	130,059
		Av...	......	58.13	270.41	381.83	7.72	9.26	398.81	350.36	48.45
		1885..	.....	58.85	271.28	372.98	6.72	9.15	388.85	332.50	56.35
		1884..	......	59.10	265.17	372.29	4.33	6.69	383.31	334.47	48.84

statistics of 1886 give the aggregate quantities under each head, as well as the ages, from which it will be seen that the total number of days for which ings stand are the equivalent of 2,000 years. The total earnings of the 2,684 kers making returns for that year are $1,024,847 from trade or occupation, and this unt is supplemented by $45,569 from the extra earnings of workers themselves and earnings of wives and minor children. Of the total workers, however, there are 2 with and 962 without dependents, and the cost of living to all workers for the year, iding their dependents, was $940,357. This leaves a surplus of $130,059, or more 12 per cent. of the total earnings, of which $64,839 belongs to workers with ndents and $65,220 to workers without dependents. In the principal class of workers, males with dependents, the statistics of the three years 1884-6 show a very steady ormity, both in time and earnings. The time per week has been shortened by nearly e-quarters of an hour, while the time per year increased by 5 days from 1884 to 5 and by 2.4 days from 1885 to 1886. Wages from occupation increased also in the second year over the first by $7.50, and remained almost stationary during the second and third years. Total earnings, however, show an increase of $16 in the second year and a very small decrease in the third. In the cost of living the increase has been continuous, the second year being $10.79 more than the first and the third $8.93 more than the second. The average surplus moves within a narrow circle, being $42 for 1,859 workers in 1884, $47.17 for 1,605 in 1885, and $37.75 for 1,706 in 1886. The averages for all classes are also nearly constant for the three years. These are based on returns from 2,853 workers in 1884, 2,637 in 1885 and 2,684 in 1886. The time per week is shorter by very nearly one hour in the third than in the first year, and the time per year is longer by 5 days. Wages from occupation are nearly equal in the first and second years, but show an increase of about $9 in the third year—owing, it may be assumed, to the larger proportion of returns from males with dependents obtained in Toronto that year than in either of the others. The relation of total earnings to cost of living is steadily maintained throughout the three years, and there is consequently little change in the amount of savings or surplus; capital, of necessity, accumulates very slowly in the ranks of the working classes.

Of items which make up the cost of living the principal ones are rent, fuel, clothing and food. In the following table the average cost under these heads is shown for each town per worker with dependents, and also the average cost of clothing and total cost of living for workers without dependents:

Towns.	Owner.	Tenant.	Boarder.	Average per worker with dependents.							Average per worker without dependents.	
				No. of dependents.		Rent.	Fuel.	Clothing per capita.	Food per capita.	Total cost of living per capita.	Clothing.	Total cost of living.
				Total.	Under 16.							
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Almonte	30	31	65	3.23	2.00	65 87	37 42	17 02	42 32	89 84	48 79	157 84
Belleville	13	24	11	2.90	1.83	70 13	38 57	23 27	56 43	107 82	110 00	364 29
Brockville	55	133	87	4.58	3.29	61 32	60 43	13 09	32 85	68 62	50 82	190 82
Chatham	59	91	92	3.59	2.20	68 62	28 17	21 53	43 23	87 53	66 33	229 01
Dundas	10	24	12	3.37	1.94	50 57	39 36	14 93	51 69	88 14	57 44	211 64
Galt	33	40	26	3.58	2.11	68.05	40 46	16 69	50 74	90 55	56 82	253 77
Gananoque	13	5	18	3.72	2.44	50 00	43 03	19.78	53 59	87 16	66 18	218 28
Guelph	18	28	21	4.41	2.92	70 11	41 31	14 90	35 36	74 62	63 57	256 67
Hamilton	33	94	48	3.82	2.67	76 56	41 31	16 45	53 65	88 09	70 81	282 87
Hespeler, Preston and Elora	11	22	33	3.74	2.32	55.52	38 23	21 32	40 79	84 40	46 87	208 40
Kingston	30	100	58	3.62	2.04	70 46	36 09	18 12	43 91	89 90	63 40	239 38
London	70	77	102	3.89	2.31	73 62	40 69	17 66	45 73	85 07	57 09	200 32
Oshawa	13	51	16	3.64	2.30	58 63	38 37	13 94	46 05	83 95	54 67	242 18
Ottawa	9	14	12	4.17	2.78	81 43	34 69	21 96	35 46	88 01	25 00	289 42
Peterborough	13	34	44	3.56	2.22	72 09	34 79	19 47	50 79	93 58	52 78	226 59
St. Catharines, Merritton and Thorold	22	58	54	3.51	1.99	50 77	44 10	15 90	43 76	86 87	56 94	200 03
St. Thomas	7	14	10	3.22	2.04	86 46	41 35	22 42	56 85	105 60	78 75	275 50
Stratford	32	53	87	3.18	2.08	69 38	38 41	27 88	41 75	100 05	72 71	227 31
Toronto	22	167	166	3.08	1.94	92 87	40 90	23 96	54 32	116 12	89 02	327 47
Woodstock	47	70	52	3.27	2.09	76 34	40 49	20 83	42 30	88 98	57 80	258 12
The Province. 1886	540	1,130	1,014	3.64	2.31	71 52	41 21	18 84	44 42	88 98	64 85	239 40
The Province. 1885	....	......	......	3.54	2.26	74 41	40 53	19 03	47 67	88 36	55 09	225 71

io gives a classification of workers who made returns showing that 540 are e dwellings they occupy, 1,130 are tenants and 1,014 are boarders. The rent, fuel, etc., are necessarily compiled from the returns of owners and iese exhibit considerable diversity in the several towns, due, no doubt, to stances; but it will be observed that under the head of total cost of living ie range of variation is closely narrowed. In two-thirds of the towns it is d under $90, in two it is over $68 and under $75, and in four it is over when the averages for all the towns are compared for 1885 and 1886, the only 60 cents per capita. The worker without dependents maintains a high his clothing, while his total cost of living is more than one-half that of the nearly four persons besides himself to provide for.

the principal industries, the following table shows for each the average per pendents, time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living:

ndustries.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living	
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
lement works....	3.13	2.15	58.51	245.95	379 86	15 26	3 33	398 45	351 53	85 09
l implem'nt works	3.59	2.35	56.12	233.47	380 89	10 29	0 47	391 65	387 64	84 49
shoe factory.....	1.89	1.16	55.02	274.00	310 47	4 31	25 57	340 35	309 86	107 35
....	1.76	1.06	62.12	307.71	322 56	4 82	23 94	351 32	298 59	108 00
vorks	2.55	1.61	58.67	268.41	431 99	7 10	5 38	444 47	358 71	101 17
ory............	1.03	0.68	50.61	244.26	311 85	1 20	1 91	314 96	295 29	145 19
ll...............	1.22	0.72	60.33	259.11	252 67	.....	8 92	261 59	241 59	108 71
and machine shop	3.01	1.91	58.42	270.82	443 58	6 93	14 37	464 88	409 82	102 13
factory.........	2.29	1.50	58.88	279.56	403 30	5 76	8 18	417 24	372 27	113 16
ory	3.25	2.30	44.40	184.95	530 51	14 06	3 90	548 47	480 55	113 07
th board)........	0.97	0.64	71.03	328.22	212 97	9 75	6 94	229 66	183 94	93 27
ill..............	3.38	2.25	59.67	270.46	405 83	10 21	13 96	430 00	376 29	86 01
r.	1.69	1.04	58.05	285.49	438 49	9 93	8 50	456 92	411 20	153 11
tory	2.55	1.68	58.03	289.83	464 92	5 32	....	470 24	387 40	109 18
road)	3.24	2.36	63.45	307.87	541 79	3 82	5 51	551 12	408 88	96 35
shop)	3.40	1.99	55.57	285.63	409 08	8 02	12 91	430 01	392 68	89 31
achine factory...	3.46	1.92	54.54	280.92	382 28	1 92	.... .	384 20	403 38	90 41
dry	3.97	2.67	59.54	284.74	426 82	4 56	4 05	435 43	398 81	80.17
p.	1.07	0.60	56.37	262.58	292 20	6 22	1 11	299 53	246 47	118 90
....	3.22	1.84	58.94	292.28	407 40	0 31	9 38	417 09	372 21	88 23
nill	1.32	0.83	59.58	277.80	284 71	1 89	7 04	293 64	250 81	108 05

istries there are three in which the average time employed per week is less rs, viz., cigar, glass and sewing machine factories; in the two classes of implement works, boot and shoe factories, carriage works, foundry and ps, furniture factories, lumber mills, newspapers, organ factories, railways yés), stove foundries, tailor shops, tanneries and woollen mills, the average d less than 60 hours; in breweries, cotton mills and railways (road employés) s over 60 and less than 65 hours, and in hotels only the average is over 70 hours. There are four industries in which the average time per year is under 250 days, six in which it is 250 to 275 days, eight in which it is 275 to 300 days, and three in which it is over 300 days. In wages from trade or occupation, exclusive of extra earnings, there are four in which the average is under $300, six in which it is $300 to $400, nine in which it is $400 to $500 and two in which it is over $500. There are six in which the average cost of living per worker is under $300, ten in which it is $300 to $400 and five in which it is over $400; while in nine the cost of living per capita ranges from $80 to $100 and in twelve it is over $100. The highest average cost of living per capita is attained by newspaper workers, and cigar factory operatives are a close second. The employés of sewing machine factories alone of all the industries represented in this table have a cost of living in excess of earnings. Railway (road) employés make the highest average of earnings and lay by the largest surplus, but with the exception of hotel employés they work the longest hours per week and the greatest number of days per year. In total earnings, however, they are very closely approached by the operatives of glass factories, who are employed shorter hours per week and fewer days per year than any other class of workers.

The following table gives the provincial averages of dependents, time, earnings and cost of living for five of the principal trades or occupations for the three years 1884-6:

Occupations.		No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Blacksmith..........	1886	3.09	2.01	59.36	273.75	432 08	7 96	10 09	450 13	392 51	95 95
	1885	2.58	1.67	59.05	272.77	418 42	4 13	16 28	438 83	368 43	102 87
	1884	2.35	......	58.19	269.54	428 32	2 91	6 36	437 59	376 02	112 27
Carpenter	1886	2.88	1.76	55.61	270.05	406 70	12 39	7 21	426 30	373 33	96 16
	1885	2.98	1.95	57.47	262.05	424 01	6 42	9 55	439 98	379 11	95 18
	1884	3.15	......	57.78	256.28	409 34	3 37	14 43	427 14	376 34	90 80
Machinist	1886	3.07	2.00	59.38	278.72	463 72	11 62	13 00	488 34	410 79	100 83
	1885	2.62	1.78	58.02	264.67	452 97	4 29	9 68	466 94	383 50	105 98
	1884	2.84	......	58.63	255.26	417 22	6 25	6 01	429 48	381 32	99 04
Moulder	1886	2.90	1.78	56.74	254.74	493 91	4 23	1 17	499 31	447 04	114 74
	1885	2.84	1.89	57.61	244.90	473 51	3 40	3 86	480 87	411 99	107 30
	1884	2.40	......	57.61	249.54	434 92	2 34	3 95	441 21	393 27	115 55
Painter	1886	2.48	1.52	57.05	253.35	381 22	8 25	4 67	394 14	362 48	104 06
	1885	2.53	1.57	58.43	256.99	410 31	6 05	7 67	424 03	369 31	104 73
	1884	2.75	......	58.10	252.12	399 36	12 52	5 11	416 99	367 75	98 00
Average for the five trades	1886	2.91	1.83	57.44	268.03	434 70	9 65	7 69	452 04	395 54	101 12
	1885	2.77	1.82	57.99	260.63	436 03	5 11	9 32	450 46	382 88	101 46
	1884	2.77	......	58.04	256.10	416 89	5 01	8 32	430 22	378 76	100 40

In each of the trades there is a general increase in the number of days employed and of wages earned, as well as the cost of living, but the variations are not constant throughout. Painters worked fewer days in 1886 than in 1885, and both their earnings and cost of living were less than in either of the preceding years. Carpenters also had an unfavorable turn, for, although the hours per week were shorter and the days per year e more in 1886, their earnings were less than in 1885 or 1884; but their cost of ng was also less. The averages of the five occupations show a pretty steady uniformity oughout; but here again it is to be noted that shorter hours per day and more days year have for adjunct a lower average of wages from occupation.

In the following table comparison is made of time, earnings and cost of living for total number of workers making returns in 1885 and 1886, together with the number ccupations over and under the averages of the respective years:

Schedule.	Averages.		No. of occupations— Over average.		Under average.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Hours per week	58.13	58.85	165	148	93	121
Days in year	270.41	271.28	176	160	82	109
Total earnings	398.81	388.85	146	141	112	128
Cost of living	350.36	332.50	152	143	106	126
Cost of living per capita	88.96	88.36	195	....	63	....

tel employés and servants with board are not included in the occupations of this table, smuch as the element of board in their case hinders a fair comparison with other cupations. One feature of the comparison is the lower proportion of occupations in 1886 ich are under the averages than in 1885—the general range being about 55 per cent. the former year and 65 per cent in the latter.

An analysed statement of the relation of earnings to cost of living for 2,684 work-ople is presented in the following table for workers with and without dependents pectively:

Earnings more than cost of living.	With dependents. No. of workers.	Av. No. of dependents.	Av. No. of days employed.	Av. total yearly earnings.	Av. cost of living.	Average surplus.	Without dependents. No. of workers.	Av. No. of days employed.	Av. total yearly earnings.	Av. cost of living.	Average surplus.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
$ 0 to $ 10	125	3.76	274.25	417 29	411 88	5 41	56	277.36	214 31	208 34	5 97
$ 10 to $ 20	107	3.24	271.46	408 54	392 61	15 93	53	264.77	239 81	223 93	15 88
$ 20 to $ 30	85	3.73	268.54	436 67	410 91	25 76	45	270.11	257 51	232 40	25 11
$ 30 to $ 40	69	3.54	283.06	459 85	423 27	36 58	31	273.13	293 32	257 13	36 19
$ 40 to $ 50	101	3.03	270.50	424 81	378 09	46 72	49	276.82	278 67	231 55	47 12
$ 50 to $ 75	138	3.54	280.15	468 87	405 86	63 01	81	265.59	324 07	260 12	63 95
$ 75 to $100	129	3.41	280.19	509 35	418 79	90 56	78	269.10	352 85	263 18	89 67
$100 to $150	152	3.24	286.02	520 61	395 65	124 96	116	275.09	388 71	262 19	126 52
$150 to $200	80	3.55	292.58	584 61	408 54	176 07	78	278.10	434 19	261 24	172 95
$200 to $300	51	3.27	294.49	669 50	429 18	240 32	68	282.43	506 20	264 30	241 90
$300 to $400	11	4.00	308.55	894 17	543 77	350 40	13	297.15	656 85	321 54	335 31
Over $400	13	4.38	303.00	955 31	444 77	510 54	3	292.00	786 66	355 33	431 33
Total	1061	3.45	279.96	490 42	407 46	82 96	671	273.92	354 00	252 13	101 87
Earnings equal to cost of living	277	3.68	267.78	398 89	398 89	......	202	270.69	207 31	207 31	.....

An analysed statement of the relation of earnings to cost of living—(*Continued.*)

Earnings less than cost of living.	With dependents.						Without dependents.				
	No. of workers.	Av. No. of dependents.	Av. No. of days employed.	Av. total yearly earnings.	Av. cost of living.	Average surplus.	No. of workers.	Av. No. of days employed.	Av. total yearly earnings.	Av. cost of living.	Average surplus.
						D'ficit					D'ficit
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
$ 0 to $ 10	70	3.61	264.51	405 25	410 66	5 41	30	260.27	192 87	199 07	6 20
$ 10 to $ 20	49	4.49	250.45	393 18	408 87	15 69	6	285.83	232 58	249. 33	16 75
$ 20 to $ 30	51	3.71	255.65	371 38	397 72	26 34	13	254.08	192 65	218 67	26 02
$ 30 to $ 40	29	4.76	257.48	419 35	455 29	35 94	9	198.78	155 95	193 64	37 69
$ 40 to $ 50	26	4.27	237.35	364 13	411 42	47 29	8	254.00	173 44	220 92	47 48
$ 50 to $ 75	53	3.68	254.38	379 52	441 13	61 61	12	198 50	146 56	213 33	66 77
$ 75 to $100	34	4.00	234.94	338 73	426 01	87 28	9	185 00	188 78	272 56	83 78
$100 to $150	39	4.46	231.62	347 11	469 77	122 66	2	116.00	89 75	206 00	116 25
$150 to $200	16	5.31	230.88	332 94	506 81	173 87	....	......	......	......	......
Over $200	17	4.88	206.24	315 51	587 18	271 67	....	......	......	......	......
Total	384	4.13	247.83	375 16	435 52	60 36	89	235.12	181 06	216 25	35 19
						Surplus.					Surplus.
Average	1722	3.64	270.84	450 00	412 34	37 66	962	269.65	307 20	239 40	67 80
Over average	705	3.38	283.51	524 40	407 94	116 46	386	275.95	422 66	268 30	154 36
Under average	1017	3.81	262.06	398 42	415 40	-16 98	576	265.43	229 81	220 03	9 78

Here it appears that, of the total number of employés with dependents, 1,061 have an average surplus of $82.96, 277 spent all their earnings on maintenance, and 384 had an average deficit of $60.36. Those having a surplus were employed on an average about 280 days during the year, the ones employed the greatest number of days naturally having the largest earnings and surplus; those whose cost of living was equal to earnings were employed an average of 267.78 days; and those whose earnings were less than cost of living were employed an average of only 247.83 days, or 20 days less than the workers who earned just enough for a living. The average cost of living to those who had a surplus, it will be observed, was $407.46, and their average number of dependents was 3.45. Calculated at the average cost of living per capita (which, as has been shown, is $88.96) the total cost for a family, including the worker himself, would be $396.87; so upon a like calculation, the cost of living for a family of the class who spent all their earnings (averaging 4.68 persons), would be $416.33; and for a family of the class showing a deficit, (averaging 5.13 persons,) the cost would be $456.36. It follows, therefore, that the cost of living for families of the first class was $10.59 more than the average on the basis of the per capita cost, while for those of the second class it was $17.44 less and for those of the third class $20.81 less than such average; consequently it does not appear that the failure to save anything out of the year's earnings in the case of workers of the second and third classes was due to the want of economy; the more reasonable view is that it was due to misfortune or necessity, and perhaps to both. It is the teaching of some economic writers that there is a prevailing tendency among workingmen to live up to the limit of their earnings; and this is offered as a reason for maintaining such an industrial condition as will enable employers to make larger profits each successive year, thereby surely adding to capital and maintaining the wages fund for employment of next year's labor. But while it is doubtless true that such a tendency prevails, it is not l that workingmen are prone to spend beyond the limit of a reasonable ; it is not established that, were all the profits of industry divided among them, would be spent. On the contrary, it is proven by the statistics of the 2,684 en whose returns are tabulated above that while 479 saved nothing out of their nd 473 others spent $26,315 more than their earnings, there were 1,732 who aggregate of $156,375 out of the year's earnings.

relation of earnings to cost of living for the average of workers with and with- dents is shown in the following table:

rnings more than cost of living.	No. of workers.	Average No. of days employed.	Average total yearly earnings.	Average cost of living.	Average surplus.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
o $ 10	181	275.21	354 49	348 91	5 58
o $ 20	160	269.24	352 65	336 73	15 92
o $ 30	130	269.08	374 65	349 11	25 54
o $ 40	100	279.98	408 22	371 76	36 46
o $ 50	150	272.56	377 07	330 22	46 85
o $ 75	219	274.77	415 31	351 96	63 35
o $100	207	276.01	450 38	360 16	90 22
o $150	268	281.29	463 52	337 88	125 64
o $200	158	285.43	513 10	336 48	175 62
o $300	119	287.60	576 18	334 96	241 22
o $400	24	302.38	765 62	423 40	342 22
$400	16	300.94	923 69	428 00	495 69
Total	1732	277.62	437 57	347 29	90 28
ngs equal to cost of living	479	269.01	318 10	318 10	....
ngs less than cost of living—					Deficit.
o $ 10	100	263.24	341 54	347 18	5 64
o $ 20	55	254.31	375 66	391 46	15 80
o $ 30	64	255.33	335 07	361 35	26 28
o $ 40	38	243.58	356 96	393 32	36 36
o $ 50	34	241.26	319 26	366 60	47 34
o $ 75	65	244.06	336 51	399 08	62 57
o $100	43	224.49	307 35	393 90	86 55
o $150	41	225.98	334 55	456 90	122 35
o $200	16	230.88	332 94	506 81	173 87
$200	17	206.24	315 51	587 18	271 67
Total	473	245.44	338 64	394 27	55 63
					Surplus.
ge surplus	2,684	270.41	398 81	350 36	48 45
average	1,079	280.49	479 44	347 64	131 80
r average	1,605	263.64	344 60	352 18	−7 58

ble the average time of workers who had a surplus was 277.62 days; of those nings was equal to cost of living, 269 days; and of those whose earnings were t 245½ days. The average time of all classes for the year was 270.41 days, of those who saved more than the average surplus of $48.45 was 280½ days, se who saved less, 263.64 days. Of 1,732 who had a surplus, 724 saved less than $50 each out of earnings; and of the 473 who had a deficit, 291 spent less than $50 in addition to their earnings.

A comparison of the relation of earnings to cost of living for the three years 1884-6 is made in the following table:

Schedule.		Relation of earnings to cost of living—								
		More than.			Equal to.			Less than.		
		With dep.	Without dep.	Total.	With dep.	Without dep.	Total.	With dep.	Without dep.	Total.
No. of workers.......	1886	1,061	671	1,732	277	202	479	384	89	473
	1885	950	671	1,621	410	300	710	245	61	306
	1884	794	548	1,342	884	381	1,265	181	65	246
Average per worker of—										
Dependents	1886	3.45	......	......	3.68	......	......	4.13	......	......
	1885	3.41	......	......	3.59	......	......	3.97	......	......
	1884	3.09	......	......	3.47	......	......	3.82	......	......
Days employed	1886	279.96	273.92	277.62	267.78	270.69	269.01	247.83	235.12	245.44
	1885	278.53	279.15	278.79	267.14	277.99	271.72	233.61	218.11	230.52
	1884	280.37	275.77	278.49	258.78	265.47	260.79	209.64	229.82	214.97
Earnings.......... $	1886	490.42	354.00	437.57	398.89	207.31	318.10	375.16	181.06	338.64
	1885	493.21	345.03	431.87	396.59	218.87	321.50	356.12	160.67	317.16
	1884	510.95	373.32	454.75	385.86	205.39	331.51	300.25	147.79	259.96
Cost of living...... $	1886	407.46	252.13	347.29	398.89	207.31	318.10	435.52	216.25	394.27
	1885	400.14	231.91	330.50	396.59	218.87	321.50	412.86	191.10	368.66
	1884	398.70	251.88	338.75	385.86	205.39	331.51	374.88	191.48	326.42
Surplus or deficit (-) $	1886	82.96	101.87	90.28	......	......	......	-60.36	-35.19	-55.63
	1885	93.07	113.12	101.37	......	......	......	-56.74	-30.43	-51.50
	1884	112.25	121.44	116.00	......	......	......	-74.63	-43.69	-66.46

A close uniformity is apparent in the comparative figures of this table, but what seems to be the most striking feature in the relation of earnings to cost of living is the bearing of surplus and deficit on the length of time employed and the number of dependents. This will most clearly appear from an examination of the following table, in which the days employed, the number of dependents and surplus or deficit are exhibited for workers having dependents—the first class being those with earnings more than cost of living, the second class those with earnings and cost of living equal, and the third class those with earnings less than cost of living:

Schedule.		1886.	1885.	1884.
Days employed........................	1st	279.96	278.53	280.37
	2nd	267.78	267.14	258.78
	3rd	247.83	233.61	209.64
No. of dependents	1st	3.45	3.41	3.09
	2nd	3.68	3.59	3.47
	3rd	4.13	3.97	3.82
Surplus or deficit (-)	1st	82.96	93.07	112.25
	2nd	......	......	......
	3rd	-60.36	-56.74	-74.63

A final three years' comparison of the relation of earnings to cost of living is shown the following table, in which an analysis is made of workers, dependents, days employed, nings, cost of living and deficit, according as they are over or under the average surplus all, and classified under the heads of workers with and without dependents :

Schedule.		With dependents.			Without dependents.			Total workers.		
		Average.	Over average.	Under average.	Average.	Over average.	Under average.	Average.	Over average.	Under average.
No. of workers	1886	1,722	705	1,017	962	386	576	2,684	1,079	1,605
	1885	1,605	652	953	1,032	391	641	2,637	976	1,661
	1884	1,859	610	1,249	994	352	642	2,853	1,005	1,848
Average per worker of—										
Dependents	1886	3.64	3.38	3.81	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1885	3.54	3.34	3.68	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1884	3.34	3.06	3.48	......	......	......	......	......	......
Days employed	1886	270.84	283.51	262.06	269.65	275.95	265.43	270.41	280.49	263.64
	1885	268.76	283.08	258.97	275.21	284.81	269.35	271.28	282.91	264.45
	1884	263.22	284.69	252.73	268.81	282.19	261.49	265.17	283.35	255.28
Earnings .... $	1886	450.00	524.40	398.42	307.20	422.66	229.81	398.81	479.44	344.60
	1885	447.60	529.35	391.68	297.46	424 87	219.74	388.85	484.00	332.93
	1884	430.95	536.28	378.30	294.20	433.68	217.73	383.31	489.28	325.68
Cost of living ..... $	1886	412.34	407.94	415.40	239.40	268.30	220.03	350.36	347.64	352.18
	1885	401.17	403.69	399.45	225.71	254.40	208.20	332.50	334.77	331.17
	1884	390.28	400.07	385.49	230.11	263.96	211.55	334.47	342.72	329.99
Surplus or deficit (-) $	1886	37.66	116.46	-16.98	67.80	154.36	9.78	48.45	131.80	-7.58
	1885	46.43	125.66	-7.77	71.75	170.47	11.54	56.35	149.23	1.76
	1884	40.67	136.21	-7.19	64.09	169.72	6.18	48.84	146.56	-4.31

hus it appears that of the total workers with dependents making returns in 1886, e surplus of 705 exceeded the general average of $37.66, their average being $116.46; ereas the 1,017 under the general average fall below the cost of living by $16.98. So, o, respecting the days employed: those exceeding the general surplus worked 283.51 ys in 1886,283.08 in 1885 and 284.69 in 1884; while those below it worked only 262.06 ys in 1886, 258.97 in 1885 and 252.73 in 1884. It is the minority throughout who rk the greatest average time, earn the highest average wages and manage to lay by the ef portion of the aggregate savings.

RELATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.—With object of getting as full and correct a knowledge as possible of the relations of ployés to employers, their work, modes of payment, hours of labour, health and safety ing working hours, the state of organized labour, the result of co-operative experi- nts, the taste for mental improvement, and kindred matters, the questions given below re placed in the hands of the collectors of statistics for the Bureau in the various tres of industry selected. Questions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were also sent to the manufac- ers throughout the Province, and from all these sources a great deal of information has n received along the line of the queries, a summary of which follows:

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How y pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid each pay-day? (4.) What portion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a paid in cash?

2. Accidents to Workers.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many have resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers?

3. Health and Safety of Workers.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, what kind of disease, what were its consequences, and to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex? Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours?

4. Running Time of Shops and Factories.—(1.) Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able, as a rule, to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

5. Short Hours of Labor.—(1.) In what trades (if any) have the hours of daily or weekly labor been shortened during the year? and to what extent have they been shortened per day or week? (2.) What have been the results to workmen—(*a*) as to reducing the number of persons out of employment; (*b*) as to increasing the number of days employed during the year; (*c*) as to conduct and character? (3.) State whether it is regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of daily labour and increase the number of days employed in the year, and the respects in which it is advantageous, or otherwise. Does it tend to insure a livelihood for the family throughout the year and to promote economy of living, or does it in any degree tend to idle and dissipating habits? (4.) In what way do workers improve the opportunity afforded by the shorter hours of daily labour?

6. Industrial Strikes or Lock-outs.—(1.) Have any strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause in each case? and if settled, upon what terms and through what agency—arbitration, conciliation, or otherwise? (3.) How many workers were affected in each case? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequeuce?

7. Organized Labor.—(1.) Is labor organized in your town? if so, how many organizations are there, how many members are enrolled in each, and what trades or occupations do they represent? (2.) Is female labor organized as well as male, and are there separate organizations? Give details as to number, membership and occupation? (3.) What has been the effect (if any) of organization on the rate of wages? (4.) What part (if any) has organized labor taken in strikes or lock-outs? (5.) How much has been expended by each organization on strikes and lock-outs—(*a*) In your own town; (*b*) In all other places? (6.) How much has been expended for benevolent purposes?

8. The Co-operative Principle.—(1.) Has the principle of Co-operation been adopted in your town in any business or industry? if so, in what lines or branches, and with what results? (2.) As regards Production: is it considered to give to those employed a more equitable return for their labor, and a greater share of the profits earned? State the facts upon which your opinions or conclusions are based. (3.) As regards Distribution: is it considered to be satisfactory from a business point of view? (4.) How many co-operative houses exist in your town? Give their history—when started, growth of business and capital, present standing, etc.

9. Reading-Rooms and Libraries.—(1.) How many reading-rooms or libraries in your town? (2.) How long have they been established and how are they maintained? (3.) During what hours are they open, and to what extent are they patronized by the working classes?

1. Payment of Wages.—There is but little change to note since last report in the methods of the payment of wage-earners. Our correspondents unite in recording the fact of fixed pay days, weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, the frequency or otherwise of payment being regulated to a great extent by the size of the concerns and the length of the pay list. The size of the establishments also appears to affect the matter of paying employés in full up to pay day, those having a weekly day generally paying wages up to date, or to the end of the day previous to payment, while in most of the larger establishments paying fortnightly or monthly from three to fifteen days' wages are kept back, and in one or two instances a month's earnings. This custom is maintained by those who practice it on two grounds: first, that it allows a better auditing of accounts and a less hurried preparation of the pay lists; and, secondly, that it ensures a fair notice from any workman who intends to quit their employ. It is also stated that certain kinds of piece-work cannot be measured and recorded in the books without allowing several days' work to go on to next pay day. A number of wage-earners agree with this presentation of the case, although many others aver that some of the big corporations employing hundreds of hands keep the pay back for several weeks in order to get the benefit of the interest on the money due their men. It is encouraging to find that nearly all employers are reported as paying wages in cash. Here and there some dull concerns adhere to the

moribund custom of paying in store orders, but the percentage is very small, and the number of hands employed by these establishments is correspondingly insignificent. The replies under this heading can be fairly summarized in the statement that regular pay days prevail, and, with very few exceptions, cash is the rule.

St. Catharines collector: Most of the contractors pay every week now, since their men are members of the Knights of Labor. They began last January. Up to that time they paid once a month, and kept back two weeks' pay. They also paid in orders, and when the men went to get them cashed they had to lose from 10 to 25 per cent. to get cash, or else trade it out for goods or whiskey.

London employer (brewer): A portion of the wages is reserved from maltmen only—50c. a week until the close of the malting season. It is done in order to keep them from leaving without due notice.

Toronto employer (foundry): Wages are retained for the purpose of facilitating the paymaster's work, and also to cover work which may be bad in case the employé should leave.

Walkerville employer (distiller): All employés receive the full amount of wages coming to them, except twenty-eight feeders, from each of whose pay 50c. is reserved each week they work. The cause of this is that each barn of cattle becomes accustomed to the presence of one man, and he is allowed to do his work unnoticed. Therefore, in hiring cattle feeders, it is distinctly understood they shall serve the full time or else forfeit the amount which may have accumulated as above at the time of leaving; otherwise, they receive the full reservation at the end of the specified time.

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—A number of accidents have been reported during the year, but they have been mainly of a minor sort, and were chiefly met with in planing mills, or in other places where saws and knives are driven by machinery. The greater part of these accidents, however, are said to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the operatives, who too often are raw and very young lads from the school or country, who have little or no knowledge of mechanics, and who are set to work upon some of the more dangerous machines. The accidents occurring indoors have generally resulted in the loss of a finger or two, or an eye, or perhaps a hand or arm has had to be amputated; but with these exceptions, and loss of time from burns and bruises from various causes incident to mechanical work, no very serious accidents have occurred among operatives. Two or three fatal accidents have been reported from falling down hoists and elevators, and opinions are divided as to where the blames lies. Six fatalities are recorded by the St. Thomas correspondent, sustained by falling off trains, and he also reports several painful accidents among railway men, resulting in permanent injury. Happily other railway centres have not so sad a record, and while limbs have been injured in coupling cars, etc., no lives have been lost on the track. On the question of the amount of protection given machinery, opinions differ. The general trend of testimony is that on the whole machinery is fairly well protected, and that the accidents occurring from time to time are as often the fault of the workman as of the employer, while a few correspondents are quite outspoken in denouncing the carelessness of certain establishments, so far as giving adequate protection to belting, knives, etc., are concerned. Cases of almost criminal negligence are mentioned, and show the need of the appointment of a fit Government officer to inspect the factories, a visit from whom will be calculated to remedy the evils complained of by some correspondents in important manufacturing centres.

Woodstock collector: Some firms are in the habit of putting green hands from the country on machines they know nothing about; and, what is worse, some shops are fairly swarming with young boys, and they are often set to work machines that only men of experience should run.

Hamilton collector: In most cases of accident the firms are to blame, according to the statement of the employés; but it is evident to me that a little more care on the part of the workers would be the means of saving much pain and loss of time. Another reasonable opinion given as to the cause of many minor accidents, is the employment of young lads to manipulate the large and powerful, and, I may add, dangerous machinery employed in certain works here.

Hespeler collector: Machinery in many instances is not as well protected as it should be, especially belting. Indeed, it is a wonder there are not more accidents, and this can only be attributed to the extraordinary care taken by the employés themselves whilst employed, rather than to the care displayed by the employers to protect the belts running in factories.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—The reports as to the condition of the health of the working classes are rather favorable, although the Merritton correspondent speaks of the ill effects of mill life upon both men and women. Although there has not been anything like an epidemic of fevers or other contagious diseases, cases of typhoid,

diphtheria, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, etc., are reported in the families of workmen in several places, yet none profess to trace the origin of these complaints to factory or shop causes, if we except a Toronto correspondent, who claims that the bad ventilation and the debilating influence of poor food and eating under unhealthy conditions have superinduced such attacks. As an offset to this, the Peterboro' correspondent states that the few cases of diphtheria occurring in that town were "confined chiefly to the upper class." In the north-eastern part of London the families of workingmen suffered considerably from diphtheria and typhoid fever, alleged to be generated by the sewerage emptying into Carling's creek. A consensus of opinion of correspondents is decidedly in favor of out-door as against in-door employment as regards healthfulness. Employers report in every case good or fair ventilation, but our other correspondents are divided on that question. The greatest sufferers from poor ventilation appear to be women and girls employed in the cities in shirt factories, tailor shops, and such places. They are often crowded into small rooms, to which our Hamilton correspondent gives the suggestive appellation of "sweat shops." Very little improvement has been made in the way of providing separate wash-rooms and water-closets for the sexes. Common decency has impelled some of the employers to provide different water-closets for male and female, but in a large number of instances no distinction is made between the two. The supply of water is generally reported as satisfactory, and several places boast: "We have the best water in Ontario." Protests are made by some correspondents against the lack of fire escape, especially in Hespeler and Galt. The Almonte correspondent, however, reports "good fire escape," and a number of factories in other places are credited with an endeavor to meet the necessities of the case. That there is a pressing call for inspection and reform in the matter of fire escape, however, is very apparent from the general tone of the reports. With a few unimportant exceptions in Toronto, the only concern reported as locking its doors during work hours is the screw factory in Dundas, where the "doors are locked shortly after 7 a.m., and not opened until shortly before 12." The correspondent does not give the reason.

Merritton collector: There is more consumption among the workers of Merritton than in any other place in this part of the country. Children go to work in the mills so young, have so little out-door exercise, and inhale so much dust, that it weakens them, and you find more old men and women here at thirty than in most places at fifty.

4. Running Time of Shops and Factories.—Several factories have been closed during the year for periods ranging from two to ten weeks, in most instances, it is claimed, for stock-taking or repairs, or on account of lack of water supply, accidents to dams, etc. A few establishments are reported as working short hours for lack of work, while in Peterboro' and Woodstock steady work and full hours, with occasional overwork, prevailed. With the exception of these two towns, however, it cannot be said that there was anything like a "rush of work" during the year. In many places the custom is to end the week's work at 5 o'clock on Saturday, but while most employers allow the full week's wages, others "dock" the men for the hour. In several factories the arrangement is to work eleven hours a day except Saturday, when work stops at noon. Other establishments run ten hours a day, except Saturday, when they close at three or four o'clock; but the general rule is that in such a case the employé must suffer the loss. Men working for the railways have had steady employment and full hours.

Stratford collector: The G. T. R. shop has for its day's work in winter nine hours, and as soon as the day is sufficiently long for them to see to work ten hours they do so, and quit at eleven on Saturday.

Haggert Bros. Manufacturing Co., Brampton: Our shops have been idle from the 15th of December to the 1st of March, about sixty working days, caused by the death of the president and some changes in the management. Workmen have not been idle from any other cause.

London employer (brewer): Our malt houses are idle from necessity for about three or four months during the hot weather. During the past two years they have been idle about eight months, the difference (about two months) being partly due to the action of the Scott Act in reducing the demand, and partly to the action of the United States Government increasing the duty on Canadian malt, so that we could not export.

5. Short Hours of Labor.—During the year important changes in the hours of labor have been effected in a number of cities, and the results, as near as could be judged from

the short time following the inception of shorter hours, may be said to be favorable. In Toronto the nine hour movement made great strides, taking in all the building classes and several of the leading in-door occupations. Some workmen now enjoy a half-holiday on Saturday, in addition to the hour given them on other days, thus making the week's time fifty hours. In London the outside callings work only nine hours a day, in St. Catharines they get off two hours earlier than formerly on Saturday, and in St. Thomas the same change has been effected. Reports from employers of labor on the question of shorter hours for their hands have brought out a medley of opinion. While a few write as favorable to nine, or even eight hours a day, the majority declare themselves in favor of ten hours a day. Some of the reasons adduced are strangely original and philosophical, while others are given with all the directness and force of a trained, practical, business mind. A score or more write: "Shorter hours would tend to idle habits and dissipation." The views of both parties are set forth in the extracts which follow.

Aurora employers (plough makers): It is considered by us better to shorten the hours of daily labor and increase the number of days in which men are employed. We endeavor to keep our men employed all the year around.

Belleville employer (coal gas manufacturer): In my opinion ten hours a day will be better all around. The more spare time men have the more they are likely to form intemperate habits.

Brantford employer (cigar maker): I cannot see any benefit in shorter hours to males, but it gives females a better chance to improve their condition. It is a disadvantage to the employer at a busy season, as more workers crowd small places and make them more unhealthy.

Hamilton employer (lamp manufacturer and plumber): It is no advantage to shorten the hours of daily labor. The industrious man having a family wants to work full time, being paid by the hour. Others would tend to idleness, and a few to dissipation.

Hamilton employer (baker): The working bakers shortened time by two hours a day. This soon reduced the number of unemployed bakers, and made workmen better satisfied. I have not seen any increase of dissipated habits.

Hamilton employer (manufacturer of electric lamps): It is the opinion of this firm that eight hours should be a day's work, and if the movement were general we should join it, giving a full day's pay for eight hours. Our men appreciate and no doubt enjoy their half holiday.

Huntsville employers (lumbermen): The more hours men work the better they seem to do. They have less time to spend in dissipation, consequently they save more money, and their families live better. Long hours and low wages love the working classes, short hours and high wages are their curse.

Owen Sound employer (iron founder): Shortened hours of labor, we believe, in 75 per cent. of cases would only tend to mischief. The great majority of workmen make no serious effort to better their condition. They live in an easy, indifferent manner, with little provision for the future. Stimulants and narcotics used by one generation after another destroy their ambition.

St. Catharines employer (carriage maker): We are sure that the old system of ten hours a day and six days a week is the best for both employer and employed. The time is not exhausting, and sufficiently liberal to the employés as mechanics, and any contraction of hours will and does only lead to unfavorable results in many respects, which the space here is not sufficient to fully present. Where hands do not want to work the full time they do not want to support a family.

St. Mary's employer (produce dealer): No advantage for the laboring classes in my employment to shorten the hours, for the balance is generally spent in idleness, gossiping, and so on. But drunkenness or dissipation I do not tolerate or allow.

Toronto employer (chemical and drug mills): We do not think ten hours too long, and fear that our work people are not so well off financially since fifty-six hours per week has been adopted.

Toronto employer (hat maker): We think the shorter hours an advantage to the men, and have found no evil effects resulting therefrom.

Toronto employer (marble and stone cutting): I have noticed during the past summer that most of the men went in for enjoyment on Saturday, and spent most of their money.

Toronto employers (engine and boiler makers): It would be an advantage to shorten working hours to eight or nine hours per day, but that would have to be done and enforced by law, so that one manufacturer would have no advantage over another by his men working longer hours at the same pay per day.

Toronto employer (corset maker): We find it desirable to reduce hours of labor when necessary, instead of reducing the number of employés. We believe this has a good moral effect upon operatives.

Toronto employer (watch case manufacturer): In our opinion ten hours a day is a fair, honest day's work, and shorter hours mean enhanced cost of living, and in the end less work for those who are now crying out about having too little. Shorter hours, in our opinion, would simply mean in most cases more time to loaf and spend money in dissipation, and in very few cases would it be employed for mental improvement, Toronto employer (shirt maker, etc.): We have always worked nine hours, but for a short time during the summer ran till nine p.m. We do not do so now, as we found it interfered with the work of the following day, and as a result the output was no larger.

Toronto employer (trunk and box manufacturer): While so many men are unemployed it is an advantage to them to shorten hours to a limit that would make the cost of the manufactured article so great that importation would begin, which might again be met by an increase in protective duties. But all this would tend to make living dearer, which would again have to be met by higher wages. Short hours must become general in each trade throughout the country or one section would suffer to the gain of the other. Short hours improve the condition of the sober and the industrious, while it gives the intemperate and shiftless mechanic only more time for idleness and dissipation. On the whole we favor shorter hours.

Port Hope employer (foundry and machine shops): When trade is dull I prefer shortening the hours to discharging the men. My experience is that the majority of workmen calculate to spend all their earnings, whether little or much. I cannot perceive that hardly any of them have very much saved at the end of the year, whether the wages be $1.00 or $2.00 a day.

St. Catharines employer (contractor): Men working by the hour rarely stop to take any portion of Saturday.

St. Catharines employer (cigar maker): Piece-work hands quit work at four on Saturdays.

Hamilton workman: In the bricklayers' and masons' trade the shortening of the hours of labor for the past year (which was an experiment) is regarded as a decided advantage to the members of the trade, and many of those engaged in other occupations have expressed their decided approval of a reduction of the hours of labor, believing that it tends to create more steady employment, and reduces the number of unemployed men and women, thereby creating a better feeling of security in the minds of the toilers of a livelihood for their families. It does not encourage idle or dissipated habits, as it is generally understood that these habits are mostly acquired when men are out of work, despondent and discouraged.

London workman: The men at the G.T.R. (formerly G.W.) car works have worked the nine hour system for the last fifteen years, and their superintendent, Mr. McIlwain, has said that he never knew a more orderly or sober lot of men when the number is taken into account, and he has had a wide experience in various parts of the United States. These men, during the severe depression of the past four or five years, have been offered the alternative of submitting to a reduction of the number of employés or the number of hours, and they decided to have the hours reduced, until one season they worked only forty hours a week. This shows how they view short hours, and the effect of that system upon wages after a ten or fifteen years' experience. If a reduction in the number had been decided upon the discharged ones might, by force of circumstances, have been compelled to offer to work for less, and thus reduce wages without reducing time.

Stratford workman: Shorter hours are spoken of as being quite an advantage to the men, as giving them an opportunity of doing gardening and other necessary work around their homes.

St. Catharines workman: The reduction of the hours of labour by one each day has furnished work on the public works for at least one hundred more men, and their conduct is better than before. It furnishes work for more, and gives more time for reading and enjoying home. Some of the men are subscribing for papers now that never thought of taking them before, and some are going to night school,

Toronto workman: Shorter hours are considered a most decided advantage. In fact, by thinking men the reduction of the hours of labor offers the most immediate means of improving the condition of the laboring masses, by providing leisure for the overworked, and work for those who, without it, must either become paupers or criminals, or both. While it may reduce the earnings of a particular week, the results show that the year's earnings are as much, if not more. Those who have been favored with shorter hours in this city during the past year or two fill up the spare hours generally by recreation of a healthful character, and improving their homes, and conduct themselves as would citizens of any other class. The fact of the head of the house having more time at home must as a rule result in benefit. The allegations as regards dissipation are entirely unfounded, the opposite being the fact.

6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—Although several strikes occurred during the year, only three or four were of a serious nature, and on the whole the relations between employers and employed may be regarded as quite friendly. Chatham appears to have had all the excitement of a strike and lock-out, action and re-action combined, and several strikes of a minor sort occurred in addition to a "double action" one described below by our collector. In Kingston about a dozen blacksmiths went out on strike for a day, which was settled by partly meeting the demand. No serious strike is reported from Hamilton, but a lock-out occurred in the establishment of George Tuckett & Sons' tobacco factory. About 150 employés, male and female, were involved in the difficulty, and were out two weeks, losing about $3,000 in wages. The affair was settled through a committee of the men. Early in the year a strike occurred in the Oshawa malleable works, the reason assigned being an attempt on the part of the firm to make the shop non-union by increasing the number of apprentices. The strike affected 66 moulders, who were out of employment from the 30th of January to the 16th. of March. The position taken by the men was finally acknowledged by the firm. Loss in wages, about

$5,200. The men claim that an increase of work in summer almost made up for the loss of time and wages during the strike. Strikes involving no serious loss of time or money were reported from Peterboro', Merritton, St. Catharines, Tilsonburg and Woodstock. In Toronto strikes were indulged in to a trifling extent in a number of trades, including piano varnishers and polishers, lathers, brush-makers, plumbers and steam-fitters, all of which were quickly and satisfactorily settled. Two strikes of a rather serious character were reported, however. About 280 men at the Massey works were on strike for about a week, when all returned to work on a satisfactory basis arrived at by arbitration. The other strike, that on the street railway, will be memorable on account of its effect upon passenger traffic, and the fears entertained at times of rioting and bloodshed. Fortunately the crowds witnessing the scenes attending this great strike did so in safety. The employés of the company were forbidden to join the Knights of Labor, or any labor association, and some 275 conductors and drivers struck. The company supplied their places with new men, many of whom were brought into the city from outside points, and the strikers were defeated.

Chatham collector: A committee of Knights of Labor waited upon the proprietors of mills and factories asking them to agree to close at 5 p.m. on Saturday without reduction of pay. Some difficulty arose with Taylor & Co's firm, woollen and flour mill. Mr. Taylor says he agreed to close if all the others would do the same. The Knights of Labor claim, however, that he refused entirely. The demand was made not by any of Mr. Taylor's enployés, but by a committee of the Knights of Labor. The result was that the Knights boycotted Mr. Taylor's flour. After this was done seven large manufacturing firms dismissed all K. of L. men employed in their business until the boycott was removed from Mr. Taylor. Some of them closed down, but several factories refused to join in the "lock-out." This "lock-out" lasted one week, and was settled by a committee of the K. of L. and one from the manufacturers meeting and agreeing to the closing of tho factories at 5.30. The trades affected by the affair were: Carriage works, a fanning mill factory, a foundry, a planing mill, a saw mill, a furniture factory and Taylor's establishment.

Hamilton employer (engine works): The painters struck because two non-union men were employed. Their places were at once filled.

Merritton (cotton mills): Trifling strikes occurred through Knights of Labor, but at present matters are running amicably. From three hours to one day were lost.

Toronto employer (plumber and steam fitter): A strike took place in June. The plumbers demanded an increase of pay and shorter hours. It was settled by mutual agreement, when the plumbers were out about ten days' at a loss to one man of about $90. The steam fitters got an advance without striking.

Woodstock employer (agricultural implements): We had one strike. The men objected to the employment of so-called unskilled labor. The matter was settled by employing others to fill the vacancies. About 15 men were affected by the strike. The strikers were not reengaged, and some of them are out of employment yet.

7. ORGANIZED LABOR.—Out of eighteen industrial centres reporting, only two—Kingston and Almonte—appear to be without a representation of organized labor. In nearly all the others the Knights of Labor are to be found, and unions devoted to distinct trades or occupations also exist. Belleville has an assembly of K. of L. and three separate labor unions. A female assembly started in that town is said to have collapsed. Chatham has an assembly of Knights, of which about 60 members are females, representing tailoresses, dressmakers, woollen factory girls, general servants and laundry girls. A sum of $200 was paid towards assisting strikes elsewhere, and about $100 in charity at home. Dundas has one labor organization, including male and female members. No money was paid out in strikes or lockouts, but a considerable amount was bestowed on benevolent purposes. Gananoque has between 200 and 300 who belong to labor organizations. The K. of L. have recently been established in Galt, and the labor societies are forming. Hamilton has seventeen unions, and female labor is, to a certain extent, organized. There is a benefit fund in connection with all the unions. The K. of L. are about 100 strong in Hespeler, and all trades are represented. Several of the members are females. Some funds were applied to charities. Besides the K. of L., who number about 1,200, there are nine trades' unions, with a membership of nearly 400, in London. About ninety females belong to the first named institution. Oshawa has three labor organizations. The iron moulders number about 100, and they paid $135 in charities during the year. The K. of L. number about 250, and applied $150 to benevolent purposes. The third labor organization is the Agricultural Implement L. A. Peterboro' has an assembly of K. of L. with a small membership (about eighty), an iron moulders'

union and a shoemakers' union. No female labor organization exists. Stratford has an assembly of the K. of L. numbering about 500. St. Catharines has several labor organizations, the membership of which totals fully 1,000; Merritton has about half as many more. St. Thomas has about 1,500 belonging to labor organizations, chiefly in the K. of L. One assembly, the "Grace Darling," is for females only, and has a membership of eighty. Other assemblies have a mixed membership. Forty-three assemblies of K. of L. are reported in Toronto, besides sixteen trades' unions. There are two labor organizations composed entirely of females. About 10,000 to 12,000 persons are supposed to belong to labor societies in the city. Besides assisting the strikers on the street railway, help was also given the Oshawa strikers. A considerable sum of money was also paid in aiding the sick and in death levies. Woodstock has two assemblies of K. of L., with a membership of about 500, of whom about a dozen are women, chiefly dressmakers. Needy members of the order have been assisted from the funds. As it is against the rules of the K. of L. to give information to outsiders about the doings of the order, it has almost been impossible to get precise information as to the amounts of money given in charities or in assisting strikers in outside towns or cities. The majority of our collectors state that the tendency of organized labor has been to raise wages and lessen the hours of labor.

8. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.—This branch of economics has not been tested to any great extent, as only about half a dozen instances, present and past, are cited by collectors of statistics; yet, as far as tried, the experiments have not on the whole been successful. One establishment alone is openly declared to be a paying concern, while several have been disastrous failures. We append the statements of correspondents regarding this interesting department of commercial experience.

Chatham collector: Several members of the Knights of Labor formed a joint-stock company and started a biscut and confectionery factory. They bought a building formerly used as a malt house. It was run only about a month, when it was shut down. The amount of money put into it was quite limited, and the factory was undoubtedly a failure.

Hamilton collector: Distributive co-operation was attempted two years ago in this city, which proved a failure. After many attempts to force its existence it had to succumb for lack of support, principally owing to the cash system, and through the general unfitness of the manager. There are no co-operative associations at present existing in this city. The experience of the past has proved that until the proper education of the workers generally on the question of co-operation in the various forms are thoroughly understood, and that confidence necessary to the successful carrying out of its principles is created, any attempt to again establish either productive or distributive co-operation would (in the opinion of many) prove another failure.

Galt collector: A store was started about three years ago, and got along very well for some time. Then some members began to get dissatisfied with the management, and took away their custom, and it was thought best to sell out, which was accordingly done last fall.

Toronto collector: The co-operative principle has been adopted in this city both in the distributive and productive branches. Distributive—by retailing various classes of goods to the members, and dividing the profits derived therefrom each six months. Productive—by paying highest rates of wages, working the regular hours of the trade, and returning to the employés a portion of the profits. The average returns of profits upon this enterprise have been 7 per cent. on purchases, and 8 per cent. on invested capital. As regards distribution, it is considered successful from the business point of view. There are two co-operative institutions carried on in this city. The Central Co-operative Society, carrying on business at 369 Yonge street, was started with twelve members in 1880, with a capital of $105; sales, $4,607.44. The membership now is 348, with a capital of $8,000, doing a business of about $35,000 per annum. The other is the Co-operative Printing Society, carrying on business at the Yonge Street Arcade, which started business about May, 1886. We are not in a position to give facts regarding this society, but believe they are doing a good business.

Woodstock collector: An earnest and honest effort has been made in this town during the past year in the direction of co-operation. A match factory on the co-operative principle was started last April by the organized workingmen of Woodstock, and shares in the enterprise have been sold to members of the Knights of Labor in different sections of the province. Viewing it in the light of a year's experience, it must be confessed that it has not been a success. Not that the principle is wrong, but the working classes are not educated in the matter, and lack that confidence in each other which above all things is necessary to make a co-operative enterprise succeed. As regards the query concerning Production, I must certainly say "Yes." It is the very life of co-operation that "the workers, or rather the producers, shall reap the profits from the product of their labor." It means the abolishing altogether of the wage system, substituting therefor the co-operative principle, which means, if anything, "equal division of profits" on the capital invested, labor being considered as so much capital. As regards Distribution, it is not satisfactory on account of defects in the law. Under the law of Ontario a Co-operative Company can get no credit, as they cannot be sued. This, it will be readily seen, places them at a great disadvantage under the present commercial system. The match factory is the only co-operative enterprise that has been started here.

Wm. Davies & Co., pork packers, Toronto: Two years ago we commenced to distribute among those who had been with the firm twelve months and upwards a proportion of the profits, *pro rata*, according to the amount of wages earned.

9. Reading Rooms and Libraries.—The information sent in by collectors under this heading is not of a satisfactory character. No new libraries or reading rooms established by or for workingmen are reported, and from many points there appears to be considerable apathy manifested toward mental improvement. Mechanics' Institutes are pretty general, but the fee of $2 in most cases acts as a barrier to men who labor for their bread. The Y. M. C. A. reading rooms in such places as Hamilton, Peterboro' London and Kingston prove attractive to workingmen. In Peterboro' the reading room and library in connection with the Romam Catholic separate school is reported as well patronized by the working classes. Toronto enjoys the free library and reading room plan, and the three buildings (the central and two branches) being each situated in the centre of a large population, are largely patronized, especially by the working classes. The railway corporations prove the best friends to their employés, so far as providing mental pabulum is concerned.

Belleville collector: We have four reading rooms or libraries here. The Mechanics' Institute, one for G. T. R. employés, and each of the political parties has one.

Chatham collector: The president of the Mechanics' Institute here is a blacksmith, and the vice-president a carpenter. More workingmen and mechanics have of late patronized the Institute than previously.

Kingston collector: In addition to the Mechanics' Institute and the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms, we have a good library here in connection with the Kingston and Pembroke railway, supported largely by the company by annual grants, and citizens can become members for $1 a year.

Stratford collector: The only reading room is at the work shops of the G. T. R., founded by the company. It is a neat brick building, divided into a lecture room, reading room and library. The library is well selected by a committee of the employés, and contains about 600 volumes. New books are added from time to time as funds accumulate from the monthly subscriptions of the members. The reading room is well supplied with the best current literature of the day, scientific magazines, ten daily and a large number of the leading weekly papers. It is kept open from 7 o'clock, a. m. till 9 o'clock p. m., and is patronized by a great number of the employés.

St. Thomas collector: We have a reading room and a library. The reading room was established in 1882, and is maintained by membership. The hours are from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., and the attendance averages 100 per diem. We have had a free library for three years, but the working classes do not patronize it very well.

General Labor Notes.—From the remarks and suggestions offered by our collectors on subjects not specially named in the schedule sent them, we extract the following:

Almonte.—Outside labor of all kinds was in healthy activity from the opening of the spring; but in the winter this class of workers are not so steadily employed, although in a great majority of cases they can find some sort of employment.

Chatham.—In December, 1886, the "United Business Men's Association" was organized, and is now about to be incorporated. At present it has from 25 to 40 members, and comprises some of the most prominent business men. Any man who is an employer can join, but no man who is a Knight of Labor or member of a trades' union can become a member of the Association. Object: Protection of employers' rights, and preventing undue encroachments or demands of labor organizations.

Gananoque.—Several factories put in steam power in order to lose no time in summer on account of low water. The majority of men report the past year as being, in some respects, better than the previous one. O. V. Goulette's wood-turning establishment was destroyed by fire in September, but is being carried on in rented premises. The Carriage Co. have extended their buildings to double the size they were last year, and expect to build 4,000 buggies this year.

Hamilton.—Factories and workshops have been fairly busy, and no shut down has been reported other than that required for repairs and the customary stock-taking. The prevailing feeling here is that a general Saturday half-holiday should be had by all workers.

Hespeler.—I respectfully suggest the following for future enquiry: (1) Are there any children employed in factories under the age required by the Ontario Factory Act? If so, how many, and the nature of occupation? (2) Is the vice of intemperance prevalent in your town? To what extent does this lead to the necessity of the employment of children, contrary to law, in the factories or work-shops? I find children employed in the factories who should be at school, and who would be but for the habits of their parents, especially the father

DUNDAS.—A complaint is made here that glowing promises are held out to French Canadians to remove to this place and work in the cotton mills, and that these operatives are sadly disappointed after their arrival; in fact, in some instances, they are merely a burden upon the town.

STRATFORD.—I find no perceptible difference in the rate of wages from last year. The building trade has been active during the year, with, however, no demand for imported labor; and I think all have been fairly employed during the year. A number of wage-earners with whom I have talked are not slow in expressing their opinion that for the good and welfare of the laboring classes all assisted immigration should be stopped, as far as mechanics and laborers are concerned, as there seems to be a supply of labor equal to the demand.

ST. THOMAS.—Railway men complain of the great loss of life and bodily injury on account of defective couplings and dangerous running boards on freight trains, different heights of cars, the mode of despatching trains, the color of order boards, and the great need of arbitrators to settle differences between employers and employés.

WOODSTOCK.—I think it would be a good thing to get the ages of employés, for the purpose more particularly of getting the ages of boys and girls that are found working in factories, as I know there are many very young.

LONDON.—The law should be more strictly enforced regarding proper gates or guards to hoists, guarding machinery such as shapers, sending children to school, and the prevention of lads frequenting pool rooms, etc.; it is in such places as last named that the foundation of poverty is often laid. There should be separate rooms for males and females in cigar factories and other workshops.

TORONTO.—One matter of special importance to the working people is the continued employment of minors of both sexes in large numbers by employers of cheap labor, in defiance of the Factory Act and the Public Schools Act of Ontario. This should be remedied by the active enforcement of the laws in such cases made. It is of special interest, also, to the working classes that work heretofore done by contract should be undertaken by the Government of the Province, or by the municipality, direct, and the profits of the contractor either saved to the people or given to those who do the work. A Homestead Fund should be created by the Government, from which laborers and others desiring to go on the land could be assisted, the Government providing against loss in the improvements effected.

The foreman of a large establishment in Toronto, employing both males and females, writes: It is the duty of every one who has suffered from the long hours of the workshops to express an opinion upon the evils which exist in our Province. The special study of the medical faculty and sanitary reformers of to-day is, "What are the best means to prolong life?" and it also seems to be the special object of the manufacturers to adopt methods in their factories and workshops to shorten life, by having unhealthy workshops, no regard for ventilation, cleanliness or fire escapes, and above all, long hours. If the Ontario Factory Act, when put into force, will assist in improving the condition of the growing evils it will deserve the thanks of all who desire the prosperity of the country. After an experience of twenty-eight years, I have come to the conclusion that it is no easy matter to educate the employer or employés as to their duty in trying to adopt means of improving the place where the greater part of their lives is spent. The employer on the grasp for the almighty dollar, and the employés not having sufficient interest in their own welfare, the only hope is the law of the land, to compel employer and employés to respect the laws of health for the good of the country. For example: If we work in a factory without ventilation or sunshine, where there is a putrid atmosphere caused by glue, paste, gas and water closets without ventilation, what can we expect but disease in all its forms, fevers of all kinds, impure blood, pale, bleached faces, to finish up with consumption and death? In the bookbinding trade nine-tenths of the men die of consumption, caused by long hours and unhealthy workshops. Any man who has been in charge of a large number of girls could portray sufferings that would make legislators think before they appointed politicians to such important positions as Factory Inspectors. You are aware how many girls are employed in the workshops of Ontario. They are to be the future mothers of the province; and all who have had experience will admit that a large portion of them have contracted disease of some kind that their children will suffer from. In my opinion you would accomplish much good by preparing a list of questions to medical men of Ontario relating to this subject. I have had conversation with one of the oldest medical men in this city, and his experience sustains my own. The result of long hours and unhealthy workshops is premature death. There is no act on the statute book which should give a greater boon to the people than the Factory Act. It places all employés in the same position, it provides for the health and education of our young, and raises human life to a higher standard than dollars and cents. A manufacturer, when he is stock taking, writes off annually so much per cent. for depreciation in value of his plant, but not to his fellow beings whom he employs. They cost him nothing, except so much per hour; and what does it matter to the grasping short-sighted employer if their health is impaired? That is none of his business! Therefore the necessity of the law to provide for the following suggestions:

1. Weekly wages in cash (Friday.)

2. Proper ventilation caused by shafts, and all windows to open from the top.

3. Good light, so as to admit sunshine.

4. Wherever there are girls, a dressing-room to be combined with the water-closet, properly ventilated, and with an abundant supply of water.

5. The same provision for men.

6. An ample supply of drinking water, separated in all cases from the dressing-room.

7. Wherever a building exceeds two flats high, an iron stair fire-escape to be provided, under a heavy penalty.

8. All doors to open outwards, and by no means to be locked or bolted during working hours.

9. Wherever girls are employed in factories a dining-room to be provided, separated from the work room.

10. Hours not to exceed ten working hours a day, with one hour a day for meal, for five days; five hours on Saturday. The short time system is so well known by all intelligent men, that the year 1887 is too late to speak of its benefits.

Humors of the Bureau.—Among the replies sent in to the Bureau are many of a humorous nature—conscious, and otherwise. The pleasantry indulged in is not always of a sort that would stand quoting; but here and there genuine wit and humor sparkle among the replies, and a collection of the best things would be worthy of a page or two in any of the magazines. In most cases the Bureau is made the butt of the joke; the hired man is occasionally a target, and the non-progressive farmer is frequently put upon the spit of the correspondent's pen. Out of the mass we select the following from the pen of a merry miller of the county of York, as a specimen of a natural style of clean humor. But it must be remembered that while it is used here, hundreds of alleged jests and quizzical grips are mouldering in the lumber room of the Department.

Payment of Wages.—There is no fixed day for payment of wages. One of the firm being the chief hand in the mill, and his son, a lad of 18, being the helper, both are content with board and clothing; but the lad being inclined to indolence receives his duds with a grudge. On the farm the other member of the firm superintends and does chores, but gets only board and decent raiment. Two old men help him, and two young men: all get good board. The two old men receive about $100 each per year, just as they call for it, and the young men receive about $180 each.

Health and Safety of Workers.—The general health of those employed in the mill is fair, but the boss is a little crippled with sciatica in winter, and it hangs to him like sin. The mill is well ventilated when the windows are up. When a wash is required, the flume being handy, we take a dip in it. Regarding the water supply, it is not at all times satisfactory. In times of hard frost and in summer drouths water is scarce, and then the mill will not grind faster than a hungry dog would lick. No wise man would drink the creek water, yet the corporation of Toronto have an eye to it for drinking purposes. If they get it they will get worse than cholera along with it. The mill door is the only means of escape in case of fire, but it is ample, and is never locked or bolted during working hours.

Running Time.—The mill has not been idle during the year; only for a short time in harvest, and in seeding time, a little slackness occurs, the farmers at those seasons being busy in the fields. Downright laziness at times interferes with the work, both in the mill and on the farm. Rainy days are always held sacred by the farm hands. In the mill the hours of running are regulated by the amount of gristing offered, and the urgency of those requiring quick returns. Saturday is the busy day in the mill, the farmers seemingly having a preference for that day in which to bring their grists.

Short Hours of Labor.—The working hours have not been shortened during the year. We jog along in the old way, exactly as we have for forty years; therefore there is little difference in our conduct and character, although I am safe in affirming that the frivolities of youth have been left behind long ago, and a settled determination to eschew dissipation and do right remains, and guides employers and employed.

Industrial Strikes or Lock-Outs.—There is hardly enough material among us to produce a strike or a lock-out. In the mill the boss and his boy have occasionally, on a very cold day, locked themselves out, preferring the atmosphere around the kitchen stove to the uubearable pinching frost reigning around the millstones.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.*

I have been asked by Mr. Wright to prepare for this convention a paper on some subject connected with industrial matters in Canada. This would be in itself an embarrassment of riches were the necessary data available for the treatment of all such matters, for in Canada we have men employed in almost every line of industry that is pursued by the peoples of Europe or America. But then we do not know much of what we have, or what progress we are making, or about the condition of our industrial classes. We have the usual government reports, dealing with such subjects as finance, trade and commerce, immigration, the progress of settlement, public works, the administration of justice and the education of the people. We have also a decennial census, which is perhaps ample enough for a nation in leading strings; but besides being taken only once in ten years it happens to us, as to communities and commonwealths of greater pretensions, that half of the next decade is gone by before the results of our census are all known. In some of the Provinces we have just begun to recognize the value of industrial statistics, and a beginning of regular statistical work has been made. In this, as in nearly all other progressive movements in the Dominion, the lead has been taken by Ontario, and perhaps there is no Canadian topic germane to the objects of this Convention that would prove more interesting or acceptable to its members than some account of the Province of Ontario and its industrial condition.

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*This paper was read at the third annual session of the National Convention of chiefs and commissioners of the various Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the United States, held at Boston in June, 1885, and published in the proceedings of that Convention. It is reproduced here in response to numerous requests.—A. B.

In a series of very able papers that were printed several years ago in the North American Review, David A. Wells paid a compliment to this province which, I have no doubt, many of his fellow-countrymen regarded as a wild exaggeration, but which, to those who know the country, was nothing more than an unadorned statement of facts. Mr. Wells, wrote of it as follows:

> North of lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, east of lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel, and included mainly within the present Dominion province of Ontario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent; nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal if not superior to those states as a whole in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing-wool sheep, without a full, cheap and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufacturing industries of the country cannot prosper, or, we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interests of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over eleven millions of dollars worth of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections; and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, especially fit it to grow *men*. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race; better than bonanzas of silver, or rivers whose sands contain gold.

As to the influence of climatic conditions on the human product of the country, it is hardly necessary to refer to the athletic records of America. We have village Hanlans in every lake-port; and looking out on Toronto bay any evening at this season of the year one may see many a fair young maiden who deftly shows the play of the cedar blade in the row-lock. At exhibitions of foot-ball, lacrosse and other manly sports, where skill and pluck and muscle are indispensable qualities in the good player, thousands of people assemble and witness the contests between opposing clubs with as keen a zest as any Greek or Roman of the brave days of old. And to give one other instance, I may venture to say that for tests of endurance and courage the annals of modern warfare afford none more severe, or that have been more nobly borne, than the recent exploits of our volunteers in the Northwest. Young men from the farmstead, the workshop, the counting-room, the college and the lawyer's desk were called at a day's notice in mid-winter to start on a march of two thousand miles and face an enemy, every one of whom was a veteran buffalo hunter, trapper and sharpshooter, and who in joining the standard of revolt had counted well the cost. The alternate riding in open cars and tramping through deep snow with the mercury below zero on the north shore of Lake Superior; the swift marches on foot across the prairies in the Saskatchewan country, often knee-deep in water; the hard-fought battles of Fish Creek and Batoche, and the gallant charge upon the rifle pits; the chase for days after Big Bear through long stretches of woods and across muskeg-land; the suppression of the half-breed revolt and the ending of an Indian war in ninety days,—this is a record that would give an added fame and lustre to veterans in the field.

These, I know, are not industrial facts, but they are facts which give point and force to the observation of Mr. Wells, that Ontario has the climatic conditions which especially fit it to grow men; and, other circumstances being equal, the odds are on the side of the best breeds of men in the rivalries of nations.

But in some other respects Mr. Wells hardly does Ontario justice. Within its limits as now settled, the province extends over ten degrees of latitude and twenty degrees of longitude. Its breadth, from Point Pelee on Lake Erie to Fort Albany on James' Bay, is more than seven hundred miles, and its length, from Point Fortune on the Ottawa River to Rat Portage on the Winnipeg, is more than a thousand miles. It is larger than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan by 10,000 square miles; larger than

Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin by 11,000 square miles; larger than the six New England States with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland by 25,000 square miles; and larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 78,000 square miles. It is only 4,000 square miles less than the French Republic, and only 8,000 less than the German Empire. It is a country large enough to be the seat of a mighty nation, and its situation on the great lakes is one that any state or empire of the world might envy.

But Ontario has something more to boast of than a broad expanse. It has a fertile soil, an invigorating climate, vast forests of merchantable timber, treasures of mineral wealth, and water-power of limitless capacity. It has extensive areas which grow a better sample and a larger average yield of the staple cereals than any other portion of the continent; and it has more extensive areas not yet brought under cultivation, which may be converted into grazing fields of unsurpassed richness suitable for the production of the best qualities of butter and cheese. In a report on the trade between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, made by Mr. J. R. Larned, of the United States Treasury Department, in 1871, it was observed that—

> Ontario possesses a fertility with which no part of New England can at all compare, and that particular section of it around which the circle of the great lakes is swept forces itself upon the notice of any student of the American map as one of the most favored spots of the whole continent, where population ought to breed with almost Belgian fecundity.

Of such a country it is something to say that the people who occupy it are proving themselves worthy of it. Highways and railways have been opened in all directions; mills, factories and markets are being established wherever settlements extend; and the beat of the pulse of commerce is being felt in the remotest townships.

The province justly boasts of a stable government and beneficient laws. The burden of local taxation, never heavy, has been lightened by the distribution of several million dollars of surplus money out ot the government treasury. Provision has been made for the necessities of the unfortunate and the afflicted by the establishment, support and management of public institutions. The public school system is at once practical in its operation and responsive to the requirements of the people. Agriculture is greatly encouraged by grants for the maintenance of agricultural societies, by the valuable work accomplished at the Agricultural College and Model Farm, and by a systematic effort to ascertain the agricultural status of the country and to record its progress from year to year. Efficient means have been provided for the care and improvement of the public health, and for weakening the force of those conditions which favor disease and tend to shorten the period of life. The labors of the pioneer have been lightened and cheered by the security of a homestead right in his land, and by the building of highways to give him ready access to the market towns of the older settlements. A great impetus has also been given to the manufactures and commerce of the province by the large sums of public money granted as subsidies for the construction of railways, and the fruits of this policy are only beginning to ripen. What they will be twenty years, or even ten years hence, the most sanguine citizen cannot venture to predict.

But in addition to the measures taken by the Government to promote the moral, educational, and material interests of the province, mention should be made of the large tract of disputed territory which has recently been declared to be the possession of Ontario by a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. By this decision the right to a territory of nearly one hundred thousand square miles in extent has been secured, which possesses a wealth of timber, minerals and fisheries that may be made a source of generous revenue for a century to come, if not for all time, and capable of sustaining in thrift a population equal in numbers to that of any state in northern Europe.

Such is Ontario in its more general relations, and to gentlemen who are enquiring into large problems of government it may be of interest to state that at the inception of Confederation we tried in that province the one chamber system, composed of eighty-two members (now increased to ninety) elected by the people once every four years; that the administration of affairs is entrusted to a Cabinet or Committee of members possessing the confidence of a majority of the House; that legislative Acts have dealt with every subject under the jurisdiction of the provincial constitution with the solitary exception of direct taxation; that so carefully have measures been framed and considered that only five Acts have been effectually disallowed in a period of eighteen years; and that after making liberal provisions for every branch of the public service, paying out $4,000,000 as subsidies to railway enterprises, and distributing $3,400,000 to the local municipalities, the government has to-day a surplus of $7,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in first-class securities or deposited in the chartered banks of the Dominion. Our experience, we believe, has demonstrated that for a people capable of self-government and in a state or province of a Federal Union, the bicameral system is not a necessity; and to students of economic subjects, whose work lies in the direction of ascertaining facts that concern the well-being of the industrial classes, I regard the result of our experiment as an important fact.

Before venturing to refer to the people of the province in their industrial relations, it is proper to remind you of the difficult nature of the task of treating the subject either exhaustively or instructively. With us, the necessary store of information has not yet been gathered for that purpose, and without facts and figures extending uninterruptedly over a considerable portion of time one cannot generalize with safety. Statistics collected at intervals of ten years may or may not indicate truly the march of industrial progress. The industries of a country may undergo a revolution in ten years. Besides, one census year may be in a period of inflation and the next in a period of depression. In one, the commerce and manufactures of a country may be booming; in the next they may be in a state of collapse. It may happen that each decennial year is a fat year, like 1870 and 1880; or that each is a lean one, like 1875 and 1885. Of what value are cyclic figures under such contingencies, and what can we expect to establish by them? We must know the situation at every point in the cycle before we can be sure of anything, even in a general way, and especially of anything so fitful and uncertain as the demand for cotton goods or the yield of the wheat crop. In the year 1882, for instance, our fall wheat average in Ontario was 26.3 bushels per acre, and in 1884 it was 24 bushels. But in the intervening year it was only 10.6 bushels; and if any one of these was depended on as representing the average yield of the province it would obviously be very misleading. In England the averages of the production of grain crops are based on the returns of twenty years, and I doubt if trustworthy averages can be obtained in less time. So, also, it must be with industrial statistics of any kind. Patient collection of data must precede every generalization, whether it be as regards average quantities or the enunciation of principles.

But taking such statistics as are furnished by the censuses of the Dominion, and confining myself to those of 1871 and 1881, which alone appear to have been taken with a reasonable degree of accuracy, I find that for each of those years, in Ontario, the total population and the classes by occupations, together with the rates of increase for the decade and the totals of classes, were as follows:

Classes.	1881.	1871.	Rate of increase.
Total population	1,923,228	1,620,851	18.65
Agricultural class	304,630	228,708	33.20
Commercial class	44,548	29,088	53.14
Domestic class	33,804	26,805	26.11
Industrial class	129,982	93,871	38.46
Professional class	23,356	16,754	39.40
Miscellaneous class	94,442	68,198	38.48
Totals of classes	630,762	463,424	36.10

One of the striking features of this table is, that, while the rate of increase of the tal population was only 18.65 per cent. in the decade, the rate of increase of the classes occupations was 36.10 per cent., or nearly double. In each of the classes the increase large, but in the commercial class it is nearly three times greater than the rate of crease of population. The number of merchants and shopkeepers rose from 7,638 to ,219; of commercial travellers, from 344 to 1,053, and of railway employes, from 1,931 5,074. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of these figures, especially when it is nsidered that each census year was in a period of inflation.

The agricultural class, it will be observed, numbers nearly as much as all the other asses, and it is unquestionably true that agriculture is our most important industry. The mber of farmers and farmers' sons in 1871 was 226,883, and in 1881 it had increased 300,554. But, unfortunately, farm laborers appear to have been classed with laborers general (the numbers for which are given as 62,179 in 1871 and 78,122 in 1881) and is impossible to say what their rate of increase has been. There is, of course, no record the rate of wages for those years, but returns obtained for the last three years show at in Ontario, as well as in the principal agricultural States of the American Union, the ndency of wages has been downward. The average wages of laborers employed for the six seven months of the working season in 1883, including board, was $19.28; in 1884 it as $17.70; and for the current season it is only $16.45. Three causes are generally signed for this steady drop,—(1) a decline in the price of farm products, (2) a check to e movement of population to the west and north-west, and (3) a general introduction of bor-saving implements on the farm. The last is, I think, the most important of the ree, especially in the effect had upon harvest wages. Until recently it was supposed at self-binders could only be employed to advantage on the large farms of the prairies, t the scarcity of harvest laborers and the continued rate of high wages made the intro- ction of them at last a necessity. Among the more enterprising farmers the question d been settled several years ago, and the advantage of the self-binder was gradually cognized, while at the same time desirable improvements were made in the implement d the cost of producing it was cheapened. It was demonstrated that a self-binder uld dispense with the services of at least four men at the time when help on the farm most urgent and when the rate of wages reaches its highest point, and last year three ousand new machines were put into operation in Ontario, setting free the labor of at ast twelve thousand men. The effect was immediately noticed in the slackened demand r harvest hands, as well as in a marked fall in the rate of wages.

It is now seen very generally that the self-binder may be used to economic advan- ge on farms of moderate size, and that its employment makes the farmer to a large tent independent of the hired man; and this year manufacturers are completing eight ousand new machines in anticipation of a rapidly growing demand. It is also seen that e necessity no longer exists of offering inducements to immigrants of the working classes, d agents of the province are no longer employed in promoting the emigration of working en from England. To that extent at least the collection of labor statistics has been eful in Ontario, for under the bonus system the touters for steamship companies (who ave been most active in this work) have not discriminated very wisely, if at all; and a rge proportion of the immigrants that have reached the province during the past fifteen ears have simply been what Carlyle would call "swarmery" from the east end of London d the southern and western portions of Ireland, who are of comparatively little use in y sphere of labor on this continent.

The censuses for 1871 and 1881 show that while there were 107 manufacturing dustries in existence in the former year, the number in the latter had increased to 127—ur having become extinct during the decade and twenty-four new ones having been established. The following are the statistics for the two census years, together with the rate of increase or decrease in the decade :

Schedule.	1881.	1871.	Rate of increase.
Number of industries....	129	107	20.56
Number of establishments....	23,190	19,043	21.25
Number of employés	118,308	87,281	35.55
Amount of yearly wages....	$30,583,541 00	$21,415,710 00	42.80
Average yearly wages....	258 51	245 36	5.32
Value of raw material....	91,151,006 00	65,114,804 00	40.00
Value of product	157,989,870 00	114,706,799 00	37.73
Value of net product per hand....	564 96	568 19	—0.56

The average number of employés for each establishment shows a slight increase in the decade, having been 4.58 in 1871 and 5.10 in 1881. This does not indicate that, as a rule, there has been any marked development of the factory system, yet in some industries there is evidence of considerable expansion. Thus, there were 173 agricultural implement works in operation in 1871, employing 2,143 workmen ; in 1881 the number of establishments was reduced to 141, while the number of workmen was increased to 3,201. In 1871 there were two car and locomotive works in operation, employing sixty men ; in 1881 there were twelve, employing 1,622 men. In 1871 there were five cotton factories, with 495 operatives ; in 1881 there were eleven, with 1,683 operatives. In 1871 there were twenty-six musical instrument factories, employing 387 men ; in 1881 there were twenty-nine, employing 817 men. In 1871 there were 426 tanneries, employing 1,584 men ; in 1881 there were 316, employing 1,528 men. In 1871 there were 1,837 saw mills, employing 13,851 men ; in 1881 there were 1,761, employing 16,846 men. The average rate of wages appears to have increased in the decade about 5½ per cent., being $13.15 per annum for each employé ; while in efficiency of labor, as shown by comparison of the net product per hand, there was an apparent decrease of a little more than the half of one per cent., or $3.23 per hand. But in reality what appears to be a decrease in the value of the net product of labor was due to the high cost of raw material relatively to the value of the manufactured article—the increase in one case being at the rate of 40 per cent. and in the other of only 37.73 per cent. Had the value of the product increased at the same rate as the cost of the raw material the net product per hand would have been $586.92 instead of $564.96, and the difference between those figures may be taken as indicating approximately the increased efficiency of implements, processes and skilled labor during the decade.

Leaving the census figures of industries, I come now to deal very briefly with what has been done during the past two years in the same branch of statistical inquiry.

Late in 1883 a Labor Congress was held in the City of Toronto, composed of delegates from trades' unions and other labor organizations in the province. At this Congress a resolution was passed calling upon the governments of Ontario and the Dominion to take steps for the collection and publication of statistics of the working classes of the country. In response to this request the work was undertaken by the bureau of which I am secretary ; but owing to the shortness of the time it was deemed expedient to collect information for the first report only from members of the trade and labor bodies. The total number of workmen for whom complete returns were obtained was 590, representing the leading industries in four towns and cities of the Province. During the past year the scope of the inquiry was extended so as to embrace male and female workpeople, whether members of unions or not, and special agents were employed to collect statistics in the chief industrial centres of the province. Returns were received from 2,853 persons in sixteen towns and cities, and representing 207 occupations and sub-occupations. The following table shows the results in aggregates and averages for e two years—the statistics for males over sixteen being given separately for 1884 so at comparison may be made with figures for 1883 :

Labor Statistics for 590 workpeople in four towns and cities of Ontario in 1883, and for 2,853 workpeople sixteen towns and cities in 1884.

Schedule.	Males and Females over and under 16 in 1884.		Males over 16 in 1884.		Males over 16 in 1883.	
	Aggregate.	Average	Aggregate	Average	Aggregate	Average
No. of workpeople	2,853	1	2,565	1	590	1
No. without dependents.....	99	1	750	1	115	1
No. with dependents*.......	1,859	1	1,815	1	475	1
No. of dependents	6,222	3.35	6,135	3.38	1,494	3.15
Hours employed per week...	168,622	50.10	151,453	59.05	31,555	53.48
Days employed in year......	756,523	265.17	680,088	265.14	148,651	251.95
Yearly wages...............	$1,065,846	$373.59	$1,015,185	$395.78	$262,304	$444.58
Extra earnings	12,437	4.36	12,299	4.80	1,431	2.42
Wife and children's earnings.	19,094	6.69	18,774	7.32	2,962	5.02
Total earnings..............	1,097,377	384.64	1,046,258	407.90	266,697	452.03
Total earnings of persons						
Without dependents	$292,440	$294.20	$250,588	$334.12	$43,343	$376.90
With dependents	804,937	432.99	795,670	438.39	223,354	470.22
Cost of living to persons						
Without dependents	$228,731	$230.11	$189,205	$252.27	$31,075	$270.22
With dependents	725,523	390 27	715,629	394.29	209,880	441.85
With and without dependents	954,254	334.47	904,834	352.76	240,955	408.40
Surplus earnings of persons						
Without dependents	$63,709	$64.09	$61,383	$81.84	$12,268	$106.67
With dependents	79,414	42.72	80,041	44.10	13,474	28.37
With and without dependents	143,123	50.17	141,424	55.14	25,742	43.63

This table may be supposed to make a fairly good exhibit for the working classes of Ontario, but a careful analysis of the details would show that a very considerable num- er of the wage-earners spent all their earnings, and that the cost of living to others was ore than their earnings. In 1883 there were 28 of the 590 who spent more than they arned, 202 who spent all they earned, and 360 who had a surplus. In 1884 it may be tated in a general way that the workers in 15 occupations spent more than their earn- ngs, while those in 14 others spent all their earnings. In 127 occupations the wages xceeded the average amount, and in 80 they fell below it; while in 126 the cost of liv- g was greater than the average, and in 81 it was less.

In addition to this information, returns were obtained last year from employers and mployés in eighteen towns and cities showing the rates of wages for the last week in pril and the last week in October, and the average of these was computed to show the erage weekly rate for the year. The employers of labor gave returns for upwards of ,000 persons and the employés for 2,800, and it may be stated that the discrepancy in e rates as obtained from the two sources is not wide, notwithstanding the tendency of posing interests to give extreme figures in opposite directions. One explanation of this obably is, that employers gave wages for all employés on their pay-sheets, whereas mparatively few returns were obtained from female employés, and a much smaller mber from employés of both sexes under sixteen years of age.

We have had difficulties in the way of collecting these labor statistics, and in many instances they could not be overcome. One of the chief of these was a fear that the inquiry had something to do with a scheme of local taxation; but that fear has been found to operate wherever the collection of statistics relating to real or personal property, or to incomes, earnings or products have been undertaken. The diffusion of information may be depended on to remove this prejudice in the course of time. Another of the difficulties has its origin in the sensitiveness of men. It is natural to resent any approach that appears to be of an inquisitorial character, and many are slow to believe that the settlement of matters of great interest to the working classes and to people of all conditions and occupations depends on the careful collection of a mass of facts, one by one. A third difficulty is the political one. With our people, as well as with yours, the science of political economy (if there be such a science yet) has become the foot-ball of political parties, and any inquiry that touches the vexed subject of fiscal policies in relation to industries and commerce is certain to be challenged by one party, if not by both.

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* The number of dependents does not include the workers.

This leads me to make a remark or two in conclusion. The contentions of parties over the effect of the dealings of government with the employments of men prove that there are some things not accepted as having been finally settled by the political economists. I do not mean merely in relation to tariffs, for, given the best tariff law which the ingenuity of man can frame, there are great interests that would remain to perplex the minds of men and statesmen. All that is embraced in the great subject of socialism is up for settlement, and the working classes and their employers are at present on opposing sides. We can conceive of a state of things in which labor and capital would be found working harmoniously together, each aiding the other and each making the conditions of the other more stable and secure. Is it possible to reach that solution of the question? I see only one way to it, and that is to pursue the scientific method. The subject must be studied as Darwin studied the development of species—by the laborious accumulation of facts. As Darwin gathered thousands of plants and animals of every species he could obtain and studied them in their relation to each other, so must the facts of socialism be gathered and studied. A man of genius, who combines the reasoning faculty with the imaginative, may discover a great truth intuitively, as, Buckle tells us, Goethe discovered the relation of the skull to a joint of the spine. "That is a developed vertebra," the poet-philosopher thought as he turned a human skull out of the sand with his foot; and the scientists have demonstrated the proposition by the slow process of studying skull and vertebra in the relationship of all their parts. In the same way only, I believe, can the laws which govern the interdependence of capital and labor be discovered. We must make a large and varied collection of facts, not promiscuously nor in a purposeless way, but I would say according to the method recommended by Sir James Stephen in pursuing the study of history. Lay down great meridional lines, and pursue the inquiry exhaustively along those lines and between them, and, when all the data are gathered, theory and principle and law may almost be trusted to evolve themselves.

In his lecture on the Office of the Historical Professor, Edward Freeman pays a tribute to two great English writers that should serve as an inspiration to every man engaged in the collection and study of facts. Of Connop Thirlwall, the late Bishop of St. David's, and William Stubbs, the present Bishop of Chester, Mr. Freeman says they stand forth as the two from whom one might always learn without any need to doubt or stumble at what one learned of them.

> Others may know how to tell a more popular tale, others may indulge in more brilliant feats of the imagination; of none other can I say, as I can say of each of them, that his minute accuracy never fails, and his impartial judgment never swerves. In a long and careful study of the Bishop of Chester's writings, I will not say that I have always agreed with every inference that he has drawn from his evidence; but I can say that I never found a flaw in the statement of his evidence. If I have now and then lighted on something that looked like oversight, I have always found in the end that the oversight was mine and not his. After five and thirty years' knowledge of him and his works, I can say without fear that he is the one man among living scholars to whom one may most freely go as to an oracle, that we may feel more sure with him than with any other that in his answer we carry away words of truth which he must be rash indeed who calls in question.

No higher tribute than this could be paid by one historian to another; and it is by like faithfulness to truth, and accuracy and impartiality in the record of economic facts, that useful and abiding work can be wrought, or honor and reputation won, by all who are engaged in the investigations which interest us here.

FOOD IN ITS RELATION TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.*

The old question, Is life worth living? is still asked, and it still awaits an answer hich all men will accept. But in almost every case the men who ask, as well as those ho try to answer, view the question largely upon its moral and spiritual sides. Issues re raised which have been issues in the schools for four thousand years at least, and roblems are proposed the solution of which, if never found, seems bound to be forever ought. The discussion never advances: there is no transmission of results: no torch is anded on: every thinker starts at the beginning, and his light goes out with himself. I o not say that the problems on their philosophical or religious sides are insoluble in the bstract, or that no good purpose is being served in the study of them. I can conceive of spects in which the study might be of great utility, by enlarging our ideas of man, of the world he dwells in, and of the divinity that shapes all ends.

But the object of this paper is to take up the question in one of the most material of its relations, and see how far life is made endurable by the means for maintaining it.

Shelter, clothing and fuel are necessaries in a climate like ours, but food is necessary in every climate. Waste of living tissue goes on as the result of bodily exertion, and the store of animal heat is lessened with every breath. How much food is required to repair waste and supply animal heat, keeping the functions of life in healthy play? What is an average ration, measured by quantity and value?

The answer to these questions must vary with the climate, as well as with market prices. Men work harder in Ontario than in Florida because nature is less bountiful here than there, and so they require more of the foods which repair waste. The temperature is considerably lower, too, and so they require a larger portion of the more costly foods which keep up animal heat. In one country the chief diet is fruit and vegetables, rich in starch; in the other it is animal products and cereals, rich in albumen. For this reason it does not seem possible to ascertain a ration which, either as to quantity or value, may be accepted as a standard over any very large area of the world. Between Ontario and Ohio or Massachusetts there ought not to be a marked difference either in the kind or quantity of foods, and so far as I have been able to compare the statistics there is none; it is only in the cost of food that the difference appears, and it may be that the data are not sufficient to justify comparison under this head. I shall therefore limit what I have to say on the subject to conditions found in Ontario, as shown by investigations carried on under my own direction.

An effort was made last year to find out the cost of living among the working classes of the province—the cost for rent, fuel, clothing and food, as well as the aggregate cost. The schedule used in the collection of statistics asked for figures under these heads, to be given with as near an approach as possible to accuracy. Of course absolute accuracy in the returns was not looked for. There are few men in any walk of life who could set down the actual figures of a year's food supply, saving the few who keep detailed accounts of house expenses. The cost of rent is known to every tenant, and fuel and clothing may be very closely estimated without the aid of accounts. But food is an every-day requirement in small or large supplies, and I own that I viewed the returns of its cost with no little mistrust. The average for nineteen towns and cities of the province was shown to be $47.67 a year per capita, for an average family of 4.54.† Was this a trustworthy average, and did it possess scientific value? I had no reason to doubt that it was quite as reliable as a great mass of the figures in a census enumeration. But any one who knows how the work is done will not care to accept even the figures of a census as things which cannot lie, for many of them are given at random, and taken as they are given.

Was it possible to verify the returns of the cost of living by actual returns on a large scale? I applied to a number of colleges and public institutions, and met with a favorable response. Five schools and colleges, four provincial prisons, and four asylums for the insane furnished complete returns of the quantity and value of their food consumption for fourteen days in February, the results of which are summarized in the following tables:

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* This paper was read at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in Toronto in September, 1886. It is reprinted here as a continuation of the inquiry commenced in 1885 to ascertain the cost of living among the working classes of the province.—A. B.

† The average number of persons in a family in Ontario, according to the census of 1881, was 5.25.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS AND RATIONS.

Institutions.	Number.	Number of rations supplied to persons—				Total rations.*
		Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	
Schools and colleges	5	14	826	2,330	5,708	8,878
Provincial prisons	4	14	364	1,547	17,403	19,328
Lunatic asylums	4	139	145	56	43,733	44,073
Totals	13	167	1,335	3,933	66,844	72,279

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF A WINTER RATION.

Classes of food.	Schools and colleges.		Provincial prisons.		Lunatic asylums.		All institutions.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids	1,815	9,711	0,855	4,295	1,234	6,181	1,204	6,111
Vegetable abuminoids	0,984	2,287	1,950	3,361	1,156	2,740	1,347	2,850
Starchy foods	1,778	3,215	1,343	1,738	1,672	2,626	1,597	2,461
Miscellaneous	0,021	0,953	0,015	0,375	0,028	1,008	0,024	0,832
Totals	4,598	16,166	4,163	9,769	4,090	12,555	4,172	12,254

These averages are computed from returns of food consumed in two weeks of hard winter weather by 5,163 persons of various ages, as shown in the description,—the total quantity of food supplied being 301,549 pounds, and its value $8,857. The schools and colleges show a more liberal diet of animal and starchy foods than the other institutions, and the cost of a ration in them is 65½ per cent. more than in the prisons, and 29 per cent. more than in the asylums. In all classes the average is 2.551 pounds of albuminous foods and 1.597 pounds of starchy foods—the total ration, including tea and coffee, being 4.172 pounds, and costing 12¼ cents. The items of food are shown in the following table (1) for schools and colleges, and (2) for schools, colleges, prisons, and asylums:

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* A ration is taken as the equivalent of three meals per day.

WINTER DIETARY.

Food Materials.	(1) Schools and colleges.		(2) Schools, colleges, prisons and asylums.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids:				
Beef	.4457	3.4379	.5041	2.8513
Mutton	.0872	0.7128	.0492	0.3438
Pork, fresh	.0545	0.4002	.0067	0.0492
Cured meats	.0795	0.7115	.0842	0.5567
Fowl	.0075	0.0831	.0032	0.0345
Fish and Oysters	.0549	0.4489	.0334	0.2384
Milk	.9643	1.6435	.4491	0.7709
Cheese	.0116	0.1269	.0072	0.0752
Butter	.0965	1.9521	.0614	1.0969
Eggs	.0131	0.1937	.0057	0.0936
Vegetable albuminoids:				
Flour	.4693	1.0935	.1353	0.2732
Oatmeal and cracked wheat	.0728	0.1720	.0648	0.1429
Bread and crackers	.4264	0.9781	1.1004	2.3272
Pearled barley	.0042	0.0168	.0157	0.0437
Beans and pease	.0116	0.0265	.0312	0.0631
Starchy foods:				
Corn meal	.0083	0.0182	.0142	0.0344
Rice	.0131	0.0549	.0239	0.0948
Potatoes	.8969	0.6299	.8281	0.6723
Other vegetables	.1798	0.1756	.4628	0.3765
Green fruits	.4253	0.5867	.0890	0.1233
Preserved fruits	.0541	0.4888	.0425	0.3721
Starch	.0012	0.0132	.0007	0.0122
Sugar	.1579	1.0656	.0883	0.5633
Molasses	.0409	0.1825	.0472	0.2128
Miscellaneous:				
Tea	.0135	0.5563	.0138	0.5291
Coffee	.0078	0.2187	.0098	0.1943
Condiments	....	0.1780	....	0.1084
Summary.				
Alum albuminoids	1.8148	9.7106	1.2042	6.1105
Vegetable albuminoids	0.9843	2.2869	1.3474	2.8501
Starchy foods	1.7775	3.2154	1.5967	2.4617
Miscellaneous	0.0213	0.9530	0.0236	0.8318
Total ration	4.5979	16.1659	4.1719	12.2541

This is a winter dietary, and to obtain a standard average for the year it was necessary get similar returns in a summer month. The beginning of June was selected, but luckily four of the schools and colleges were breaking up for vacation, and only one of e five made a report. The returns for prisons and asylums, however, were complete, and so far as it is possible to make a comparison of winter and summer dietaries, and t compute a standard ration for the year. The following tables present in some detail th average ration in the several classes of institutions for the two periods :

WINTER AND SUMMER DIETARIES.

I—COLLEGE. Rations supplied in 28 days to persons over 15 years, 1,936. Quantity of food, 10,980 lbs. value, $372.87.

Food Materials.	February, 14 days.		'June, 14 days.		February—June, 28 days.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids :						
Beef	.6534	5.3818	.5374	3.8192	.6054	4.7345
Mutton	.1075	0.8069	....	....	.0630	0.4726
Pork, fresh	.0494	0.2963	....	....	.0289	0.1736
Cured meats	.1041	1.0600	.0711	0.8778	.0904	0.9845
Fish	.0309	0.3086	.0873	0.6546	.0542	0.4520
Milk	.8060	0.9392	2.9938	2.3254	1.7123	1.5134
Cheese	.0079	0.0794	....	....	.0046	0.0465
Butter	.1252	2.5044	.1646	2.3092	.1415	2.4236
Eggs	.0203	0.2734	.1496	1.1010	.0739	0.6162
Vegetable albuminoids :						
Flour	.0900	0.1798	.0910	0.2269	.0904	0.1994
Oatmeal	.0176	0.0529	.0062	0.0187	.0129	0.0387
Bread and crackers	.9568	2.2690	.9913	2.8791	.9711	2.5217
Beans	.0220	0.0661	....	....	.0129	0.0387
Starchy foods :						
Rice	.0044	0.0176	.0224	0.1010	.0119	0.0522
Potatoes	.8845	0.4427	.9177	0.7668	.8982	0.5770
Other vegetables	.3122	0.2257	.4002	0.4002	.3487	0.2980
Green fruits	.1649	0.2196	....	....	.0966	0.1286
Preserved fruits	.1208	0.7275	.0947	0.7606	.1100	0.7412
Starch	.0071	0.0679	.0075	0.0599	.0072	0.0646
Sugar	.2584	1.3122	.3354	1.9676	.2903	1.5837
Molasses	.0176	0.1058	.0137	0.0998	.0160	0.1033
Miscellaneous						
Tea	.0159	0.8157	.0162	0.8105	.0160	0.8138
Coffee	.0141	0.3413	.0162	0.4052	.0150	0.3678
Condiments	....	0.2822	....	0.3603	....	0.3146
Summary.						
Animal albuminoids	1.9047	11.6500	4.0038	11.0872	2.7742	11.4169
Vegetable albuminoids	1.0864	2.5678	1.0885	3.1247	1.0873	2.7985
Starchy foods	1.7699	3.1190	1.7916	4.1559	1.7789	3.5486
Miscellaneous	0.0300	1.4392	0.0324	1.5760	0.0310	1.4959
Total ration	4.7910	18.7760	6.9163	19.9438	5.6714	19.2599

-**Prisons.** Rations supplied in 28 days to persons under 5 years, 28; 5 to 10 years, 504; 10 to 15 years, 2,874; over 15 years, 32,865—a total of 36,271. Quantity of food, 150,478 lbs.; value, $3,529.62.

Food Materials.	February, 14 days.		June, 14 days.		February—June, 28 days.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids:						
Beef	.5379	3.0261	.4901	2.4513	.5156	2.7576
Cured meats	.1645	.8669	.1720	.9638	.1680	.9122
Fish	.0044	.0311	.0451	.2668	.0234	.1412
Milk	.1400	.2263	.1881	.2631	.1624	.2435
Butter	.0085	.1447	.0103	.1752	.0093	.1589
Vegetable albuminoids:						
Flour	.1945	.3070	.0437	.1083	.1241	.2142
Oatmeal	.0409	.0899	.0326	.0749	.0370	.0829
Bread	1.6376	2.8035	1.7612	3.3470	1.6953	3.0574
Pearled barley	.0232	.0571	.0234	.0656	.0233	.0611
Beans and pease	.0540	.1033	.0472	.0699	.0508	.0877
Starchy foods:						
Corn meal	.0313	.0784	.0301	.0528	.0307	.0664
Rice	.0292	.1130	.0273	.1124	.0283	.1127
Potatoes	.7012	.5868	.9402	.7649	.8128	.6700
Other vegetables	.4709	.4534	.2123	.1511	.3501	.3122
Sugar	.0365	.2094	.0413	.2230	.0387	.2158
Molasses	.0742	.2971	.0531	.2323	.0643	.2669
Miscellaneous:						
Tea	.0098	.2489	.0101	.2542	.0100	.2514
Coffee	.0047	.0658	.0037	.0444	.0042	.0558
Condiments	......	.0601	....	.0650	....	.0624
Summary.						
Animal albuminoids	0.8553	4.2951	0.9056	4.1202	0.8787	4.2134
Vegetable albuminoids	1.9502	3.3608	1.9081	3.6657	1.9305	3.5033
Starchy foods	1.3433	1.7381	1.3043	1.5365	1.3249	1.6440
Miscellaneous	0.0145	0.3748	0.0138	0.3636	0.0142	0.3696
Total ration	4.1633	9.7688	4.1318	9.6860	4.1483	9.7303

III.—ASYLUMS. Rations supplied in 28 days to persons under 5 years, 280; 5 to 10 years, 240; 10 years, 76; over 15 years, 88,677—a total of 89,273. Quantity of food, 362,543 lbs. value, $11,524.1

Food Materials.	February, 14 days.		June, 14 days.		February—June, 28 days.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids:						
Beef	.5010	2.6564	.6096	4.1738	.5560	3.4247
Mutton	.0631	0.4203	.0050	0.0352	.0337	0.2253
Cured meats	.0499	0.3894	.0116	0.0883	.0305	0.2369
Veal and fowl	.0038	0.0398	.0023	0.0238	.0030	0.0317
Fish and oysters	.0418	0.2869	.0542	0.3571	.0481	0.3224
Milk	.4809	0.8340	.7748	1.3762	.6297	1.1065
Cheese	.0095	0.0977	.0075	0.0801	.0085	0.0888
Butter	.0775	1.3421	.0749	1.2594	.0762	1.3003
Eggs	.0067	0.1145	.0057	0.0518	.0062	0.0827
Vegetable albuminoids:						
Flour	.0421	0.0932	.2270	0.5286	.1357	0.3136
Oatmeal and cracked wheat	.0737	0.1603	.0819	0.1842	.0778	0.1724
Bread and crackers	1.0005	2.3900	.7400	1.8068	.8686	2.0947
Pearled barley	.0147	0.0433	.0168	0.0428	.0158	0.0431
Beans and pease	.0252	0.0529	.0266	0.0646	.0259	0.0588
Starchy foods:						
Corn meal	.0078	0.0184	.0247	0.0510	.0164	0.0349
Rice	.0238	0.0949	.0239	0.0906	.0238	0.0927
Potatoes	.8699	0.7184	.7235	0.5403	.7958	0.6282
Other vegetables	.5163	0.3832	.4250	0.3829	.4699	0.3830
Green fruits	.0604	0.0841	.0172	0.0330	.0385	0.0562
Preserved fruits	.0587	0.5110	.0341	0.3575	.0463	0.4333
Starch	.0010	0.0173	.0021	0.0146	.0016	0.0159
Sugar	.0970	0.6173	.0996	0.6313	.0983	0.6244
Molasses	.0367	0.1819	.0206	0.0964	.0286	0.1386
Miscellaneous:						
Tea	.0156	0.6466	.0157	0.6363	.0157	0.6414
Coffee	.0124	0.2457	.0086	0.1993	.0105	0.2222
Condiments	....	0.1155	....	0.1480	....	0.1320
Summary.						
Animal albuminoids	1.2342	6.1811	1.5456	7.4457	1.3919	6.8213
Vegetable albuminoids	1.1562	2.7397	1.0923	2.6270	1.1238	2.6826
Starchy foods	1.6716	2.6265	1.3707	2.1976	1.5192	2.4092
Miscellaneous	0.0280	1.0078	0.0243	0.9836	0.0262	0.9956
Total ration	4.0900	12.5551	4.0329	13.2539	4.0611	12.9087

.—COLLEGE, PRISONS AND ASYLUMS. Rations supplied in 28 days to persons under 5 years, 308; 5 to 10 years, 744; 10 to 15 years, 2,950; over 15 years, 123,478—a total of 127,480. Quantity of food, 524,001 lbs.; value, $15,426.63.

Food Materials.	February, 14 days.		June, 14 days.		February—June, 28 days.	
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	lbs.	cts.
Animal albuminoids:						
Beef	.5147	2.8150	.5765	3.7057	.5452	3.2548
Mutton	.0450	0.3012	.0036	0.0253	.0246	0.1650
Pork, fresh	.0009	0.0052	....	....	.0004	0.0026
Cured meats	.0852	0.5442	.0555	0.3340	.0706	0.4404
Veal and fowl	.0026	0.0272	.0017	0.0171	.0021	0.0222
Fish and oysters	.0304	0.2107	.0522	0.3365	.0412	0.2728
Milk	.3845	0.6538	.6452	1.0887	.5132	0.8685
Cheese	.0066	0.0681	.0054	0.0575	.0060	0.0629
Butter	.0577	1.0039	.0587	0.9810	.0582	0.9926
Eggs	.0049	0.0830	.0060	0.0512	.0055	0.0673
Vegetable albuminoids:						
Flour	.0886	0.1587	.1759	0.4116	.1317	0.2836
Oatmeal and cracked wheat	.0629	0.1374	.0676	0.1527	.0652	0.1449
Bread and crackers	1.1906	2.5118	1.0181	2.2351	1.1054	2.3751
Pearled barley	.0170	0.0467	.0184	0.0484	.0177	0.0475
Beans and pease	.0337	0.0682	.0318	0.0652	.0328	0.0667
Starchy foods:						
Corn meal	.0147	0.0360	.0258	0.0508	.0202	0.0433
Rice	.0251	0.0990	.0248	0.0966	.0249	0.0978
Potatoes	.8196	0.6741	.7843	0.6036	.8022	0.6393
Other vegetables	.4991	0.4015	.3674	0.3207	.4341	0.3616
Green fruits	.0441	0.0613	.0123	0.0237	.0284	0.0427
Preserved fruits	.0423	0.3623	.0257	0.2664	.0341	0.3150
Starch	.0008	0.0130	.0016	0.0112	.0012	0.0121
Sugar	.0817	0.5072	.0869	0.5385	.0842	0 5257
Molasses	.0476	0.2150	.0293	0.1331	.0386	0.1746
Miscellaneous:						
Tea	.0139	0.5304	0.142	0.5357	.0140	0.5330
Coffee	.0101	0.1935	0.074	0.1602	.0088	0.1771
Condiments	....	0.1019	....	0.1284	....	0.1149
Summary.						
Animal albuminoids	1.1325	5.7123	1.4048	6.5970	1.2670	6.1491
Vegetable albuminoids	1.3928	2.9228	1.3118	2.9130	1.3528	2.9178
Starchy foods	1.5750	2.3694	1.3581	2.0446	1.4679	2.2091
Miscellaneous	.0240	.8258	0.0216	0.8243	0.0228	0.8250
Total rations	4.1243	11.8303	4.0963	12.3789	4.1105	12.1010

In the summary of the last table two unexpected results are presented,—an increase the summer consumption of animal foods, and a decrease in the consumption of starchy ods. On reference to the detailed materials, however, it will be noticed that the crease of animal foods is almost wholly in the article of milk, the college ration of which was two pounds more in June than in February. In starchy foods the decrease is in potatoes and other vegetables and fruits, supplies of which were becoming scarce while yet the new season's crops were not ripe for the market. The quantity of the June ration is slightly less than the February one, but the cost is half a cent (.5486c.) higher. The prisons alone show a decrease in cost; in the college there is an increase of over one cent per ration, and had returns been obtained from all the colleges the June average would unquestionably exceed the February one for all the institutions.

In the Toronto School of Infantry, comprising one hundred men, the following ration is provided:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef or mutton	1 lb. 0 oz.	7½ cts.
Bread	1 0	2¼
Potatoes	1 0	1¼
Barley	0 1	4
Cheese	0 2	
Sugar	0 2	
Coffee	0 ⅓	
Tea	0 ¼	
Salt	0 ½	
Pepper	0 1-36	
Totals	3 lb. 6 1-9 oz.	15 cts.

This is an adult ration, and no doubt the component articles have been selected and the quantities determined with extreme care. Like the colleges, prisons and asylums, too, the supplies are procured in large quantities, and it is fair to assume that waste is reduced to a minimum. It is scarcely possible for a private family to purchase food at the same prices or to consume it with so little proportionate waste as an institution like one of our asylums or prisons; it may be done, but it is more likely to be the exception than the rule.

Now let us see how the cost of food, as computed from the working-men's returns, compares with its cost in the schools, colleges and public institutions. At the average of winter and summer rations in these it is $44.17 a year per capita; at the prisons' rate it is $35.51; at the asylums' rate it is $47.12; at the infantry school rate it is $54.75; at the colleges' winter rate it is $59; and at the rate of the college giving winter and summer returns it is $70.30. The working-men's average of $47.67 is therefore something more than a probable one; it is well verified by the statistics gathered from other sources, and I am disposed to think that the cost of living is better known and more accurately gauged in the families of the working classes than in the families of any other class of the community. I have put the ration question to many intelligent men of good circumstances in this city and elsewhere, and the almost invariable reply has been, "I cannot tell," or "I have never thought of the matter." And yet there is no economic question of the day of greater importance than the ration of food. In this province of Ontario, with its 2,100,000 people, it means, at the working-man's standard, an expenditure of $100,000,000 a year, or within $15,000,000 of the value of our field crops last year. We consume that much to keep up existence, and to fit us for earning the ration of to-morrow.

But food is only part of the cost of living. Shelter, clothing and fuel are necessaries also, and when these are provided other calls upon earnings are made which are only less imperative in their character. For an average family of the working classes in the towns and cities of this province the cost of food last year was $216.42, of rent $74.41, of fuel $40.53, and of clothing $86.39—a total of $417.75. The average earnings of workers with dependents (including the earnings of wife and minor children) was $447.60

for the year, so that $29.85 only was left for the almost endless petty requirements of every human household. And these are average figures, the mere fact of which implies that, taking families apart, many are below the standard of their class. Of 1,605 wage-earners with dependents, from whom returns were obtained last year, only 950 had a surplus, the average of which was $93.07; 410 came out even, cost of living being equal to earnings; and 245 closed the year with an average deficit of $56.74. To any one of the last class I should not like to put the question with which this paper opens, "Is life worth living?"

But is there no way out for the working-man in the corner? or is it his own fault that his state is what it is? Is he improvident? Does he live too well? Or could he live better on cheaper food and less of it? Doctors and chemists are able to answer some of these questions definitely, for the subject is in their line, and the detailed items of a ration furnish valuable data for the study of it. But the subject is also in the line of the political economist, and he is taking it up. Within the past year a large mass of information has been collected, especially in the United States, and when all the facts are known, when all the data are gathered, I feel confident that the way out will be found. It concerns the great mass of the people of this continent, for at least 85 per cent. of their number, possibly 90 per cent., depend on daily work for their daily living. Do they get a due share of the product of their labor? Is there a fair distribution between the capitalist and the working-man? If they do get a due share, if there is a fair distribution of the products of industry, I should be disposed to agree with that very able economist, Edward Atkinson, and urge the working classes to live on cheaper foods. But cheaper foods may mean physical degeneracy; and I think it has been conclusively shown by Buckle that, as a fixed condition, they mean a more rapid increase of population than of capital, a corresponding decrease in the rate of wages, a very unequal division of wealth and power; they mean the tendency to a state in which the democratic element is wanting, where the only business of the people is to labor, and their only duty to obey. The statistics available do not answer the question as to the distribution of wealth with sufficient clearness, but they seem to denote that an inordinately large proportion goes to the capitalist. In Canada, as appears by the census of 1881, the total amount paid for wages in the manufacturing industries was $59,408,512, while the excess of products over labor and materials was $70,362,113; that is to say, of $509.03 net product per capita, the working-man received as his portion $233.03, and the employer retained $276. In the United States, as the census of 1880 shows, the amount paid for wages was $947,953,795, while the portion of employers of labor was $1,024,801,847; that is, of $722 net product per capita, the working-man received $347, and his employer retained $375. In Canada 54¼ per cent. of the product of industry is taken for rent, interest and profits, and in the United States 52 per cent. of it is taken, while the remainder in each case is given as wages for the skill and labor required in the work of production.* This may be a fair and just distribution—the presumption is against it; but all data for determining the question are not in the hands of the public, and in a problem so hard of solution as the equitable adjustment of the relations of capital and labor every term of the equation ought to be known. It is not a matter that touches the interests of a class of the community merely; it touches the interests of all classes and of the whole nation. Our greatness, strength and permanency on this continent are intimately dependent on the health, the character, the intelligence and the independence of the working-classes,—for in the fate of the Deserted Village we get a universal truth —

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

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* Allowing ten per cent. for rent, insurance and management, and six per cent. for interest on the amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments, as given in the census (a very doubtful quantity, however), there remains to the proprietors or capitalists in Canada 33.8 per cent. of the total excess of product over materials, and in the United States 28.8 per cent.

LAWS TO ASSIST AND PROTECT THE WORKING CLASSES.

BY T. C. L. ARMSTRONG, M.A., LL.B., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, TORONTO.

The general functions of government may be referred to under the heads of negative and positive duties. Its negative duties are to protect the person, the property and the reputation of the subject, and to enforce contracts. With the exception of the restrictions necessary to secure these results, government allows the greatest latitude of action to the individual, depending on an enlightened self-interest to supply a proper motive in ascertaining and fulfilling mutual obligations. But, having secured peace, order and law, government is prepared to become actively instrumental in promoting the public welfare and convenience by expressing the will of the people in measures of general utility. This is the positive side of the function of government. In fulfilling this duty, government looks after the general interests of the community and the production of national wealth; it encourages trade and commerce, provides means of communication, develops the resources of the country, and fosters its productions. It also promotes the physical and moral as well as the material welfare of the people by enforcing sanitary measures, maintaining educational and scientific institutions, restraining traffic in liquor, suppressing lotteries, etc., and by caring for those who cannot care for themselves—as in its protection of infants, idiots, imbeciles and lunatics.

This protective care of government extends also to others who are not usually of these helpless classes. The struggle for freedom has removed tyranny, and has resulted in popular government and an almost unrestricted liberty of individual action. But this very freedom of individual action, coupled with absolute protection of property, promotes another species of tyranny in the inequality of condition it invariably produces. This is especially the case where population is dense—the wealthy growing more wealthy and the poor becoming poorer and more dependent.

Governments now recognize that not only the production of national wealth, but its fair distribution is also necessary for the general welfare. But the problem how best to secure a fair distribution of the national wealth without interfering with private rights or enterprise is yet unsolved. Sumptuary laws that aimed at this object by regulating the prices of provisions or the rate of wages or interest have failed, because they could not provide the poor with bread or money. Modern legislation seeks the solution of the problem by improving the condition of the poor, especially the wage-earning class. With this end in view, it provides means for educating children and adults, of improving the relation between employer and employé, of promoting thrift and industry, and of protecting the savings and securing the wages of workingmen.

Most of the laws of this nature are of quite recent date, and spring from enlightened popular governments. The people of Canada, and especially those of Ontario, are favorably situated in this respect; a glance at the laws in force in our province will show that in this class of legislation we are quite abreast with the most advanced nations. We may for convenience classify such legislation under three heads:

1. Laws and institutions designed to improve the condition of the people generally, but especially beneficial to the poor.
2. Laws that aim at equalizing the condition of the people by elevating the legal status of the working classes.
3. Laws that protect the working classes and secure them their wages.

PROVISIONS FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE.—Under this class the following may be metioned:

1. *Education.* A thorough educational system, consisting of—(1) An excellent system of free public schools and practically free colleges, including a school of technology affording cheap tuition in practical mechanics. (2) Public night schools for adults, maintained by public school trustees, and a system of mechanics' institutes supported from the public

funds. These institutions were designed to afford cheap access to good and useful literature and to supplement the school system by night schools, cheap libraries, lectures, etc. They were re-modelled and improved in 1886. (3) Free public libraries, established under the Act of 1882, which authorizes municipalities to impose a general tax for the maintenance of such libraries. (4) Besides these provisions for the general education of the people, the Lègislature in 1883 and 1884 passed the Industrial Schools Act, providing for the education of indigent children in some trade or business.

2. *Minors and Apprentices.* Chapter 136 in the Revised Statutes of 1877 makes provisions for the care and apprenticeship of minors. It enables a parent, guardian or charitable institution, with the consent of the minor if a male over fourteen, or a female over twelve, or without such consent if under those ages respectively, to appoint a guardian to such minor by deed, by giving such guardian the rights and duties of a parent or guardian by law. The Act provides that no minor who has been abandoned by his parents or is dependent on charity can be removed from a public or private charitable institution without the order of a judge, mayor or police magistrate. By this Act also a minor over sixteen years of age, if not living with his or her parents, can make a valid contract as if of full age. The Act also provides that a male minor over fourteen years old may be apprenticed during minority, and a female minor over twelve till she is eighteen years of age, and that a mother may so apprentice her children with the consent of two justices of the peace if the father has abandoned the children. Orphans or children whose parents are in gaol may be apprenticed by the mayor, the county judge or the police magistrate. Provisions are also made by the Act for the proper care and tuition of the apprentice and the fulfilment of the articles of apprenticeship.

3. *Interest on Deposits.* Habits of thrift and economy are fostered by giving absolute ecurity and a high interest for small sums deposited by poor people. This is done by means of a savings bank in connection with the Dominion treasury department and another in connection with the post office. These savings banks are intended to assist mall depositors, no person since 1885 being allowed to have more than $1,000 on deposit. Of a similar nature is the Ontario Act of 1884, enabling a man to insure his ife for the benefit of his wife and children, the proceeds of which shall be free from his creditors.

4. *Legal Procedure and Land Titles.* The comparatively simple and inexpensive egal procedure in Ontario is most directly beneficial to those without means, while the practical abolition of the old intricacies of the law of real estate and the simplification of conveyancing greatly facilitate the purchase of homes by the poorer classes, which will be still further promoted by the extension of the Torrens system of land titles, partially introduced in 1885.

Laws that Affect the Legal Status of Workmen.—These useful laws remove the obnoxious restrictions against servants and workmen that had remained as urvivals of ancient slavery to blot the pages of our law books and statutes. The following will show how completely this evil has been remedied and all made equal in the eye of the law:

1. *Abolition of Slavery.* Slavery was abolished in Canada in 1793 by Act 33 Geo. III., c. 7, which declares that no negro shall be brought into Canada in the condition of a slave or remain in theprovince in that state. A further provision prevents the indirect evasion of this law, by declaring that no contracts for personal service for a longer period than nine years shall be legal.*

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* By an act of 30 Geo. III., "an Act for encouraging new Settlers in his majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America," the governor or lieutenant-governor of this province was enabled to grant a license for the importing of negroes. By an act of the legislative assembly of Upper Canada, passed July 9th, 1793, the preamble of which asserted that "it is unjust that a people who enjoy freedom by law should encourage the introduction of slaves," and that, "it is highly expedient to abolish slavery in this province so far as the same may be gradually done without violating private property," it was provided that "from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or other person administering the government of this province to grant a license for the importation of any negro or other person to be

2. *Trades Unions.* Trades union is a method adopted by workmen to increase the price of labor. Where competition is great owing to the large number of workmen, trade unions are necessary and beneficial, but they were contrary to the laws against conspiracy until they were legalized by Act of Parliament. The Dominion Act of 1872 legalizes these unions, declaring them neither criminal nor civil wrongs. The Act enables workmen to make a united attempt to raise the rate of wages or to better the conditions of labor by giving them full power to form an organized association, which assumes a legal status as soon as it is registered. No power, however, is given such unions to control private contracts, or the sale of goods, or to enforce payment of penalties. Most attempts at united action by workmen are seriously weakened by the excess and the penury of the workmen themselves. The disaffected, not being able to control the actions of others, often sought a remedy in intimidation. To prevent the evils thus arising the legislature during the same year in which it legalized trades' unions (1872) passed an Act to suppress "threats, violence, molestation, or intimidation towards workmen." The Act inflicts a penalty of three months' imprisonment on any person using threats, violence or molestation to force any other person to dismiss or to employ another; to offer or to accept or refuse employment; to belong to or not belong to any society, or to alter the mode of carrying on business. A person is guilty of the acts prohibited if he, along with others, follows the person offensively through the streets, hides his tools, or watches his house or workshop continuously. This Act was in 1875 amended so as to make it more favorable to trades' unions. The threats, etc., prohibited were defined to be only such as would justify a magistrate in binding a man to keep the peace; and the penalties of the Act were declared not to apply to any acts done in the interest of trade combinations unless such acts were indictable by statute.

3. *Master and Servant Act of 1878.* Though slavery has been legally prohibited in Canada for nearly a century, yet in one important particular the spirit of slavery was allowed to remain on our statutes. A servant who deserted his service or failed in the performance of it was guilty not merely of a breach of contract, but of a crime, and was liable to heavy punishment. This anomaly was, however, removed in 1878, by the Act amending the Master and Servant law. The Act repeals all sections of the old Acts relating to contracts between master and servant, and declares that such contracts are to be considered as any other contracts. This beneficial Act, placing the servant on a footing of legal equality with other citizens, blots out the last vestige of old-time slavery.

4. *Married Women's Property Act of Ontario (1884).* Another instance of the subordination of one individual to another by the old law was the subjection of the wife to the husband. Various modern Acts have modified the old common law principle considerably, and the Act above cited gives a married woman full control of her own property, to hold or dispose of it at her own free will.

5. *Arbitration.* The Trades' Arbitration Act in the Revised Statutes of 1877 has never been extensively acted upon, but it might be found a very useful act to masters and workmen by enabling them to avoid the expense and delay of the ordinary courts. It provides a machinery by which a number of masters and workmen may form themselves into a board of arbitration to decide any questions as to their contracts, on which they may from time to time disagree.

6. *Coöperation.* The Master and Servant Act in the Revised Statutes of 1877 contains a clause enabling workmen to enter into an agreement to share in the profit of a business without becoming partners, thus introducing in a measure the cöoperation

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subjected to the condition of a slave, or to a bounden involuntary service for life, into any part of province; nor shall any negro or other person who shall come or be brought into this province after passing of this act be subject to the condition of a slave, or to such service as aforesaid, within this prov nor shall any voluntary contract of service or indentures that may be entered into by any partie w this province after the passing of this act be binding on them or either of them for a longer time th period of nine years from the day of the date of such contract." The act, however, confirmed the ow of slaves then in the province in their property in such slaves, and declared that its provisions should extend to contracts for service already made, nor to parents or guardians so as to prevent them from bir out children until they had attained the age of twenty-one years. It also provided that children bo *female* slaves should remain in the service of the owner of their mother until the age of twenty-five y *when they should* be discharged.—A.B.

ciple. But the system of co-operation, so beneficial to workmen, was authorized and regulated by an Act contained in the R. S. O. 1877, and has been since (1884) put on a broader and better basis.

LAWS PROTECTING WORKMEN.—The laws already mentioned have been framed with the object of improving the condition of those who are not able to assist themselves, and of placing them in a position of equality with regard to their contracts. But these provisions have not been found sufficient to protect the weak from the strong, in all cases. Those who have nothing to sell but their labor comprise the greater portion of all large centres of population; competition cheapens labor, and the poor suffer much hardship. Here the law can do little without interfering with private contracts; but many of our laws do this in aid of the poor and the wage-earners, by protecting them from debts, regulating their contracts, and giving special aid in enforcing them.

1. *Exemptions.* The Ontario laws are less strict against poor debtors than those of most countries. A person's tools and implements of trade to the value of $100, his clothing and his necessary furniture to the value of $150, fuel and food to the value of $40, and domestic animals to the value of $75, are exempt from seizure. By an Act passed in 1887, these exemptions are extended to tenants, and to taxes if the occupant is not the assessed owner. The same Act does away with much of the strictness of the common law with regard to rent, and restricts the cost of distress. It also gives the tenant the right to set-off against the rent a debt owing him by the landlord. Imprisonment for debt is practically abolished and almost unknown. A clause in the Master and Servant Act (R. S. O. 1877) forbids a hotel keeper or boarding-house keeper to hold a workman's clothes for more than six dollars of debt.

2. *Attachment of Wages or Salary.* An Act passed in 1874 provides that "no debt due or accruing to a mechanic, workman, laborer, servant, clerk or employé for or in respect of his wages or salary shall be liable to seizure or attachment unless such debt shall exceed the sum of $25, and then only to the extent of such excess."

3. *Contracts with Workmen.* The laws regulating contracts made with workmen include the following: (1) Verbal contracts for service, if for not longer than one year, are declared valid by the Master and Servant Act (R. S. O. 1877). The same Act declares that written agreements made out of Ontario, as to labor to be done in Ontario, may be enforced in Ontario. In 1884 this law was extended to include verbal as well as written contracts of this nature, in order to protect the workmen. But when employers began to hire cheap foreign laborers, and to bring them into the country to compete with those already here, further protection was given the workmen by the Ontario Act of 1886. This Act declares that contracts made with workmen in foreign countries, for work to be done in Ontario, shall be null and void as against the workmen so brought into the country. Such contracts, therefore, may be enforced by the workmen against the employer, but not by the employer against the workmen. The result must be that the employer will no longer make such contracts, nor import laborers.* (2) The Seaman's Act (Dominion) of 1873 and its amendment of 1875 protect sailors in contracts with their employers. By these Acts masters of vessels are bound, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each

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* In striking contrast to this modern law is the provision of an act amending the Canada Company Act, 1825, passed July 15th, 1828, section 4 of which declared that any artificer, clerk, handicraftsman, mechanic, gardener, servant in husbandry, or other laborer, not being under seventeen years, might contract with the Company to serve (or proceed to serve) it faithfully in Upper Canada for any period not exceeding the full term of seven years, to be computed from the day of the indenture; and that it should be lawful for the Company in any part of his majesty's dominions to maintain an action against any person who should employ, retain, harbor or conceal such artificer, etc., with intent to deprive the Company or its agent of his services; and in case the Company should recover a verdict in the action, they should in addition to damages found by the verdict recover and have treble costs. Section 5 provided that any two or more justices of the peace might punish by fine not exceeding £50, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, any wilful violation of such indentures by any ill-behavior of such artificer or other laborer; and the justices were also authorised to hear and determine all complaints, differences and disputes which might happen to arise between the Company and its employés, and to make such order and award as might seem just, and to enforce such order or award by execution against the goods, effects or other property of the persons or party against whom such order or award was made, or by arrest and imprisonment not exceeding three months.—A.B.

infraction, to enter into a written agreement with the sailors they employ, setting forth the full terms of the contract, the number and the occupations of the crew, the hours of labor for each, and any special rules to be observed while on board. This contract must be left open to inspection. Sailors have also, by law, a lien on the ship for their wages.

4. *The Factories' Act.* The Ontario Factories' Act, passed in 1884 and proclaimed law in 1886, will prove of the utmost benefit to employés in factories by removing many evils at present existing. Its chief provisions relate to the prevention of accidents, and of injury to the health and to the employment of women and children in factories. It declares that it shall not be lawful to employ any child, young girl or woman in a factory so that their health shall be permanently injured. This injury will be presumed on any of the following misdemeanors, for each of which the Act prescribes a penalty of six months' imprisonment, or a fine of $100 on the owner of the factory, and a fine of $50 on the parent of the child:

(1) Employing a boy under twelve years, or a girl under fourteen, in a factory. But by an amendment made in 1887 such children may be so employed during July, August and September, in preparing fruit, etc., for canning, provided it is done in a room separate from the canning or cooking.

(2) Employing any child between twelve and fourteen, without a certificate from its parent or guardian, dated and showing the child's age.

(3) Causing women or children to work more than ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week.

(4) Not allowing one hour each day at noon for meals, which, if so ordered by the inspector, must be taken outside of the factory.

But in case of accidents, causing stoppage or other necessity for extra work, the Inspector may allow twelve and one-half hours a day or seventy-two hours a week, but for not more than six weeks each year. The Act further protects children and women by declaring that no child shall be allowed to clean machinery while it is in motion, and that no girl or woman shall clean mill-gearing in motion, or work in certain dangerous places around machinery. These restrictions, however, do not apply where the child or woman is working at home, where no machinery is employed. The owner of a factory shall, within one month after starting a factory, give the inspector notice whether he intends to employ children or not, and shall hang up, in a conspicuous place in the factory, a notice showing the hours during which the children work, the provisions of this Act, the name and address of the inspector, and the clock by which the time is to be regulated.

The Act also makes general provisions for the welfare of the operatives of factories:

(1) As to health.—That the factory shall not be overcrowded; that it shall be kept clean and well ventilated; and that the owner shall remedy any evil in these respects on notice from the inspector under a penalty of twelve months' imprisonment or a fine of $500.

(2) As to the prevention of accidents.—That dangerous parts of machinery and dangerous places shall be securely guarded; that machinery shall not be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs; that all hatches, hoists and elevators shall be made with catches, so as to be safe from accident.

(3) As to security from fire.—That all doors must open outward; that means of extinguishing fire be provided and kept ready; that all doors to fire escapes shall be unbolted; that in factories of three or more stories high, in which persons are employed above the second story, tower stairways or fire escapes must be provided, unless dispensed with by direction of the inspector.

Inspectors of factories are appointed under the Act, to whom large powers are entrusted and to whom notice of any injury or death by accident or fire must be given.

5. *The Workmen's Compensation Act (Ontario, 1886).* The law has always allowed compensation for injury caused by the negligence or misconduct of others, and in case death were caused the legal representative of the deceased could bring the action. But if

he did not or could not do so there was no remedy in Ontario till 1886, when the law was amended by allowing the action to be brought in such cases by and in the name of all who are to be benefited by it. This provision of the law is for the general public, but before a workman could obtain a verdict in such an action he had to combat an old, well-established principle of law that placed him at an unjust disadvantage. This is, that if the business at which the workman was employed be of a hazardous nature he must be presumed to have known that fact before entering on it, and to have undertaken to assume all risk of death or accident for the sake of employment and wages. The Act above mentioned removes this unjust presumption of law from our Ontario courts.

This Act, which, however, does not extend to domestic servants, declares that a workman has the same compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of, the employer, in case of personal injury caused by any defect in machinery or negligence of the employer or of any person placed in authority by him. The Act applies largely to railways, and declares the proprietors liable for damages if overhead bridges are less than seven feet above the top of the car, or if the spaces round the frog and guard rails are not filled with packing. The compensation is limited to the three years' previous earnings of the claimant, and notice of the claim must be given within twelve weeks after the injury, and action must be brought within six months. A workman cannot bar his right to this compensation by any agreement unless the consideration be something other than mere employment, and be such as will be considered ample, adequate and reasonable by the court, and no railway employé can bar his claim by any contract whatever. If, however, the railway has a provident association of at least as favorable terms to its members as that of the Grand Trunk, the Act does not apply to it except so far as relates to injuries to employés who are not members of the provident association of the railway.

6. *Laws giving special assistance to workmen in enforcing their contracts.* Our Ontario laws are particularly careful of wage-earners in the facilities afforded them for collecting wages. This is especially true of several laws passed within the last few years. The following will show what has been done to secure the workman the fruit of his toil: (1) The Master and Servant Act, as it appears in the Revised Statutes of 1877, has provisions whereby a servant can, by a summons to a magistrate written one month after termination of the contract, compel the master to pay his wages. This was, in 1884, amended by allowing the summons to be taken within one month after the last payment, or after the termination of the contract, whichever comes last. (2) The Ontario Mechanics' Lien Law is very favorable to workmen. The first Mechanics' Lien Act was passed in 1873, but it has been frequently amended since—as in 1875, by giving subcontractors a lien; in 1878, by protecting the owner in *bona fide* payments up to 90 per cent. of the contract price; in 1882, by making wages a first lien on 10 per cent. of the contract price, and in 1884, by remedying several defects in the law. The main provisions of the law as it now stands are as follows:

Any person who does work on or who supplies materials for a building in the course of erection has a lien for the amount of his claim against the interest in the property of the person for whom the work was done or the materials supplied. If the work was done by contract, the liens of the contractor, subcontractors, workmen and material men can attach the property only to the extent of the contract made with the owner. All payments made by the owner in good faith to the contractor up to 90 per cent. of the contract price are a discharge of the liens to that extent, whether the contractor have paid those under him or not. But the remaining 10 per cent. of the contract price is held by the subordinate liens, whether it has been paid the contractor or not. And the workmen's and subcontractors' liens attach it until ten days after the work is finished, when they cease unless notice of them has been given in writing to the owner. The Act of 1882, however, makes the lien for thirty days' wages a prior claim on the 10 per cent. of the contract price. This lien attaches the property without registration until thirty days after the work is done, or after the last day's work done by the lien holder, and cannot be defeated by any agreement between the owner and the contractor, and is not affected by any claim the owner may have against the contractor. The owner may retain 10 per cent. of the contract money to pay this lien. Any person may waive his lien by a special written agreement, but not so as to affect the lien of any other person; thus, a contractor cannot waive his lien if doing so would defeat the liens of subcontractors or workmen under him. All these liens, that of the contractor, the subcontractor, the workman and the material man—exist without registration until thirty days after the materials were supplied or the last day's work was done in each case. (1) The lien of those who have contracted directly with the owner attaches the property for the full amount of their claims. (2) The liens of those who have been employed by a contractor can only attach what is unpaid to the contractor, but until ten days after the work is done they attach 10 per cent. of the contract price, which must be reserved to satisfy the liens; after the expiry of those ten days, these liens cease to attach the 10 per cent. of the contract, unless notice in writing shall have been given to the owner. (3) The wages liens, however, attach 10 per cent. of the contract price for thirty days after the last day's work done by the lien holder, and that without registration or notice.

To keep any of these liens good beyond the thirty days mentioned they must be registered. This may be done during the thirty days or while the work is going on, or even before the work is begun, and when registered the liens are continued for sixty days longer, when they cease, unless in the meantime proceedings have been taken to enforce them.

Several persons may join in registering a lien, and several or all lien holders may join in one suit to enforce their liens. If, however, any one lien holder bring his action in time it is taken to be brought in favor of all lien holders of the same class (*i.e.* under the same contractor) whose claims have been filed in the court or registered within thirty days after the entry of the suit.

The following points must be noted in regard to these liens against buildings: (1) If a contractor or workman furnish material for a building in course of erection, such material cannot be seized for any of his debts except the price of the material itself, and when incorporated in the building it belongs to the owner of the building. (2) If there is a mortgage existing on the building before the work is begun, a lien for repairs or work can attach only the increase in the selling price caused by the work or materials. (3) It has been held that if a mortgage be put on by the owner to secure money to be advanced as the building progresses, such money is advanced on the security of the increased value of the building, and the mortgagee's claim is prior to that of lien holders who have registered their liens after the registration of the mortgage. (4) If the person for whom the work is done has no interest in the property there is nothing of course which the lien can attach, as where a builder fails to complete an agreement to purchase the land on which he is building, or overdraws the instalments of a progress mortgage, and fails to complete the building.

A person doing work on a chattel has a lien for the price of his work, and after three months may advertise and sell the article to get his money.

7. *The Wages Act* (*Ontario, 1885*). This Act makes the most ample provision for securing workmen their wages by giving priority to wages in all matters coming under the Creditors' Relief Act in all assignments for the benefit of creditors, and in all cases of winding up companies. The Act gives workmen in all these cases priority over all other creditors for their wages to the extent of three months' wages, provided the workmen were in the employment of the debtor or the company at the time the proceedings authorized by these Acts were taken, or had been so within one month of that time. Besides having this priority for three months' wages, workmen are entitled to rank as ordinary creditors for the remainder of their claim.

LABOR ORGANIZATION IN ONTARIO.

BY DANIEL J. O'DONOGHUE, TORONTO.

In dealing with this subject, the intention is to outline as nearly as possible the gradual growth of labor organizations and the principal causes which led, and still continue leading, to that end. There is no desire to hazard opinions as to whether or not these causes have been, or are to-day, sufficient in themselves in justification of trade and other combinations of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow, or whether or not these organizations should be classed as unnecessary in themselves or as inimical to the interests and liberties of either the individual or the state. These are phases of the subject which are left for settlement or discussion to those most directly interested, be they capitalists, agriculturists, wage-earners or legislators. Whatever the ultimate result in this particular, one incontrovertible fact is that organized labor does exist as a body, social as well as politic. In every centre of population, where building and manufacturing industries exist, there are to be found trades' unions; while, from its purposely arranged constitution, the order of the Knights of Labor has a foothold in nearly every hamlet in the country.

In the early days of Canada, up to the time of the utilization of steam power in the passage across the ocean to and from Europe, and for some years after, the influx of immigrants into Canada was not greater than the power of absorption by the country, either in construction of extensive public works or in the reclamation of the forest. There was plenty of work for the mechanic, and he who desired to become a farmer had license to choose his own location, even as a squatter. These latter went into the unsettled districts, staked off a farm, and set themselves to work to improve and cultivate without the preliminary of securing a government deed or patent, and in time their titles were recognized as valid in law. In those days every immigrant to Canada was a valuable addition to its population; there was vacant land to spare, and in plenty, for all who desired to become their own employers; every new locatee found in his near neighbors, already settled, good friends and willing helpers in the work of making a clearing; there were comparatively few really wealthy people, and the very poorest were buoyed by the well-founded hope of future prosperity. Of these are nearly all of the closing generation of Canadian farmers, and all of whom are wealthy and well-to-do. In those early days, also, the settler found in the building of such public works as the Rideau canal, the St. Lawrence and the Welland canals, and the Grand Trunk railway, a ready means of earning money from time to time, and to that extent bettering his condition financially and at a time when the operations of his farm did not require his labor.

IMMIGRATION.—About the year 1850 a perceptible and radical change began to evince itself in the mode of ocean transportation; steamships began gradually taking the place of sailing vessels, and the volume of immigration increased in rapid proportion into both the United States and Canada. Society as a whole began to change, although perhaps the change was so gradual that it was at the time almost imperceptible. Rapidly-extending railway communication throughout western Canada soon began to exert its influence as a potent factor in bringing about a still greater change in the cycle of succeeding years, because of the facilities thus afforded immigrants from the seaboard to reach that portion of Canada where the English-speaking population preponderated. Besides, the successive governments used every effort to encourage and induce the hosts emigrating from Great Britain to make Canada their land of promise and their home. That these efforts had their effect is best evidenced by the fact that while the number of immigrants to Canada from the year 1829 to the year 1868, both included, was only 1,128,470, it increased in the next succeeding fifteen years to 1,568,405, as indicated by the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration within these periods. The following table gives the number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to all countries and the number of immigrants to the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario from all countries for the sixteen years 1871-86, together with the expenditure of the Dominion and Ontario respectively for immigration objects during the same period :

Years.	Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland.	No. of Immigrants settled in—		Immigration Expenditure for—	
		The Dominion.*	Ontario.	The Dominion.	Ontario.
				$	$
1871	252,438	27,773	25,842	63,796	29,713
1872	295,213	36,578	28,129	126,124	57,750
1873	310,612	50,050	39,184	234,001	159,179
1874	241,014	39,373	31,720	251,121	134,641
1875	173,809	27,382	21,751	296,693	94,061
1876	138,222	25,633	19,123	284,066	44,001
1877	119,971	27,082	17,879	183,673	46,265
1878	147,663	29,807	17,940	185,846	31,975
1879	217,163	40,492	28,827	176,343	39,650
1880	332,294	38,505	24,726	181,533	52,982
1881	392,514	47,991	25,200	206,181	34,826
1882	413,288	112,458	34,206	346,543	30,415
1883	397,157	133,624	40,494	420,761	47,764
1884	304,074	103,824	33,494	431,498	43,370
1885	264,986	79,169	21,052	310,272	19,088
1886	330,881	69,152	22,467	300,920	16,837

While the successive governments were making every exertion to populate the country as rapidly as legitimate encouragement and liberal expenditure could serve that end, it was evident that abuses were creeping in through the cupidity of some and the supposed philanthropy of others in shipping to Canada classes from Great Britain in nowise suited to the requirements of this country then or now. This is clearly indicated in the report of Mr. Thomas White, junior, special immigration agent to Great Britain, addressed to Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, under date of October 9th, 1869, wherein, after citing what he understood his instructions to be—to further the cause of emigration generally—he says he was always "bearing in mind that it was no part of the policy of the government to encourage what is known as pauper immigration." In speaking of Miss Rye and her intention, he said that she "has recently proposed a scheme for the emigration of the little Arab children from the streets of London, and has been successful in receiving very liberal subscriptions towards this object. I have very grave doubts whether such a scheme will not prove a failure. We have in Canada already, all our large cities abound with them, a class of poor children who seem utterly uncared for, and are growing up into candidates for our criminal docks and prisons. What to do with them is a question which has excited the earnest thought of benevolent people among us. To add to them, by the importation of a new instalment of the same class from the purlieus of the great city of London, and with habits already confirmed by association with the most vicious, would appear to be very doubtful policy. The question is worthy of the attention of the government; as should the movement for an Arab emigration be permitted to proceed and fail to be successful, those who have contributed to it under the assumption that it met the approval of the government of this country would have just cause to complain."

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* The Dominion returns for 1871 and 1872 did not include the number reported through Customs.

Despite this opinion of Mr. White adversely to the scheme of Miss Rye, she succeeded in securing financial assistance from the government in after years, and imported large numbers of those waifs into this country and still continues to do so, although not without earnest protestation on the part of labor organizations in Canada. These latter contend that, notwithstanding the good intentions of Miss Rye and a host of other real or pretended philanthropists both in this country and in Great Britain, for years past and now, Canada has enough destitute and orphan children of its own to provide for, either by adoption or otherwise, without being called upon to ultimately assume the care and protection of many of those waifs referred to in the report of Mr. White.

Prior to and in the year 1869 the immigration policy of the Canadian government was restrictive as respects immigration from abroad, for in that year a law respecting immigration and immigrants was enacted, under the provisions of which a duty of one dollar was levied on every passenger over one year of age coming into the country. This law also provided that if any lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, or infirm person, was brought as a passenger, and not being of an immigrant's family, the captain of the vessel in which such person arrived was obliged to enter into a bond in the sum of $300 as an indemnity should such person become a public charge. Under the provisions of this law, also, the governor in council had authority to prohibit, by proclamation, the landing in Canada of pauper or destitute immigrants until the captain of the ship paid into the hands of the Canadian immigration agent sufficient for their temporary support. In 1872 the act just referred to was amended by providing that the duty of one dollar be increased to two dollars. The amendment also provided that immigrants contracting to work in Canada for six months on money advanced, and refusing to carry out their contract, were punishable by a fine of $20 and imprisonment until paid; also that any bond or note given, or money advanced to defray passage money, may be recoverable in Canada.

Whether this law remained a dead letter or was repealed is not quite clear, but a radical change must have developed itself in the system of Canadian immigration about the time referred to, for the committee of the labor congress of 1873, to whom was referred the question of cheap and imported labor for consideration and report, expressed themselves in the following words:

> Your committee would recommend that this congress condemn the practice of importing labor into this country . . and your committee also condemn the practice of the government in paying a premium to persons so engaged.

Although this report was adopted, yet an amendment, which was indicative of a strong feeling on the subject, was moved "that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to add, in strong language, their condemnation of the system pursued by the Local and Dominion governments in granting large sums of money for immigration purposes."

The evils of the system of immigration becoming aggravated instead of otherwise, despite the protests of the previous year, the Canadian labor union, at its session at Ottawa in 1874, adopted the following report on the subject:

> Your committee . . view with alarm the gigantic proportions assumed by the immigration movement of late, and consider it a question of paramount importance to the working classes of this country, inasmuch as they are taxed to import workingmen of all trades and callings to compete with them in an already overcrowded labor market, thereby lowering the price of labor and bringing to the country a class of men that are not at all required. . . Your committee feel that they cannot close their report without entering their protest against the large sums of money that have been granted for immigration purposes, knowing as they do that most of it has been expended in giving luxurious sinecures to agents who delude the people of the old countries, and send out a class of men that we already have too many of.

Both the congress held at Toronto in 1873 and that held at Ottawa in the following year, as well as every other labor congress held since, were heartily in accord with Hon. Mr. McKellar, Minister of Public Works for Ontario in 1872-3, when he said that "an effort should be made by the farmers (of Ontario) to endeavor to hire immigrants by the year, instead of by the month or summer season, as by that means the newly-arrived immigrant would not be thrown on his own resources in the winter, when it is difficult to secure work, and before he has been enabled to save sufficient money to provide against such a contingency." Strange and unaccountable as is the fact, when agricultural immigrants once spend a season in a Canadian city or town, after having worked on a Canadian farm for a time, they will submit to almost any treatment and hardship in urban labor life rather than return to farm work, no matter what wages may be offered them. Whether justifiable or not, the invariable complaint of this class is that under all circumstances the farmer complains that wages are too high, that he allows the farm hand no time as his own between daylight and dark during week days, and very little even on Sunday; and that the farmer is ever complaining that he does not get enough work done for the wages he is paying, be the same high or low.

Labor organizations in Canada to-day point with some satisfaction in support of their opposition to the importation of immigrants from the cities of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other centres of British population, to the following impartial remarks of Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, now police magistrate of the city of Toronto, while special immigration commissioner to the British islands, in 1874, on behalf of the province of Ontario, in his report to the Hon. A. McKellar:

> I devoted my arguments to a great extent to men in the unions (the National Laborers' unions) for two reasons. In the first place, in the farming districts the best men and the most enterprising are those in the unions. In the second place, they are more ready to emigrate, as they are not so entirely under the control of the landlords or farmers, and are much more easily moved.

Col. Denison also, in the same report, devoted his attention to a class of persons of whom the labor organizations have been complaining for many years, and over whose operations they have fruitlessly sought government supervision and control, viz., the passenger brokers. Speaking of these, Col. Denison says:

> This is an important element that cannot be overlooked. There are in Great Britain and Ireland over twelve hundred agents of the Allan line alone; the total number of passenger brokers I do not know. These are people who make a business of selling tickets to emigrants; they have no interest in it nationally—their interest is their commission on the sale of tickets. Their commission on an assisted passage to Canada is less than the commission on a passage to the western states—particularly so on one to California. . . I have heard it said that there have been instances of agents getting a man an assisted passage to Quebec for £4 5s., leaving him to get a free pass by rail to London or some point further west, and selling him the tickets to take him from Detroit into the western states.

The committee on immigration, at the meeting of the Canadian Labor Union at St. Catharines in 1875, presented the following report upon the subject, and the same, after careful consideration, was adopted:

> Your committee still view with the strongest disapprobation the system of immigration as conducted by the government of this country, and consider it a gross violation of the economic laws to import such a large amount of skilled labor into the country while the market is already overstocked, and to set such labor in competition with the at present only half-employed artisans of Canada.
>
> We also desire to record our opinion that it is a great injustice to the workingmen of Canada that the articles of which they are the everyday consumers are very heavily taxed on their importation into the country, while, on the other hand, there is a bonus given on the labor which they have to sell to earn their daily bread. And further, that if we are to have free trade in labor in this country, there should not be any artificial means used to bring skilled labor into the country, as, in the opinion of your committee, there cannot be free trade if we are taxed on that which we have to sell.
>
> We also desire to express our deep regret that the government of the day have not seen fit to act on the suggestion of the last congress of abolishing all immigration agencies, as there is not any necessity for them.

The labor congress held in Toronto in 1883 found no change for the better in the immigration system so strongly and emphatically condemned at previous meetings of a like character, and repeated its protest. The congress of 1886, held in the same city, is also on record upon the same subject in the following resolution, which was unanimously concurred in:

> That the continued and systematic expenditure of large sums of public money in assisting and encouraging to this country paupers, indigents and orphans from abroad, is a gross injustice to the people of Canada, and in particular to the working classes: therefore, be it resolved that it is the imperative duty of the governments to peremptorily abolish the existing immigration system, and that due care should be exercised in preventing the introduction of such classes into Canada, whether they be sent under the authority of the imperial government or through any other channel.

TRADES UNIONS.—Prior to any recorded and definite immigration policy on the part of any Canadian government, the germ of organization among wage-earners had taken root and began its development in this country, for as early as the year 1827 the boot and shoemakers of Montreal were banded together and holding periodical meetings, while the French-speaking members of the "art preservative" had their *Circles* for trade protection and the inculcation of principles which ultimately became those of almost every trade in the land. In 1852 these latter were merged into the National Typographical Union at a meeting held in Cincinnati, and that again into the International Typographical Union at Albany, N.Y., in 1869. As in Lower Canada, the printers in Upper Canada, most of whom in the latter province were immigrants, were among the first to organize, for as early as 1832 Toronto had its "Printers' Society," for the regulation of wages, the care of its sick and destitute, the burial of its dead, seeing to the proper teaching of apprentices to the trade, and other work of a like character. It may be remarked of this body, also, that, except for a short time during the Rebellion of 1837, it has never ceased its existence or to regularly hold its meetings from the first mentioned date up to the present time, as is attested by the successive series of minute books in the custody of that body.

The printers of Toronto, there is every reason to believe, were the first organized labor body in Canada to enter into international affiliation with sister combinations in the neighboring republic, where the concentration of labor in large and increasing centres of population rendered organization into unions necessary much earlier than was the case in Canada. The knights of St. Crispin, the painters, and the ship-carpenters and caulkers in Canada shortly followed the example of the printers in the matter of forming trades unions, and these again at irregular intervals by the operative tailors, the stone-masons, the ship-laborers of the city of Quebec (incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1863 as a benevolent society), the bricklayers, the plasterers, the lathers, the iron-moulders, the boiler-makers, the amalgamated carpenters and joiners, the tinsmiths, the American brotherhood of carpenters, the sandstone-cutters, the limestone-cutters, and the builders' laborers, as well as other callings doubtless of which no authentic information is procurable. Cause there must have been, else these various bodies would not have sprung into existence,—it had developed itself in the workshop, in the factory, in the mill, on the building scaffold, in carrying the hod, and wherever men were employed at handling the pick and shovel. Strange as it may appear to many of our day, strikes of longer or shorter duration, and for divers reasons were, in most instances, the precursors and not the subsequent results of such organizations. Experience had taught the toilers that, without confidence in one another, without preconcerted line of action, and without leaders in whom they had faith, the remedying of grievances, whether of low wages or of any other character, was in most instances an improbability, if not altogether an impossibility ; and realizing this, organization, however crude, was a certain result.

CANADIAN LABOR UNION.—In 1874 the Canadian Labor Union held its annual session during August 4th, 5th and 6th, in the parliament buildings at Ottawa, the free use of the library and committee rooms having been kindly accorded by the premier; while the third and last annual session of the same body was convened on August 3rd, and continued on the 4th and 5th of the same month, in the city of St. Catharines. The annual meeting for 1876 was to have taken place at the city of London, but owing to the stagnation and general depression of business at this time existing throughout Canada these labor organizations, which still retained their existence, were so crippled financially that they were unable to send representatives, and, as a consequence, the union did not meet as intended. That the labors of the sessions of 1873–5 were pregnant of results aimed at by those most interested, both as respects legislation then sought and secured as well as legislation since secured, cannot be gainsayed by those most opposed to trade and labor organizations.

TRADES CONGRESS.—For some years immediately anterior to 1873 circumstances had rendered it very evident to those taking an active part in the labor movement in the Dominion that something more than isolated action on the part of each union was required, and as a consequence the first thoroughly representative congress of trades' unions in the

Dominion of Canada was convened in the city of Toronto on the 23rd of September of that year, the Trades' Assembly of that city having assumed the responsibility of summoning the meeting on the occasion. The objects which were to be considered at that gathering were chiefly limned in the opening address of welcome to delegates by the president of the Trades' Assembly, and which was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—In the name and on behalf of the Toronto Trades, I rise formally to open the proceedings of the congress, and in doing so, with their desire, to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and welcome you to this the queen city of the west. You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events in connection with the labor movement that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada. Its significance may be gathered from the fact that in all the centres of industries in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the working classes have determined to centralize their energies to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations which must be established for the good and protection of the laborer. The time has come when questions affecting the interests of labor must be taken hold of, and by the workingmen dealt with in a prompt and systematic manner, when the many problems touching the moral and social position of the masses must be solved. You meet here to speak as with the voice of one, what is your opinion of the great future of the workingman, both as to his connection with himself, his fellow and his country. It is true we have much to be thankful for ip the past; still there is a far more important future before us, and this day, in this Dominion, the hearts of the working classes are filled with joyous expectation, and I venture to say that the result of your deliberations at this congress will tend to influence the great ruling powers and make them feel that your efforts, though apparently unimportant, are of a magnitude which cannot be over-estimated. The future greatness of this country depends, to a very large extent, upon the identity of relationship between capital and labor, and I think I speak your sentiments and feelings when I say that you do not meet with a view of infusing a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction; you do not meet to create hostilities between capital and labor, but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles ot unionism, to foster a spirit of common brotherhood throughout the Dominion, to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction of man as man. To this end, and with these objects, you are called upon, in the first place, to establish a Canadian labor union. Its necessity is beyond doubt. There are three great ruling powers which help to make up life, namely, politics, commerce and religion. Now, I know that as far as trades' unions are concerned, the question of politics is a very delicate, and, as far as discussion is concerned, a prohibited one; but I look around in the political world and see a thorough system of organization, by which means communities are enabled to send their favorites to Parliament; and even in the halls of legislature I find a perfect unanimity prevailing, and as a natural consequence certain individuals are put and kept in power. But wherever there is disorganization so there will be corresponding failure; and, I say, if it is necessary for the constitution of parliament and the establishment of governments to have organizations, so I say it is also highly necessary that there should be a thorough system of organization among workingmen, so that they may raise themselves into a good moral position, and enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship. Again, look into the commercial world and any casual observer will find that a perfect understanding runs through the whole—the money markets, the business transactions of the world, carried on to the wonder and astonishment of everybody—and all through following out the simplest of principles, that of unity. And I say that if it is necessary for national and personal prosperity, for commercial success, to have a perfect understanding, so it is highly necessary, both in a monetary and social aspect, that the workingmen should understand one another. Again, look into the religious world and note the wonders of united action, the success of missionary enterprises, the uprooting of systems of barbarity and cruelty, the establishment of charitable and benevolent institutions, the emancipation of the slave, and the education of the masses in principles of honesty and integrity; and I say if unity of action is required to carry out this wonder-working power, so much more is it necessary that the working classes should unite, and place themselves in a good and happy state, so as to enjoy life while they have it. I say that the necessity for a Canadian labor union is beyond doubt; its importance is beyond estimation. It is impossible at the commencement of so great a movement to predict the grand result that must follow a wise and judicious management of the Canadian labor union. It is said of St. Peter's at Rome that one cannot fully grasp the splendor and magnificence of the structure till after repeated visits. So I look upon this great movement, so comprehensive in its character and so noble in its purposes, and I am at a loss fully to realize its importance. But if the past is anything to go by, we may form some idea of its results. Note the changes of time. There was a period in the history of this country when Canada abounded in negatives, and not in positives; when the men of Canada had no gardens, no orchards, no corn fields, no books, no churches, no palaces, no ships—when mental darkness covered the land, and cruelty and superstition prevailed. But time, in her onward progress, bids us regard Canada in the sunshine as well as in the shade. Centuries have rolled on, civilizing and evangelizing our forefathers, expanding their minds, enlarging their store of knowlege, implanting a love for the arts and sciences, and also the social duties of life; Time has urged her sons to cultivate the arts of peace and to foster a true and noble brotherhood. And if such great things can be said of the past, how can we fully estimate the importance of this Canadian labor union, where the whole body thinks and acts as one? It occurs to me that we are planting a standard this day, the influence of which will be felt by the workingmen all their lives, and the mottoes inscribed on this unfurled banner shall be an incentive to generations yet to come. Workingmen are beginning to realize the fact that they are possessed of power, power to think and power to act, and with increased knowledge will come increased power. And the time is not far distant when the great men of the land will find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workingmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. In conclusion, I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments, and let those whe are watching your movements at this the first Canadian labor congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest, and prudent workers.

The attendance at this congress very clearly indicated that organized labor, in its efforts to educate its membership, had been making much more progress than those not of its ranks gave credit for, there being delegates present from Toronto trades' assembly,

raphical union, amalgamated engineers, bakers, knights of St. Crispin, coopers,
ayers and masons, machinists and blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, operative tailors,
horemen, painters and iron moulders, of Toronto ; coopers, knights of St. Crispin and
s, of St. Catharines'; iron moulders, machinists and blacksmiths, amalgamated engineers
nights of St. Crispin, of Hamilton ; bricklayers and masons, tailors, carpenters and
s, typographical union, freestone cutters and limestone cutters, of Ottawa ; knights of
rispin and amalgamated carpenters and joiners, of London ; coopers, of Bowmanville ;
noulders, of Cobourg ; and coopers, of Seaforth. Although not represented on the
on by delegates, the following labor organizations by communication signified their
lified approval of the objects for which the congress had been called together, viz. :
graphical union, No. 160, Quebec ; knights of St. Crispin, Barrie ; coopers' union,
4, Thorold ; typographical union, No. 145, Montreal ; coopers' union, No. 16, Oil
gs ; coopers' union, No. 9, Ingersoll ; knights of St. Crispin, No. 372, Orillia ;
rs' union, No. 10, Goderich, and iron moulders, of Peterborough.

During the three days' session of this congress of 1873, among other important
ions affecting the immediate interests of the wage-earning classes, the lengthy and
discussion and consideration of the subjects of prison contract labor, imported and
labor, arbitration in labor disputes, shorter hours of labor, and the establishment
e Government of Canada of bureaus of labor statistics, indicated in no uncertain
er the advanced ground taken upon the legislation considered necessary in relation
to and the best method of its attainment. Before concluding its deliberations the
ess resolved itself into a permanent organization, under the title of the Canadian
Union, and the scope of its intent and mission is clearly set forth in general terms
preamble to its constitution, which reads as follows :

> hereas the workingmen of the Dominion of Canada, in common with the intelligent producers of the
> feel the necessity of co-operative and harmonious action to secure their mutual interests, just
> nsation for their toil, and such limitation of the hours of labor as may tend to promote their physical
> tellectual well-being, and believing that the causes which have operated in the past to the detriment
> r may nearly always be traced to the want of proper organization in the various branches of industry:
> herefore, to unite the energies of all classes of labor in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of
> ng their inherent rights, we, the representatives of the workingmen of the Dominion of Canada, in
> tion assembled, do hereby enact and adopt the following constitution, etc.

h constitution governed while the body had an existence.

As in 1873, the Toronto Trades and Labor Council once again summoned a Canadian
congress to meet in that city on December 26, 1883. The circular issued as an
tion to the different labor bodies throughout Canada to send delegates to the Congress
ated—

> hat the broadest scope may be allowed in the selection of questions for deliberation and action by the
> ss, the committee have not deemed it advisable to lay down a programme for guidance, believing that
> gencies of the present time, coupled with past experience, in most cases dearly bought, will readily
> t the questions which should, and most likely will, receive that prompt and unmistakeable con-
> tion which their gravity demands.

To this call twenty-seven labor bodies responded, and on the day mentioned forty-
delegates presented credentials, some from trade unions and others from assemblies
Knights of Labor. That the time for summoning the congress was opportune
at the same time, not too soon, is well illustrated by the increased number of
rtant questions which came before the congress for consideration during its three
session. Among them were the subjects of Chinese immigration, shortening the
of labor, assisted European immigration, factory legislation, the Seamen's Act,
rty qualification for municipal office, manhood suffrage, the land question, extension
gistrates' powers respecting employés' wages, the insolvency act, land grants, tax
ptions, government aid to colleges, abolition of piece work, boards of arbitration,
ization of female labor, pauper immigration, bureaus of labor statistics, the temperance
ion, the Torrens system of land transfer, an employers' liability act and factory
ctors. The ability with which each and every one of these, in some cases complex
ions, were discussed, as indicated by the reports which appeared in the daily papers,
every evidence of close thought and sound judgment, begotten of experience and

education in the world's school. This congress adjourned on the evening of December 28th, subject to call, when deemed advisable by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

In the intervals between the meetings of the different congresses referred to, the Toronto Trades and Labor Council bore all the responsibility as well as all the cost incidental to persistent agitation, and the petitioning of the several parliaments praying for the enactment of such laws as were indicated as needful by the labor congresses. The records of the several sessions of the provincial legislature, as well as those of the Dominion parliament, since 1872, and more especially during the past five or six years, show with what assiduity these petitions have been presented. If these petitions to the parliaments in most instances failed in receiving that attention which, in the minds of those sending them at least, their importance entitled them, they certainly were ever-recurring reminders to legislators that organized labor was patiently and persistently knocking at the doors of the law-making halls for remedial legislation.

Early in 1886 the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, by virtue of the power conferred at the labor congress of 1883, exercised its authority in summoning another labor congress to convene in Toronto on the 14th of September of that year. This congress was the most widely representative, both as to localities and organizations, as well as number of delegates in attendance, of any so far held in Canada. The delegates present represented Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, the city of Quebec, St. Catharines, Belleville, Guelph, St. Thomas, Oshawa, Merriton, Port Dalhousie, Windsor, Uxbridge, Amherstburg, Ingersoll, Port Perry, Thorold and Parkdale. They also represented sixty-seven different organizations and numbered one hundred and ten delegates. This congress was also remarkable for its practical and business-like method of proceeding with its business, as well as for its calm and withal logical reasoning as to the many and diverse subjects necessarily coming under its attention. Among the most important questions which were dealt with during the three days' sittings may be noted the following, viz.: Manhood suffrage, direct labor representation in parliament, municipal representation, amendments to municipal law, property qualification of aldermen and councillors, the publication of the assessment rolls of cities and towns, the increasing of exemption of income tax from $400 to $800, the abolition of income tax for municipal purposes, the adoption of the Torrens system of land transfer, cumulative voting and a system of grouped constituencies for parliamentary elections, abolition of the whole present system of encouraging immigration, convict labor, factory inspection, intemperance, payment of wages weekly, workshops' regulation as to overcrowding and ventilation, more stringent legislation as to Chinese immigration, giving legal effect to the awards of boards of arbitration, permanent organization of the congress, abolition of the Dominion senate, legal tender money, organization of female labor, that any terms or stipulations other than the rendering of an equivalent for wages insisted upon or demanded by employers in the engagement of employés be by law declared null and void and any attempt at their exaction to be declared a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a specific time, a Dominion employers' liability act, the abolition of contract in respect of national, provincial and municipal works, priority of claim for wages under any Dominion insolvency law that may be passed, against the monopolization of the public lands, against tax exemptions, reduction of hours of work to eight daily on government works, against armed and uniformed private police or detective bodies, respecting the appointment of police commissioners and their election by the people in lieu, and declaring that the office of Lieutenant-Governor should be filled through election by the people. Each and every one of the foregoing subjects was fully debated and voted upon in the affirmative. The congress finally adjourned to meet again in the city of Hamilton at a time in 1887 to be determined by the executive.

TRADES' COUNCILS.—In the year 1881 was held in Toronto the twenty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical Union of America. Long before this date the Toronto trades' assembly, so vigorous in 1872-3, had practically ceased to exist, but advantage was taken of the stir in local trade organizations caused by the holding of the typographical convention in that city, and a trades and labor council was organized. This body has ever since been the foremost and most persistent of the labor organizations of Canada in all that pertains to the interests of the toilers of this country, and, judging by its history, it is likely to so continue for years to come. To its efforts is due, in a great degree, all the legislation secured in the provincial legislature of late years, and which especially affected the interests of wage-earners. It may be recorded to its credit also that the Toronto Trades and Labor Council has ever governed itself in strict accordance with the lines laid down by the several labor congresses held in Canada up to this date, and in the deliberations of which it has always had on important voice. That a reaction in labor circles in Toronto had been the result of the formation of the trades' council is shown by the fact that in the provincial elections of 1882 that body determined on and placed a labor candidate in the field for the representation of West Toronto in the legislature. The effort failed of success, but although foiled in this attempt to secure direct labor representation in that legislature, the labor bodies of Toronto had not lost faith in their cause or its justice, as was evidenced four years later. Toronto Trades and Labor Council has at the present time worthy adjuncts in its work in the trades councils of Guelph, St. Thomas, Oshawa and London, as well as in the Central Labor union of Hamilton.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—Despite the fact that a new and popular element, the order of the Knights of Labor, was rapidly developing itself among the toilers of the neighboring republic for some years previously, it was not until 1881 that this organization found a foothold on Canadian soil. While in accord with some of the old-time and valuable methods of the ordinary trades' unions, this order went much farther in the breadth and catholicity of its principles. Its founders struck a popular chord in the minds of the working masses when in the preamble to the constitution governing that body, they announced that :

> The alarming development and aggression of aggregated wealth, which, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of life, that a check should be placed upon its power and upon unjust accumulation, and a system adopted which will secure to the toiler the fruits of his toil ; and as this much-desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor, and the united efforts of those who obey the Divine injunction that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" we have formed the order of the Knights of Labor with the view of securing the organization and direction by co-operative effort of the power of the industrial effort, and submit to the world the objects sought to be accomplished by our organization, calling upon all who believe in securing the greatest good to the greatest number to aid and assist us :
>
> I. To bring within the folds of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial, moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness ;
>
> II. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they create ; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them ; more society advantages ; more of the benefits, privileges and emoluments of the world ; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating defending and perpetuating the blessings of good government ;
>
> III. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral and financial condition, by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics ;
>
> IV. The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive ;
>
> V. The reservation of the public lands—the heritage of the people -for the actual settler : not another acre for railroads or speculators ;
>
> VI. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor ; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing or building pursuits ;
>
> VII. The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employés weekly in full, for labor performed during the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country ;
>
> VIII. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on their work for their full wages ;
>
> IX. The abolishment of the contract system on national, state and municipal work ;
>
> X. The substitution of arbitration for strikes, whenever and wherever employers and employés are willing to meet on equitable grounds ;
>
> XI. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories, before attaining their fourteenth year ;

XII. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions;

XIII. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work;

XIV. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by labor-saving machinery which their brains have created;

XV. To prevail upon governments to establish a purely national circulating medium issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

In the autumn of 1881 the first local assembly of the Knights of Labor organized in Canada was "covered with the shield," in the basement of the then unfinished Canada Life Assurance building, in the city of Hamilton, and the organization of others followed in rapid succession until, when there were some twenty-five locals, a district assembly was formed, also the first in Canada. The city of Montreal followed the example of its western sister in a short time after in the matter of organization of local assemblies, but it was not until the 27th of August, 1882, that the first local assembly was organized in Toronto, Morse (Telegraphers') Assembly No. 2163. In about five weeks afterwards the factory boot and shoe operatives of the city joined the ranks as a trade local assembly, No. 2211, having meanwhile dissolved their union, which was local in its character. The first mixed assembly in the same city, composed of various callings, was organized in the early spring of 1883. These were the only assemblies in existence in Toronto when the general strike of the telegraph operators began on July 19th, 1883, but the comparative paucity of their numbers did not prevent them giving evidence of the sincerity of their resolves during the continuance of that unsuccessful struggle. There is no doubt that the defeat of the telegraphers at that time temporarily checked the growth of the order of the Knights of Labor not only in Canada but in the United States as well. But it was only temporarily, for, with the possible exception of the telegraphers, all those who were of the organization worked on undauntedly in furtherance of the main objects for which they were banded together, and the wide-spread character and powerful influence of the order at the present time in both countries bear testimony to the success of their efforts. And the result of this energy and perseverance went beyond the lines of their own organization, for the international and other trade unions were apparently smitten with sudden enthusiasm, and they also began to grow quickly apace both in membership and in branches.

That the tendency of the principles and methods of the Knights of Labor is in the direction of intellectual development, peaceful and lawful agitation, and an intelligent and united use of the ballot as a remedy for many of the grievances of which wage-earners now complain, few, if any, will deny. That arbitration will ultimately remedy the necessity for strikes, and that co-operation, productive as well as distributive, will in course of time take the place of the present wage-system, are views firmly held by the ablest minds of this organization, and Time alone can develop the correctness of their premises.

At present labor organizations—either trades unions or assemblies of Knights of Labor, and in most instances both one and the other—are to be found, more or less prosperous, in St. Johns, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Quebec city, Montreal, St. Henri, Point St. Charles and Portland Mines, Q.; in Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary; in Victoria, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, B. C.; and in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Guelph, St. Catharines, Belleville, Stratford, Thorold, Merritton, Windsor, Port Huron, Amherstburg, Seaforth, Brampton, Georgetown, Owen Sound, Carleton Place, Perth, Peterborough, Lindsay, Uxbridge, Port Perry, Port Hope, Cornwall, Midland, Bracebridge, Carleton Junction, Parkdale, Port Dalhousie, Ingersoll, Chatham, Windsor, Woodstock, Dundas, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Galt, Clinton, Petrolia, Brockton, Gananoque, and Cobourg, in Ontario.

Independently of the order of the Knights of Labor, which is governed in Ontario by four district assemblies, and in the province of Quebec by one district assembly, the international trades' unions which, numerically and otherwise, exercise the most influence in Canada, are the typographical, the bricklayers', the iron-moulders', the cigar makers', the American brotherhood of carpenters, and the amalgamated society of carpenters and joiners of Great Britain.

That labor organizations are gradually, though none the less certainly, asserting themselves in Canada as a political factor, as well as in other respects, needs no mention; yet it may not be out of place to say that, being here, a more careful as well as a more impartial consideration of their aims and methods by those who thoughtlessly condemn their existence would place these organizations in a better light than generally prevails at the present time.

LABOR STRIKES.—As an index of the influences workingmen had to contend against even in the early days of trades unions in Canada, as well as to-day, it may not be uninteresting to note that in 1851 the journeyman printers of the city of Quebec went on strike for some cause—presumably a rise of wages. The first council of the Catholic hierarchy of Canada was being held in that old-time city just then, and so adroitly was the case represented by the employers, as to the dangerous character of trades unions, that the subject was brought under the notice of the council of Bishops, and there is good reason to believe that, were it not for the eloquence and influence of that liberal-minded friend of the toilers, the present venerable Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who, although not then a Bishop, was present as a theologian, an edict of condemnation would then and there have been secured against the offending printers.

Not until the year 1872, however, did labor organizations in Canada attract much more than local notice. In that year the various trade unions existing in the city of Toronto determined on an agitation for a nine-hour working day, and action at once followed the determination. The typographical union led the van in the effort, in which it was but partially successful. It gained the various book and job offices of any account, but was not so fortunate as to some of the leading daily newspaper offices. As an offset to the movement on the part of the workingmen, the employers of the same city formed a counter organization to defeat the aims of the workers, one of the results of which was that several printers were placed under arrest, under an old, though unrepealed, British law embodied in the Canadian code, charged with conspiracy. Pending the trial of the men arrested, the Federal Parliament being at the time in session, active steps were taken by the labor organizations throughout the country to secure the legalization of trade unions. In this they were successful, and although the measure did not apply in the case of the printers mentioned as under arrest, yet the dropping of the case against them by the Crown prosecutor shortly after its passage in the House of Commons is presumptive evidence that their arrest was, to say the least of it, unpopular. At one time or another since then several trades have secured the working hours then and since contended for by the printers, and some work only eight hours.

The failure in the prosecution referred to, as well as the legal recognition involved in the Trades' Unions Act of 1872, lent new vigor to trade organizations in Ontario in a particular manner, for the year 1883 found the Trades' Assembly of Toronto doing hard work in the cause, while its much younger sister city of Ottawa had its Trades' Council. From the moment the erection of the Federal Parliament buildings was commenced in the latter city in 1857-8, building trades' organizations had an existence of a more or less successful character there, and prominent among their aids in the labor cause was the Ottawa typographical union, founded in 1866. In 1873 this body underwent the ordeal of a lengthy strike against an attempt at a reduction of wages on the part of the then contractor for the printing of Parliament. The strike was stubbornly contested on both sides, and continued for many weeks. The employer, failing to secure enough non-union men in Canada, had recourse to direct importation of compositors from Great Britain and France, both French and English printers being necessary to the proper performance of that work. But large numbers of the new arrivals, on learning the exact condition of affairs, joined the strikers, who were being loyally sustained by the local trade unions as well as by all connected with the international typographical union, and this so crippled the contractor that he ultimately lost the contract through inability to perform the work in a satisfactory manner.

Owing to this strike primarily, as well as to other latent causes, the trades' council directed its attention to the inauguration of a new phase of action on the part of organized labor in Canada. This was in an effort to secure direct representation of organized labor in Parliament, and the opportunity was afforded in the same year through a vacancy having occurred in the representation of Ottawa in the provincial Legislature. The trades' council chose the president of that body as its nominee for the suffrages of the electorate, and this was the more easily accomplished owing to the fact that the property qualification clause governing candidature had been repealed at the 1869 session of the same Legislature, and which was in the following words:

> From and after the passing of this Act no qualification in real estate shall be required of any candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, any statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding, and every such last-mentioned statute and law is hereby repealed.

This bold manœuvre on the part of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water at first provoked ridicule, but as the canvass progressed and the sincerity of the originators of the movement became unquestionable, the ridicule began to turn into consternation, on the part of those who, until then, looked upon the law-making power as their own prerogative. But despite both the one and the other, the ultimate result was the triumphant election of the labor candidate on polling day. This result was as much a surprise to the labor party itself as it was astounding to the ordinary political parties, for the running of a labor candidate on the occasion was not with the expectation of success, but was rather for the purpose of feeling the way for a more determined effort at the general elections of the following year. When that occasion was reached in 1875, the labor party was again triumphant, despite the most strenuous efforts of both the old political parties, each of which had a particularly strong candidate in the field. Subsequent to this election, owing to the general trade depression throughout Canada, and the fact that every public work in Ottawa had reached completion, a general exodus of mechanics and laboring men took place, and when the time for another general election came in its rotation—viz., 1879—there was no trades' council and but one trade union in Ottawa, and, as a consequence, the labor candidate suffered defeat in the elections of that year.

Although the Canadian Labor Union failed in its annual meeting of 1876, labor organizations of a local and international character in Canada had by no means ceased to exist or to battle for their rights or those of their membership. On December 29th of this year the locomotive engineers employed on the Grand Trunk railway of Canada entered upon a strike at a preconcerted moment all along the line, because of the company refusing or neglecting to consider grievances complained of by these employés. Owing to the great inconvenience to the public caused thereby, this strike brought the question of labor troubles once again into prominent notice in Canada, and the Dominion Government, at the session of 1877, introduced a measure entitled "An Act to repeal certain laws making breaches of contract criminal, and to provide for the punishment of certain breaches of contract." This Act was assented to on April 28th, one of the provisions of which was to the effect that it was a punishable offence on the part of railway employés to strike while a mail or passenger train was on its way to the end of its journey within the Dominion.

Until 1885 any difficulties between employers and employed in Canada were mainly traceable to trade unions and the employers of their membership. During the year 1885 the missionaries of the order of the Knights of Labor in the Dominion had so aroused the working classes, or at least that very large proportion of them not already organized into trades' unions, to the advantages of the new creed that "an injury to one should become the concern of all," that an almost phenomenal rush into its ranks resulted in Ontario in particular. The employes of the Toronto Street Car Company were no exception, for in the fall of that year a large number of them, desirous of that education which could only be attained by combination, became members of the order and formed an assembly. This movement soon came to the knowledge of the president of the company, and he at once issued a peremptory order that no employé would be allowed connection with any labor organization, and decreeing that those who so belonged must sever the connection within a few days, else be discharged from the service of the company. The men sent a deputation of three members of the order not in the employ of the company to interview the president, but he refused to alter his decision in the slightest degree. Apparently much against their inclination the employés, on the well considered advice of their friends, obeyed the order of the company, when the assembly lapsed, and they worked on through the winter of 1885-6 as before. As the spring advanced, however, and no amelioration of their grievances was realized or seemed likely to be, they again began to join the ranks of the Knights of Labor, and when some five hundred or more of them were so connected, they once more determined to publicly assert their right as citizens and free men to belong to any lawful organization which to them seemed advisable. They were met on the threshold by the old-standing order that this would not be allowed. During some weeks every effort was made to peaceably shake the president in his attitude of hostility to organization, and to that of the Knights of Labor in particular, but to no purpose. The employés held meeting after meeting after the midnight hour—which was rendered necessary because the last car each week night did not cease running until half-past eleven o'clock—and were clamorous to be permitted to cease working, but those upon whom devolved the direction and advising of such a movement objected time and again, in the hope that better counsel would sooner or later prevail with the company. Ultimately, all efforts having failed, a vote of the employés only was taken, and it was unanimously determined that a strike take place. The strike did take place as determined on, and was prosecuted with vigor for several months, during part of which time the only occupants of the various cars traversing the city were a policeman and a non-society driver, on many streets the cars ceasing running altogether, while for some days not a car was to be seen on any street. During these days the sympathy of the general public was evinced in no unmistakeable manner on behalf of the strikers, and in some instances the exertions of the city police were necessary in protecting the cars from the not very friendly attentions of some of the more demonstrative. Any turbulent acts were, however, in contravention of the positive order of the executive of the assembly of which the strikers were members, and there is no evidence to show that this order was ignored by any of the men themselves. Their tactics were the very reverse; they at once began running free 'busses, trusting to voluntary fares paid by those who availed themselves of this means of transport. This movement, while being a good one, involved a very great outlay of money for horses and vehicles, stabling, feed, wear and tear, etc., besides provision had to be made for the financial assistance of the strikers. Yet so liberal was the public patronage that had those immediately interested but the requisite confidence in themselves and in their friends, there is no just reason to doubt that, with fair business management and perseverance, the scheme of a successful 'bus company on that occasion, in opposition to the street car company, was among the possibilities. But the want of this confidence led to the failure of the scheme, as well as to the defeat of those who struck, after a struggle extending over three months, involving an expenditure, independent of loss of time more or less on the part of the men, of some $14,000, and to the street railway company of a loss of many times that sum, doubtless.

LEGISLATION.—It is worthy of note that from Confederation down to 1873 only one measure of any special importance to workingmen—the one repealing the property qualification clause of the election law—found its way upon the statutes of Ontario; yet, whether due to the successful political movement of the workingmen of Ottawa or not, the fact remains that from 1873 to 1879 the following important measures, having especial interest for those who work for wages, were enacted by the Legislature of the Province, viz.:

1. The Trades' Arbitration Act, 1873, which, while aiming at the establishment of a principle, is practically worthless, inasmuch as it contains a proviso that under it there

shall be no authority "to establish a rate of wages or price of labor or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid."

2. An Act to establish Liens in favor of Mechanics, etc., 1873—rendered comparatively useless because of the proviso "unless there is an express agreement to the contrary."

3. An Act to amend the law relating to the attachment of debts as respects wages and salaries of mechanics and others, 1874, and which provides that "no debt due or accruing to a mechanic, workman, laborer, servant, clerk or employé, for or in respect of his wages or salary, shall . . be liable to seizure or attachment . . unless such debt shall exceed the sum of $25, and then only to the extent of such excess."

4. An Act to extend the elective franchise to "every person deriving an income from some trade, calling, office or profession, of not less than $400 annually, and is assessed for such income."

5. An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Acts of 1873-74.

6. An Act to provide for voting by ballot at municipal elections.

7. An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, 1878; and many others of more or less importance indirectly to the same class.

From 1868 to 1876, owing mainly to the agitation and efforts more or less spasmodic of organized labor, the Dominion Parliament enacted the following laws:

1. In 1872, an act respecting trades' unions, the tenor of which was that trades' unions shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any members of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise. This measure was not retroactive; it was simply a transcript of the English Act, and contained many objectionable features, tending to mar the main advantages sought to be conferred by the Act itself.

2. In 1872, an act to amend the criminal law relating to violence, threats and molestation. This measure was intended to remedy some of the defects complained of by labor organizations as militating against the trades' unions act of the same session. Under this amendment of the criminal law respecting the offences mentioned, which previous to its passage were criminal offences, the penalty after conviction was imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period of three months in the common jail.

3. In 1875, an act to amend the provisions of an act to amend the criminal law relating to violence, threats and molestations. This act changed the penalty for certain offences to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

4. In 1876, an act to amend the criminal law relating to violence, threats, and molestations, which once again changed the penalty for offences under its provisions to a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

5. In 1877, an act to repeal certain laws making breaches of contract criminal, and to provide for the punishment of certain breaches of contract. As already mentioned, this measure owed its origin mainly to the strike of the locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk railway in the previous month of December. At the same time it determined that in all cases breaches of contract on the part of workingmen should be actionable as offences at common law only, and punishable only as that law provided. Hon. Edward Blake, a member of the government, in speaking in support of the bill, very clearly stated its aim when he said: "It was a bad law which exempted a rich man, but said to the poor man—'It is a crime, and you shall go to jail.' It was an added injury to say that the breach of a civil contract . . was a crime."

Anterior to 1883 and subsequent to 1879, when the representative of the Ottawa trades' organization failed of re-election, the provincial legislature—or rather the Government of Ontario—had not entirely lost sight of the demands and necessities of wage-earners, for in 1881 was enacted an act to make provision for the safety of railway ployés and the public; and in 1882, an act to establish a Bureau of Industries; act to provide for the establishment of free libraries; and an act to make further vision respecting the liens of mechanics and laborers.

It may truthfully be said, indeed, that each session of the Legislature of Ontario, of years, has placed one or more measures of special interest to wage-earners upon the tute books of the province. Thus, in 1884, it still further amended the several lien of previous sessions in deference to the representations of the Toronto Trades and oor Council. In the same year it also passed an act for the protection of persons ployed in factories; while in the session of 1885 was enacted a law respecting wages, main object and intent of which is the priority payment of three months' wages to ployes in cases of assignment, the winding up of estates and of execution debtors.

At its session of 1886 the Ontario Legislature passed a measure entitled an act to ire compensation to workmen for injuries in certain cases, as also an act repealing ion 8 of chapter 133, revised statutes of Ontario, and substituting therefor the owing:

> Any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, express or implied, which may hereafter be made between person and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, aving reference to the performance of labor or service by such other person in the Province of Ontario, made as aforesaid previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor ervice is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or ing.

Of all the questions agitated by labor organizations in Canada, more especially in ario ever since 1872, those of factory inspection and immigration encouragement and expenditure consequent thereon have received the most attention. Owing to this ation the Dominion Government in 1881 appointed a commission to make "inquiry the working of mills and factories (in Canada) and the labor employed therein." In performance of the duties assigned it, this commission reported upon 465 factories ted, in which were employed:

Children under ten years of age, males	104
Children under ten years of age, females	69
Children ten to fourteen years, males	1,263
Children ten to fourteen years, females	823
Adult males	26,308
Adult females	324
Unclassified	1,838

The conclusions of the commission in almost every particular bore out the contentions rganized labor in favor of a Dominion factory law. This was so in an especial manner re the commission reports that:

> The employment of children and young persons in mills and factories is extensive and largely on the ase. . . . As to obtaining with accuracy the ages of the children employed, we found some difficulty much as the employer has no record thereof, having no interest or obligation in so doing. . . We are to report that in very many instances the children, having no education whatever, could not tell their ; this applies more particularly to those from twelve years downwards—some being found as young as and nine years. . . It must be borne in mind that the children invariably work as many hours lults, and, if not compelled, are requested to work overtime. . . The appearance and condition of hildren in the after part of the day, such as may be witnessed in the months of July and August, was hing but inviting or desirable. They have to be in the mill or factory at 6.30 a.m., necessitating their up at from 5.30 to 6 o'clock for their morning meal, some having to walk a distance of half a mile or to their work. This undeniably is too heavy a strain on children of tender years, and is utterly emned by all except those who are being directly benefited by such labor.*

The commissioners also say that

> Female labor is very extensively employed, not only in mills and factories, but also in private houses what may be described as workshops which are very difficult to find, sometimes in the attic of a four- building, at others in a low, damp basement where artificial light has to be used during the e day

This and similar evidence throughout this report on other phases of operatives' life actories and mills, as well as that begotten of personal knowledge and experience in many cases, spurred the labor bodies to greater and more persistent effort to secure the desired legislation, but, in so far as respects the Dominion parliament, without success.

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* Report of the commissioners to the Minister of Finance, January 18th, 1882.

The Ontario Legislature dealt with the subject in the session of 1884 by the passing of a measure entitled "The Ontario Factories' Act," which contained a clause rendering it inoperative until so declared by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor in council. Owing, however, to the desire of the Government to procure with the federal authorities a settlement of the question of jurisdiction, it was not until the close of 1886 that the proclamation was issued.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.—At the provincial general elections of 1882 the labor organizations of Toronto essayed the task of electing a representative in the constituency of West Toronto, but failed of success. Hamilton labor bodies were no more successful in a like effort on that occasion. Nothing daunted, however, the organized labor element in both these cities renewed the movement at the general elections in 1886, but were again fated to disappointment. Not so, however, in the county of Lincoln,—the first county in Canada in which organized labor figured so prominently—for there a direct labor representative was nominated and elected to a seat in the provincial Legislature. That these contests, despite the defeats of the past, will be renewed as opportunity arises until success is achieved, is a fixed determination of those most immediately interested.

STATISTICS OF
VALUES, RENT AND WAGES.

VALUES—FARM LAND.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Land in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	14,683,063	34 11	14,672,393	34 32	14,927,957	34 96
Kent	24,000,254	42 25	23,885,851	42 18	24,092,379	42 94
Elgin	19,160,401	43 63	18,656,202	42 37	18,985,698	43 36
Norfolk	12,196,960	30 61	11,873,686	29 92	12,291,332	31 15
Haldimand	10,021,290	35 67	9,400,729	33 69	9,713,382	34 63
Welland	9,008,671	39 50	8,734,633	38 81	8,962,803	39 74
Totals	89,070,639	37 98	87,223,494	37 35	88,973,551	38 24
Lambton	20,279,853	30 75	19,379,491	29 29	20,645,427	31 79
Huron	32,959,302	41 28	32,229,201	40 37	32,436,003	40 75
Bruce	23,056,391	28 20	21,739,941	26 32	23,378,471	28 54
Totals	76,295,546	33 53	73,348,633	32 09	76,459,901	33 77
Grey	23,265,073	21 88	23,238,823	21 61	23,564,220	22 08
Simcoe	26,232,430	27 57	25,629,104	26 66	25,903,290	27 18
Totals	49,497,503	24 57	48,867,927	24 00	49,467,510	24 48
Middlesex	38,381,450	50 58	37,871,309	49 97	38,677,440	51 08
Oxford	24,405,541	51 71	24,581,262	52 12	24,471,952	52 03
Brant	11,117,885	51 54	10,731,407	49 72	10,928,619	50 62
Perth	23,172,777	44 75	22,564,292	43 48	23,057,844	44 52
Wellington	22,352,499	35 63	22,122,629	35 29	22,271,647	35 58
Waterloo	15,416,728	50 26	14,690,897	47 99	15,064,353	49 27
Dufferin	8,772,242	24 68	8,347,180	23 34	8,757,289	24 64
Totals	143,619,122	44 14	140,908,976	43 29	143,229,144	44 09
Lincoln	9,187,563	48 21	8,771,414	45 95	8,759,742	46 11
Wentworth	14,060,340	51 68	13,295,322	48 47	13,633,356	49 89
Halton	9,668,619	43 39	9,186,394	40 88	9,288,504	41 51
Peel	13,333,878	46 25	12,806,809	44 47	13,092,405	45 43
York	29,449,409	54 60	30,093,101	55 57	29,617,694	54 92
Ontario	21,192,926	42 33	20,913,402	42 14	21,118,204	42 46
Durham	17,282,026	46 65	16,547,459	45 15	16,678,089	45 30
Northumberland	16,705,972	38 63	16,007,905	36 89	16,103,477	37 22
Prince Edward	9,864,273	42 38	9,525,072	41 06	9,566,639	41 40
Totals	140,745,006	46 15	137,146,878	44 99	137,858,110	45 29
Lennox and Addington	11,011,318	27 73	10,163,763	25 15	10,753,569	27 04
Frontenac	9,223,770	13 83	9,038,356	13 53	9,068,176	14 03
Leeds and Grenville	17,823,642	24 14	16,542,491	22 12	17,229,963	23 12
Dundas	8,525,531	35 91	8,077,431	34 05	8,183,485	34 59
Stormont	6,237,364	25 14	5,736,642	22 92	5,890,392	23 66
Glengarry	7,272,976	25 17	6,399,695	22 28	6,640,477	22 93
Prescott	6,908,598	24 37	5,939,092	20 74	5,975,688	20 96
Russell	4,646,658	18 56	4,814,438	19 17	4,512,345	18 08
Carleton	15,507,971	27 52	14,510,731	25 28	14,287,120	25 46
Renfrew	6,601,900	7 67	5,701,860	6 65	5,793,609	7 04
Lanark	8,036,209	12 17	7,321,155	11 03	7,257,616	11 15
Totals	101,795,937	19 59	94,245,654	18 04	95,592,440	18 62
Victoria	12,464,595	22 11	12,582,876	22 27	13,024,062	23 15
Peterborough	11,304,906	21 34	10,840,223	20 56	10,999,056	20 98
Haliburton	951,037	1 70	775,852	1 44	706,850	1 32
Hastings	17,792,385	18 87	16,224,037	17 49	16,668,515	18 41
Totals	42,512,923	16 37	40,422,988	15 80	41,398,483	16
Muskoka	2,063,091	4 05	2,032,024	3 99	2,012,347	4
Parry Sound	1,050,259	4 24	940,309	3 78	950,483	4
Algoma	1,359,802	5 03	1,285,141	4 72	1,467,248	5
Totals	4,473,152	4 35	4,257,474	4 13	4,430,078	4
The Province	648,009,828	29 78	626,422,024	28 77	637,409,217	29

VALUES—FARM BUILDINGS.

.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Buildings tario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
	3,407,642	7 92	3,624,666	8 47	3,185,959	7 46
	5,367,142	9 45	5,497,543	9 71	4,837,324	8 62
	4,874,113	11 10	4,826,997	13 96	4,559,975	10 41
	4,069,086	10 21	3,968,167	10 00	3,849,954	9 76
	3,374,234	12 01	3,247,765	11 63	3,129,768	11 16
	3,156,526	13 84	3,230,273	14 35	2,955,832	13 11
	24,248,743	10 34	24,395,411	10 45	22,518,812	9 68
	4,379,614	6 64	4,132,852	6 25	3,837,789	5 91
	8,155,112	10 21	8,298,076	10 39	7,502,403	9 43
	5,537,174	6 77	5,631,601	6 82	5,063,599	6 18
	18,071,900	7 94	18,062,529	7 90	16,403,791	7 24
	6,663,354	6 27	6,884,299	6 40	6,012,515	5 63
	6,559,754	6 89	6,770,027	7 04	6,124,448	6 43
	13,223,108	6 56	13,654,326	6 70	12,136,963	6 01
	10,072,194	13 27	9,761,498	12 88	9,144,026	12 08
	7,141,216	15 13	6,978,391	14 79	6,598,186	14 03
	3,679,491	17 06	3,546,474	16 43	3,446,776	15 97
	6,247,895	12 06	6,330,286	12 20	5,828,979	11 25
	6,815,234	10 86	6,979,567	11 13	6,247,730	9 98
	4,919,434	16 04	4,920,807	16 07	4,630,221	15 15
	2,130,470	6 00	2,073,776	5 80	1,942,435	5 47
	41,005,934	12 60	40,590,799	12 47	37,838,353	11 65
	3,240,080	17 00	3,244,443	16 99	3,090,076	16 27
	4,754,027	17 47	4,726,450	17 23	4,450,900	16 29
	3,473,762	15 59	3,338,872	14 86	3,069,250	13 71
	4,201,677	14 57	4,292,384	14 90	3,861,365	13 40
	8,547,045	15 84	8,612,751	15 91	7,888,371	14 63
	5,884,432	11 75	5,841,178	11 77	5,388,989	10 84
	4,509,465	12 17	4,723,438	12 89	4,279,552	11 62
and	5,363,910	12 40	5,153,651	11 87	4,567,338	10 56
rd	3,120,370	13 41	3,390,062	14 61	3,007,775	13 02
	43,094,768	14 13	43,323,229	14 21	39,603,616	13 01
Addington	3,357,640	8 46	3,110,069	7 70	2,889,888	7 27
	2,953,618	4 43	2,772,123	4 15	2,563,724	3 97
renville	6,091,028	8 25	5,751,511	7 69	5,312,735	7 13
	2,558,959	10 78	2,433,584	10 26	2,210,342	9 34
	2,041,749	8 23	1,918,686	7 67	1,810,671	7 28
	2,271,389	7 86	2,137,276	7 44	1,957,575	6 76
	2,023,897	7 14	1,818,087	6 35	1,563,585	5 48
	1,077,667	4 31	1,143,842	4 55	952,479	3 82
	4,362,342	7 74	4,082,643	7 11	3,753,841	6 69
	2,279,118	2 65	2,191,451	2 56	2,005,632	2 43
	2,821,186	4 27	2,793,234	4 21	2,441,092	3 75
	31,838,593	6 13	30,152,506	5 77	27,461,564	5 35
	3,047,703	5 41	3,142,450	5 56	2,783,725	4 95
	2,896,092	5 47	3,007,509	5 70	2,626,233	5 01
	261,995	0 47	203,150	0 38	198,785	0 37
	4,973,830	5 27	4,858,251	5 24	4,479,300	4 95
	11,179,620	4 31	11,211,360	4 38	10,088,043	3 99
	562,033	1 10	578,862	1 14	493,603	1 02
	213,693	0 86	219,265	0 88	230,864	1 02
	309,820	1 15	289,618	1 06	295,449	1 02
	1,085,546	1 06	1,087,745	1 06	1,019,916	1 02
	183,748,212	8 44	182,477,905	8 38	167,071,058	7 75

VALUES—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Implements in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	1,018,731	2 37	1,035,294	2 42	910,005	2 13
Kent	1,482,389	2 61	1,529,537	2 70	1,367,779	2 44
Elgin	1,321,924	3 01	1,243,060	2 82	1,184,633	2 71
Norfolk	1,008,338	2 53	993,884	2 51	951,408	2 41
Haldimand	945,020	3 36	919,194	3 29	853,464	3 04
Welland	745,382	3 27	763,471	3 39	719,095	3 19
Totals	6,521,784	2 78	6,484,440	2 78	5,986,384	2 57
Lambton	1,210,073	1 84	1,145,100	1 73	1,116,889	1 72
Huron	2,332,115	2 92	2,229,290	2 79	2,137,821	2 69
Bruce	1,627,276	1 99	1,604,651	1 94	1,499,441	1 83
Totals	5,169,464	2 27	4,979,041	2 18	4,754,151	2 10
Grey	2,082,574	1 96	1,950,355	1 81	1,916,683	1 80
Simcoe	2,132,640	2 24	1,932,961	2 01	1,882,672	1 96
Totals	4,215,214	2 09	3,883,316	1 91	3,799,355	1 89
Middlesex	2,619,232	3 49	2,459,660	3 25	2,420,900	3 20
Oxford	1,638,201	3 47	1,653,124	3 50	1,553,655	3 30
Brant	923,163	4 28	849,332	3 94	827,283	3 83
Perth	1,743,279	3 37	1,721,698	3 32	1,667,098	3 22
Wellington	1,907,115	3 04	1,824,922	2 91	1,777,009	2 84
Waterloo	1,261,156	4 11	1,173,786	3 83	1,134,926	3 71
Dufferin	706,796	1 99	691,049	1 93	655,623	1 84
Totals	10,828,942	3 33	10,373,571	3 19	10,036,494	3 09
Lincoln	843,165	4 42	806,600	4 23	759,441	4 00
Wentworth	1,146,137	4 21	1,169,018	4 26	1,067,603	3 90
Halton	825,456	3 70	816,949	3 64	756,822	3 38
Peel	1,118,971	3 88	1,042,429	3 62	1,003,703	3 48
York	2,039,399	3 78	1,977,276	3 65	1,885,671	3 50
Ontario	1,482,946	2 96	1,476,943	2 98	1,363,405	2 74
Durham	1,179,198	3 18	1,200,795	3 28	1,102,053	2 99
Northumberland	1,263,015	2 92	1,309,600	3 02	1,159,482	2 68
Prince Edward	876,038	3 76	855,832	3 69	773,682	3 35
Totals	10,774,325	3 53	10,655,442	3 50	9,871,862	3 24
Lennox and Addington	958,379	2 41	822,750	2 04	776,171	1 95
Frontenac	910,419	1 36	818,798	1 22	750,022	1 16
Leeds and Grenville	1,570,922	2 13	1,419,175	1 90	1,364,217	1 83
Dundas	673,570	2 83	654,019	2 76	570,648	2 41
Stormont	583,697	2 35	543,448	2 17	483,670	1 94
Glengarry	710,788	2 46	680,425	2 37	578,651	2 00
Prescott	594,186	2 10	517,219	1 81	462,508	1 62
Russell	421,125	1 68	373,197	1 49	325,356	1 30
Carleton	1,350,391	2 40	1,269,057	2 21	1,157,873	2 06
Renfrew	848,712	0 98	780,366	0 91	656,699	0 80
Lanark	842,847	1 28	815,763	1 23	709,598	1 09
Totals	9,465,036	1 82	8,694,217	1 66	7,835,413	1 52
Victoria	918,528	1 63	883,137	1 56	827,599	1 47
Peterborough	758,082	1 43	748,699	1 42	678,361	1 29
Haliburton	62,774	0 11	64,605	0 12	57,144	0 11
Hastings	1,457,562	1 55	1,453,091	1 57	1,312,347	1 45
Totals	3,196,946	1 23	3,149,532	1 23	2,875,451	1 14
Muskoka	169,247	0 33	168,758	0 33	148,350	0 3
Parry Sound	69,870	0 28	77,177	0 31	80,969	0 3
Algoma	120,108	0 44	104,231	0 38	108,314	0 3
Totals	359,225	0 35	350,166	0 34	337,633	0 3
THE PROVINCE	50,530,936	2 32	48,569,725	2 23	45,496,743	2 1

VALUES—FARM LIVE STOCK.

—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Live
ntario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6;
erage value per acre.

OUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
	2,209,466	5 13	2,033,792	4 76	1,970,199	4 62
	3,225,926	5 68	2,956,426	5 22	2,826,967	5 04
	2,704,451	6 16	2,519,724	5 72	2,583,378	5 90
	1,915,557	4 81	1,864,197	4 70	1,777,509	4 51
	1,955,289	6 96	1,828,265	6 55	1,708,046	6 09
	1,414,281	6 20	1,358,243	6 03	1,295,797	5 74
	13,424,970	5 73	12,560,647	5 38	12,161,896	5 23
	2,766,882	4 20	2,559,432	3 87	2,634,097	4 06
	5,663,504	7 09	5,462,992	6 84	5,213,302	6 55
	4,037,143	4 94	3,833,571	4 64	3,647,363	4 46
	12,467,529	5 48	11,855,995	5 19	11,494,762	5 08
	4,791,578	4 50	4,832,130	4 50	4,626,340	4 33
	4,200,034	4 41	3,978,208	4 14	3,865,499	4 06
	8,991,612	4 46	8,810,338	4 32	8,491,839	4 20
	6,312,359	8 32	5,797,541	7 65	5,849,326	7 73
	3,795,781	8 04	3,681,717	7 81	3,580,763	7 61
	1,757,546	8 15	1,692,372	7 84	1,582,296	7 33
	3,895,298	7 52	3,762,301	7 25	3,742,818	7 23
	4,341,773	6 92	4,135,775	6 60	4,057,900	6 48
	2,291,004	7 47	2,169,524	7 09	2,159,515	7 06
	1,514,969	4 26	1,502,720	4 20	1,448,401	4 08
	23,908,730	7 35	22,741,950	6 99	22,421,019	6 90
	1,510,496	7 93	1,369,559	7 17	1,328,009	6 99
	2,229,630	8 20	1,997,193	7 28	2,003,977	7 33
	1,724,904	7 74	1,623,644	7 22	1,570,940	7 02
	2,229,160	7 73	2,092,655	7 27	2,006,470	6 96
	4,190,090	7 77	4,040,028	7 46	3,897,206	7 22
	3,648,655	7 29	3,465,631	6 98	3,303,682	6 64
	2,555,010	6 90	2,383,812	6 50	2,333,321	6 34
	2,640,483	6 10	2,370,721	5 46	2,328,939	5 38
	1,489,710	6 40	1,221,646	5 26	1,218,133	5 27
	22,218,138	7 29	20,564,889	6 75	19,990,677	6 57
lington	1,673,361	4 21	1,368,843	3 39	1,410,553	3 55
	1,598,004	2 40	1,360,267	2 04	1,413,651	2 19
ille	3,317,714	4 49	2,931,422	3 92	3,030,477	4 06
	1,338,603	5 64	1,189,984	5 01	1,173,225	4 96
	1,160,215	4 68	1,030,578	4 12	1,010,298	4 06
	1,416,788	4 90	1,270,744	4 43	1,270,713	4 39
	1,073,118	3 78	1,092,018	3 81	963,323	3 38
	722,658	2 89	756,384	3 01	679,731	2 72
	2,509,448	4 45	2,220,077	3 87	2,256,720	4 02
	1,887,927	2 19	1,673,986	1 95	1,669,847	2 03
	1,914,985	2 90	1,774,901	2 68	1,738,287	2 67
	18,612,821	3 58	16,669,204	3 19	16,616,825	3 24
	1,997,310	3 54	2,034,532	3 60	1,906,922	3 39
	1,601,122	3 02	1,720,370	3 26	1,557,578	2 97
	201,666	0 36	212,295	0 39	198,213	0 37
	2,691,399	2 85	2,513,997	2 71	2,526,312	2 79
	6,491,497	2 50	6,481,194	2 54	6,189,025	2 45
	537,747	1 06	481,932	0 94	442,887	0 92
	229,448	0 93	244,790	0 99	228,507	1 01
	326,443	1 21	279,147	1 03	288,350	1 00
	1,093,638	1 06	1,005,869	0 97	959,744	0 96
	107,208,935	4 93	100,690,086	4 62	98,325,787	4 56

VALUES—FARM PROPERTY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties, the value of Farm Property (Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock) in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average per acre.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	21,318,902	49 53	21,366,145	49 98	20,994,120	49 17
Kent	34,075,711	59 99	33,869,357	59 81	33,124,449	59 04
Elgin	28,060,889	63 90	27,245,983	61 87	27,313,684	62 38
Norfolk	19,189,941	48 16	18,699,934	47 13	18,870,203	47 83
Haldimand	16,295,833	58 00	15,395,953	55 17	15,404,660	54 92
Welland	14,324,860	62 81	14,086,620	62 58	13,933,527	61 78
Totals	133,266,136	56 83	130,663,992	55 96	129,640,643	55 72
Lambton	28,636,422	43 43	27 216,875	41 14	28,234,202	43 48
Huron	49,110,033	61 50	48,219,559	60 39	47,289,529	59 42
Bruce	34,257,984	41 90	32,809,764	39 72	33,588,874	41 01
Totals	112,004,439	49 22	108,246,198	47 36	109,112,605	48 19
Grey	36,802,579	34 61	36,905,607	34 32	36,119,758	33 84
Simcoe	39,124,858	41 11	38,310,300	39 85	37,775,909	39 63
Totals	75,927,437	37 68	75,215,907	36 93	73,895,667	36 56
Middlesex	57,415,235	75 66	55,890,008	73 75	56,091,692	74 09
Oxford	36,980,739	78 35	36,894,494	78 22	36,204,556	76 97
Brant	17,478,085	81 03	16,819,585	77 93	16,784,974	77 73
Perth	35,059,249	67 70	34,378,577	66 25	34,296,739	66 22
Wellington	35,416,621	56 45	35,062,893	55 93	34,354,286	54 88
Waterloo	23,888,322	77 88	22,955,014	74 98	22,989,015	75 19
Dufferin	13,124,477	36 93	12,614,725	35 27	12,803,748	36 05
Totals	219,362,728	67 42	214,615,296	65 94	213,525,010	65 73
Lincoln	14,781,304	77 56	14,192,016	74 34	13,937,268	73 37
Wentworth	22,190,134	81 56	21,187,983	77 24	21,155,836	77 41
Halton	15,692,741	70 42	14,965,859	66 60	14,685,516	65 62
Peel	20,883,686	72 43	20,234,277	70 26	19,963,943	69 27
York	44,225,943	81 99	44,723,156	82 59	43,288,942	80 27
Ontario	32,208,959	64 33	31,697,154	63 87	31,174,280	62 68
Durham	25,525,699	68 90	24,855,504	67 82	24,393,015	66 25
Northumberland	25,973,380	60 05	24,841,877	57 24	24,159,236	55 84
Prince Edward	15,350,391	65 95	14,992,612	64 62	14,566,229	63 04
Totals	216,832,237	71 10	211,690,438	69 45	207,324,265	68 11
Lennox and Addington	17,000,698	42 81	15,465,425	38 28	15,830,181	39 81
Frontenac	14,685,811	22 02	13,989,544	20 94	13,795,573	21 35
Leeds and Grenville	28,803,306	39 01	26,644,599	35 63	26,937,392	36 14
Dundas	13,096,663	55 16	12,355,018	52 08	12,137,700	51 30
Stormont	10,023,025	40 40	9,229,354	36 88	9,195,031	36 94
Glengarry	11,671,941	40 39	10,488,140	36 52	10,447,416	36 07
Prescott	10,599,799	37 39	9,366,416	32 71	8,965,104	31 44
Russell	6,868,108	27 44	7,087,861	28 22	6,469,911	25 92
Carleton	23,730,152	42 11	22,082,508	38 47	21,455,554	38 23
Renfrew	11,617,657	13 49	10,347,663	12 07	10,125,787	12 30
Lanark	13,615,227	20 62	12,705,053	19 15	12,146,593	18 69
Totals	161,712,387	31 12	149,761,581	28 66	147,506,242	28 73
Victoria	18,428,136	32 69	18,642,995	32 99	18,542,308	32 96
Peterborough	16,560,202	31 26	16,316,801	30 94	15,861,228	30 25
Haliburton	1,477,472	2 64	1,255,902	2 33	1,160,992	2 17
Hastings	26,915,176	28 54	25,049,376	27 01	24,986,474	27 60
Totals	63,380,986	24 41	61,265,074	23 95	60,551,002	23 97
Muskoka	3,332,118	6 54	3,261,576	6 40	3,097,187	6 43
Parry Sound	1,563,270	6 31	1,481,541	5 96	1,490,823	6 57
Algoma	2,116,173	7 83	1,958,137	7 19	2,159,361	7 40
Totals	7,011,561	6 82	6,701,254	6 50	6,747,371	6 77
THE PROVINCE	989,497,911	45 47	958,159,740	44 00	948,302,805	43 98

VALUES—RENT OF LEASED FARMS.

E No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average area, value and rental of leased farms in Ontario as reported in the year 1886.

OUNTIES.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farm.		Average value of leased farm.		Average yearly rental.	Rent per acre based on—	
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.
				$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
	11.8	102.7	58.0	3,946	777	170	1 66	2 94
	16.4	115.1	77.5	5,916	1,310	309	2 69	3 99
	13.1	109.0	71.2	4,779	1,188	228	2 09	3 20
k	14.4	109.1	81.7	3,904	1,318	212	1 95	2 60
nand	16.9	112.8	86.0	3,919	1,316	216	1 91	2 51
d	12.7	101.4	79.3	4,164	1,331	203	2 00	2 56
oup	14.5	109.6	76.5	4,587	1,233	233	2 13	3 05
on	12.5	112.4	73.8	4,412	1,239	228	2 03	3 09
	13.3	123.3	91.0	5,245	1,275	268	2 17	2 94
	14.6	117.1	82.5	4,141	1,076	218	1 86	2 64
oup	13.6	118.6	84.0	4,646	1,192	240	2 03	2 86
	13.3	121.8	80.0	2,906	863	157	1 29	1 96
e	14.5	123.1	84.8	4,200	1,115	215	1 75	2 54
oup	13.8	122.4	82 0	3,449	969	181	1 48	2 21
sex	13.7	108.8	77.1	5,469	1,302	262	2 41	3 40
l	18.4	123.6	93.1	6,623	1,884	341	2 76	3 67
	18.5	119.1	95.9	6,025	1,830	333	2 80	3 47
	14.6	120.7	94.0	5,686	1,428	302	2 50	3 22
gton	19.1	120.5	90.1	4,454	1,304	231	1 92	2 57
loo	12.1	126.0	102.3	6,287	2,015	299	2 37	2 92
in	23.0	143.4	94.0	3,947	890	205	1 43	2 18
oup	16.6	121.1	90.5	5,394	1,474	276	2 28	3 06
n	14.8	89.2	75.5	4,779	1,375	221	2 48	2 92
vorth	17.0	110.7	91.1	5,621	1,899	300	2 71	3 29
a	14.5	118.7	91.0	5,116	1,904	266	2 24	2 92
	24.7	130.0	109.3	6,473	1,786	358	2 75	3 28
	30.4	113.9	95.4	6,900	1,728	374	3 28	3 92
o	25.1	122.4	95.9	5,834	1,616	349	2 85	3 64
m	24.6	116.7	96.1	6,224	1,543	372	3 19	3 87
umberland	21.7	125.2	98.2	4,899	1,450	276	2 21	2 81
Edward	11.7	113.1	91.2	5,056	1,514	290	2 57	3 18
oup	22.1	116.8	95.2	5,954	1,655	331	2 83	3 47
x & Add	16.3	132.0	104.4	5,135	1,974	294	2 23	2 82
nac	10.1	122.8	82.5	3,346	1,225	183	1 49	2 22
& Grenville.	9.5	127.6	83.4	3,652	1,233	190	1 49	2 28
s	10.3	106.6	58.8	4,071	1,358	173	1 62	2 94
ont	18.1	116.4	75.6	3,351	1,107	166	1 43	2 20
arry	10.9	111.8	70.6	3,308	1,081	170	1 52	2 40
tt	16.6	133.3	84.8	3,386	1,131	199	1 49	2 34
l	26.5	112.7	49.3	2,742	638	136	1 21	2 77
on	9.1	122.5	81.0	3,903	1,358	206	1 68	2 54
w	8.1	182.7	84.4	2,329	990	155	0 85	1 83
k	4.7	134.6	80.9	2,145	821	105	0 78	1 30
oup	10.6	127.1	77.8	3,446	1,186	182	1 43	2 34
a	24.7	132.0	88.8	4,424	1,040	267	2 02	3 01
orough	13.5	152.2	80.7	3,170	1,012	148	0 97	1 83
rton	10.3	147.4	40.5	501	234	50	0 34	1 22
gs	12.2	129.5	84.8	4,930	1,439	265	2 04	3 12
oup	15.7	138.0	82.4	3,955	1,083	219	1 59	2 66
ks	8.5	248.1	48.8	1,347	520	82	0 33	1 68
Sound	4.4	146.7	38.7	950	400	76	0 52	1 97
a	9.7	171.4	54.7	1,642	629	89	0 52	1 62
oup	7.9	208.9	49.0	1,376	535	83	0 40	1 70
ROVINCE	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	2 10	2 97

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1886, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

PRODUCTS.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1886.	1885.
FALL WHEAT, per bush :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	72.5	74.3	87.5	71.3	....	75.0	76.5	72.1	70.5	75.8	70.0	72.5	76.3	73.6	84.9
August.......	72.5	75.2	86.5	72.2	...	75.3	75.0	71.0	70.5	80.0	73.8	71.8	75.9	73.9	82.3
September ...	72.5	74.0	80.6	72.5	....	75.8	70.0	72.0	70.5	78.8	73.8	73.3	76.7	73.7	79.4
October	72.5	71.3	79.2	69.7	....	73.0	71.7	69.8	68.9	73.8	69.8	71.5	75.5	72.1	81.1
November	72.5	70.8	73.3	70.0	74.2	73.5	70.5	71.3	69.9	70.0	69.5	73.0	76.3	72.4	81.7
December	....	75.0	71.9	74.3	75.5	75.3	72.0	73.7	73.6	74.2	75.1	75.4	80.4	75.7	79.7
Average....	72.5	73.8	80.4	71.7	74.9	74.6	71.9	71.5	70.7	75.3	71.8	72.9	76.9	73.6	81.5
SPRING WHEAT, per bush. :															
July	72.5	74.5	87.5	71.1	....	71.5	78.2	71.9	64.5	78.8	70.0	60.0	76.1	71.8	84.8
August.......	72.5	75.2	87.5	72.4	....	72.4	75.0	72.5	64.5	80.0	73.8	60.0	76.0	71.8	81.7
September ...	72.5	74.8	80.6	72.5	....	75.3	70.0	75.0	65.0	78.1	73.8	64.9	76.6	71.9	79.1
October	72.5	71.3	78.3	69.7	.. .	73.0	72.0	72.7	66.4	76.5	69.8	71.5	75.7	71.8	80.8
November	72.5	70.3	72.5	70.0	74.2	73.5	71.8	73.5	67.0	77.5	69.5	71.9	76.7	72.0	81.3
December	....	74.4	71.9	74.3	75.5	75.3	71.7	74.8	72.4	78.8	75.1	71.6	80.7	75.4	77.2
Average....	72.5	73.7	80.2	71.7	74.9	73.4	72.3	73.3	66.6	78.3	71.8	66.6	77.0	72.5	80.6
BARLEY, per bush. :															
July	60.0	67.7	55.0	49.2	....	52.5	52.5	.....	48.0	50.0	47.5	45.0	49.0	52.4	51.3
August.......	60.0	67.9	55.0	49.2	....	57.8	....	.	48.3	52.0	47.5	47.5	56.5	54.2	51.8
September ...	58.0	50.8	48.4	49.2	....	58.4	50.6	44.2	50.4	52.1	60.0	49.5	56.4	53.2	54.5
October	55.0	49.1	47.5	46.3	....	55.3	50.4	45.0	49.2	49.8	37.5	45.0	55.7	50.8	56.3
November	52.1	49.7	37.5	46.8	52.5	54.5	49.1	46.6	46.5	52.5	37.5	45.0	53.7	49.3	57.0
December	....	47.8	37.5	42.0	49.3	52.6	45.4	46.0	45.6	51.7	......	45.0	51.8	47.6	59.0
Average....	58.1	60.0	47.6	47.0	50.1	55.1	48.6	45.5	48.0	51.2	46.0	46.3	53.7	51.3	55.2
OATS, per bush. :															
July	37.5	29.5	32.9	29.5	....	34.3	31.8	37.6	33.1	34.1	29.5	31.6	38.2	33.8	33.0
August.......	37.5	31.3	33.6	25.0	....	36.0	33.0	36.5	34.8	34.5	31.9	34.3	38.0	35.3	32.0
September ...	36.7	29.8	32.9	25.0	....	35.9	30.4	29.6	31.1	34.0	31.0	29.5	35 8	33.0	31.7
October	33.0	28.4	31.0	25.4	....	30.0	26.4	25.6	28.9	29.2	27.6	26.0	33.3	29.6	30.4
November	33.0	28.7	29.0	25.5	32.7	29.0	25.9	25.5	29.6	29.8	26.0	26.6	33.7	30.0	31.1
December	....	30.5	29.0	26.5	33.0	29.0	25.4	27.0	30.3	30.4	27.2	27.8	32.0	29.7	31.1
Average....	36.3	29.7	31.6	25.6	32.9	32.4	27.4	30.3	31.4	31.3	28.6	29.3	35.1	32.0	31.5
RYE, per bush.:															
July	51.5	52.3	60.0	....	....	52.5	52.8	50.0	49.5	......	......	......	60.0	53.7	58.8
August.......	51.5	52.2	60.0	....	...	52.1	....	50.0	50.4	......	......	......	60.0	53.8	56.1
September ...	48.9	53.8	55.6	....	....	52.5	45.0	50.0	51.0	.....	......	.....	60.0	53.5	55.2
October	44.2	52.6	57.5	....	....	53.5	45.0	50.0	51.3	.....	......	.....	60.0	51.1	55.0
November	45.0	48.0	49.2	....	45.0	51.0	45.0	50.0	50.4	52.5	......	.....	49.9	49.2	53.5
December	....	....	46.3	....	45.0	51.0	43.4	50.0	50.4	......	......	......	49.2	48.8	53.2
Average....	49.3	52.1	55.1	....	45.0	52.1	45.6	50.0	50.5	52.5	......	......	58.5	52.2	55.2
PEASE, per bush.:															
July	57.5	51.1	62.5	51.0	....	51.0	62.5	55.6	52.5	53.8	50.0	52.5	55.4	54.0	61.5
August.......	57.5	51.3	62.5	51.0	...	51.0	57.0	50.0	52.5	......	50.0	51.8	56.5	54.4	60.5
September ...	54.5	50.5	58.8	50.6	....	52.0	55.0	50.0	52.5	57.5	50.0	52.1	56.8	54.0	57.0
October	50.0	48.7	57.5	50.0	....	51.0	50.4	50.0	51.0	55.3	......	48.5	55,3	52.1	56.2
November	50.0	47.7	50.0	50.0	52.5	49.0	49.8	47.0	49.7	52.4	45.0	48.0	52.2	50.3	56.4
December	....	48.3	50.6	50.0	50.0	49.0	49.6	47.0	50.6	54.8	47.8	48.1	52.4	50.6	56.7
Average....	55.1	50.0	57.5	50.4	51.1	50.5	52.3	50.1	51.5	54.1	49.4	50.2	54.7	52.6	58.0

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.—*Continued.*

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products etc.—*Continued.*

PRODUCTS.	Belleville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1886.	1885.
CORN, per bush. (in ear):	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October	35.0	25.5	....	20.8	....	....	26.8	....	27.9	37.9	....	....	....	28.4	28.1
November	35.0	25.8	....	20.8	....	....	27.5	....	26.6	40.6	....	....	....	28.0	28.1
December	....	26.0	....	19.8	....	....	27.3	....	26.5	33.8	....	....	....	26.2	27.5
Average	35.0	25.7	....	20.4	....	....	27.1	....	27.0	37.0	....	....	....	27.6	27.9
BUCKWHEAT, per bush.:															
October	37.5	39.3	36.8	....	....	....	35.8	....	33.0	....	....	....	....	34.5	41.1
November	37.5	36.5	36.0	....	....	....	31.7	....	32.5	37.6	....	....	....	34.2	39.1
December	....	....	36.6	....	....	....	36.0	....	31.0	....	....	....	....	32.0	37.4
Average	37.5	38.3	36.5	....	....	....	34.1	....	32.1	37.6	....	....	....	33.7	39.2
BEANS, per bush.:															
October	75.0	....	90.0	75.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78.5	77.9
November	75.0	....	91.7	77.5	....	....	112.5	....	....	93.5	....	....	....	86.4	81.4
December	....	....	95.0	77.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85.0	80.9
Average	75.0	....	92.5	76.7	....	....	112.5	....	....	93.5	....	....	....	83.7	80.0
POTATOES, per bush.:															
October	36.7	48.3	37.5	45.0	....	38.3	43.2	26.5	43.1	48.9	47.9	45.4	44.8	43.1	38.3
November	36.7	48.3	42.8	48.3	38.9	38.3	42.7	22.5	42.7	48.8	44.7	52.1	46.1	43.7	41.7
December	....	48.8	42.5	48.3	40.0	40.4	46.0	25.2	50.0	55.0	44.8	55.0	50.8	47.9	43.3
Average	36.7	48.5	41.1	47.1	39.5	39.0	44.0	24.9	45.3	49.9	45.5	50.8	47.3	44.9	41.1
CARROTS, per bush.:															
October	....	....	65.0	....	....	....	50.0	....	20.0	25.0	....	....	39.3	29.7	37.4
November	....	....	65.0	....	....	....	53.3	....	20.0	25.0	32.5	....	33.3	29.7	31.6
December	....	....	65.0	....	....	....	....	....	20.0	26.7	32.5	....	31.3	29.2	32.2
Average	....	....	65.0	....	....	....	52.0	....	20.0	25.1	32.5	....	33.5	29.6	32.5
TURNIPS, per bush.:															
October	....	....	27.5	....	....	....	53.3	....	24.3	22.1	....	....	23.5	26.1	24.8
November	....	....	27.5	....	....	....	46.7	....	22.5	21.4	....	....	24.2	24.3	23.0
December	....	....	27.5	....	....	....	....	....	22.5	22.5	....	....	24.2	23.7	22.8
Average	....	....	27.5	..	....	....	50.0	....	23.1	21.7	....	....	24.1	24.6	23.6
WOOL, per lb.:															
July	19.0	19.0	18.0	21.5	....	20.5	18.3	18.0	19.0	18.2	19.0	17.0	....	18.9	17.5
August	19.0	....	18.0	21.5	....	20.8	18.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	19.4	17.0	....	19.0	17.1
September	19.0	....	18.0	20.5	....	21.0	18.1	19.0	19.0	16.8	19.5	....	....	18.9	17.4
October	19.4	....	18.0	19.0	....	21.0	19.3	20.5	19.0	20.8	....	....	....	19.3	17.4
November	20.5	23.5	18.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	18.6	21.0	19.0	....	....	....	....	19.4	17.4
December	....	20.3	18.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	19.1	21.0	19.0	19.7	....	17.0	....	19·3	17.5
Average	19.2	20.6	18.0	20.0	19.0	20.9	18.6	19.8	19.0	18.2	19.1	17.0	....	19.1	17.4
HAY, per ton:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
July	8.00	10.50	8.50	9.50	....	7.20	8.38	8.25	8.05	10.58	7.45	7.00	11.27	9.06	10.16
August	8.00	9.75	8.50	9.50	....	7.88	8.00	8.25	8.44	11.25	7.50	7.00	11.83	9.21	9.48
September	8.21	9.75	8.75	9.50	....	8.94	7.50	8.83	9.00	11.19	....	7.30	12.40	9.80	9.83
October	8.50	9.75	8.50	9.50	....	8.75	8.35	9.44	9.00	12.44	....	9.63	12.42	10.23	9.56
November	8.00	9.83	8.92	9.50	8.50	8.63	8.17	8.88	9.00	11.69	8.50	9.63	12.49	10.09	10.07
December	....	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.50	8.33	8.50	9.00	11.83	8.50	9.75	11.83	9.93	9.96
Average	8.11	10.02	8.77	9.50	8.50	8.27	8.23	8.69	8.75	11.58	7.64	8.34	12.05	9.69	9.85

VALUES—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	524,163	16 31	558,080	19 87	587,685	17 85	91
Kent	1,023,662	16 10	1,247,396	20 89	1,121,672	18 15	89
Elgin	717,832	16 93	721,819	18 51	834,731	18 45	92
Norfolk	399,269	11 47	623,395	19 15	561,535	16 79	68
Haldimand	393,325	11 36	648,028	20 34	510,167	15 37	74
Welland	327,671	14 40	373,920	17 15	340,989	14 73	98
Totals	3,385,922	14 70	4,172,638	19 59	3,956,779	17 22	85
Lambton	476,278	14 76	660,601	22 98	593,706	17 55	84
Huron	1,170,487	16 85	1,244.651	21 03	1,388,902	19 19	88
Bruce	754,775	16 16	826,431	18 26	994,415	18 69	86
Totals	2,401,540	16 18	2.731,683	20 51	2,977,023	18 67	87
Grey	332,518	14 65	363,193	15 94	581,495	19 43	75
Simcoe	546,067	12 64	1,123,640	20 58	1,112,187	19 99	63
Totals	878,585	13 26	1,486,833	19 21	1,693,682	19 80	67
Middlesex	1,062,155	16 35	1,157,323	19 16	1,451,907	18 94	86
Oxford	560,556	15 93	663,667	19 92	720,564	18 21	87
Brant	369,555	12 25	521,364	17 22	570,332	17 65	69
Perth	792,511	16 59	909,230	22 41	928,680	19 64	84
Wellington	410,358	16 16	513,847	19 35	572,044	19 07	85
Waterloo	594,851	14 87	796,014	20 46	813,503	19 78	75
Dufferin	151,733	15 18	229,889	17 76	235,064	18 63	81
Totals	3,941,719	15 55	4,791,334	19 72	5,292,094	18 93	82
Lincoln	318,440	13 79	442,612	21 07	398,679	17 52	79
Wentworth	373,823	11 53	650,710	20 72	598,970	18 24	63
Halton	230,073	11 27	491,278	21 34	417,797	17 74	61
Peel	391,383	13 59	740,607	25 02	596,022	20 52	66
York	447,720	15 04	868,333	21 94	849,201	20 59	73
Ontario	78,731	15 77	202,949	20 46	251,833	20 99	75
Durham	50,547	17 08	50,261	19 04	66,396	19 74	87
Northumberland	170,250	18 56	192,321	19 83	199,695	20 35	91
Prince Edward	19,225	15 87	32,880	17 28	36,938	14 47	110
Totals	2,080,192	13 61	3,671,951	21 26	3,415,531	19 28	71
Lennox and Addington	23,770	14 84	31,770	13 85	36,953	16 65	89
Frontenac	12,960	14 35	39,470	17 22	41,282	17 87	80
Leeds and Grenville	53,337	15 33	83,798	16 53	109,460	17 36	88
Dundas	4,922	16 19	6,853	9 54	29,149	17 59	92
Stormont	4,593	14 72	6,284	12 77	15,959	17 12	86
Glengarry	2,426	11 28	6,743	16 06	13,358	15 51	73
Prescott	59	14 75	763	14 67	1,173	11 50	128
Russell	230	17 69	731	9 37	4,620	17 06	104
Carleton	1,848	13 69	8,409	11 71	29,873	14 24	96
Renfrew	3,542	12 88	3,596	13 37	24,521	17 45	74
Lanark	29,263	14 61	51,781	17 48	68,162	18 45	79
Totals	136,950	14 81	240,198	15 63	374,510	17 13	86
Victoria	162,657	17 01	150,392	19 51	181,324	18 35	93
Peterborough	183,782	19 14	146,081	16 15	204,903	19 81	97
Haliburton	839	11 34	311	9 13	1,153	14 06	81
Hastings	127,057	19 28	107,968	14 78	152,862	18 22	106
Totals	474,335	18 36	404,752	16 80	540,242	18 83	86
Muskoka	640	11 03	1,416	17 93	849	15 44	71
Parry Sound	44	14 67	1,304	16 30	741	16 84	87
Algoma	434	12 76	2,690	16 30	6,631	22 18	58
Totals	1,118	11 77	5,410	16 70	8,221	20 66	57
THE PROVINCE	13,300,361	15 00	17,504,799	20 00	18,258,082	18 59	81

NOTE.—The marketable values of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Hay and Wool are computed from he average Market Prices for the Province (Table VII) for the six months July-December in each year. n, Buckwheat, Beans and the Roots are based on the average prices for the three months Oct.-Dec.

VALUES—SPRING WHEAT.

.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of
heat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years
lso the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratios of this
1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

TIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	18,334	10 51	32,051	11 84	25,419	13 46	78
	44,901	12 99	70,658	12 54	37,362	13 61	95
	34,866	19 39	63,212	11 33	29,662	12 63	82
	9,340	8 84	25,038	12 29	12,743	12 70	70
	25,718	8 90	59,447	10 98	38,608	12 57	71
	14,822	9 70	39,346	9 24	25,522	12 28	79
	147,981	10 55	289,752	11 31	169,316	12 89	82
	92,855	10 06	182,329	11 78	105,591	13 00	77
	192,062	8 84	275,053	6 63	298,321	11 91	74
	179,293	11 30	199,920	9 07	197,584	12 50	90
	464,210	9 91	657,302	8 32	601,496	12 28	81
	403,767	10 53	362,964	7 03	673,210	13 29	79
	503,130	13 94	338,592	7 63	527,526	14 24	98
	906,897	12 19	701,556	7 31	1,200,736	13 69	89
	183,371	9 77	355,128	10 03	204,362	12 86	76
	137,259	9 96	213,254	9 39	187,013	14 24	70
	12,877	8 61	26,451	7 69	20,470	11 80	73
	125,214	8 57	153,782	5 55	234,861	13 23	65
	208,045	10 66	204,376	6 50	342,811	13 34	80
	53,714	9 71	83,636	7 00	98.372	13 30	73
	212,716	11 82	165,331	7 42	277.561	13 00	91
	933,196	10 35	1,201,958	7 76	1,365,450	13 26	78
	20,132	9 22	45,907	10 11	35,554	13 04	71
	27,489	9 64	51,726	10 83	41,449	13 36	72
	32,256	10 00	45,576	7 90	52,314	13 50	74
	116,596	10 82	148,523	10 27	218,864	15 56	70
	334,705	13 52	304,878	9 43	454,482	16 05	84
	708,429	15 35	467,293	8 72	799,051	16 03	96
	391,870	12 43	411,882	8 44	684,293	15 72	79
d	274,279	10 90	284,879	7 83	435,145	13 53	81
	63,316	10 77	91,416	7 79	95,916	12 26	88
	1,969.072	12 91	1,852,080	8 72	2,817,068	15 19	85
dington	65,607	11 06	85,923	9 79	101,450	13 98	79
	93,817	11 39	132,797	12 09	131,998	14 54	78
ville	185,718	12 67	226,710	15 82	218,355	15 50	82
	93,882	15 81	99,290	16 84	81,496	17 17	92
	72,441	13 48	75,762	16 72	72,057	16 57	81
	120,901	13 54	132,572	15 15	116,452	14 79	92
	144,750	15 86	92,310	11 58	116,126	14 34	111
	62,946	14 05	62,983	14 84	68,112	15 32	92
	258,405	12 22	325,258	14 15	347,967	15 09	81
	298,458	12 09	347,671	13 25	400,184	15 82	76
	163,809	11 40	210,468	12 72	212,820	14 75	77
	1,560,734	12 70	1,791,744	13 65	1,867,017	15 22	83
	335,876	12 12	284,605	7 83	517,234	14 26	85
	308,580	12 25	206,522	6 56	349,714	12 94	95
	12,658	11 92	12,722	9 81	14,300	10 89	109
	171,449	11 64	250,135	11 18	274,826	15 06	77
	828,563	12 06	753,984	8 24	1,156,074	13 95	86
	13,107	11 01	18,058	10 94	22,932	14 23	77
	13,690	11 39	26,638	14 77	28 816	15 51	73
	63,501	11 48	65,612	12 09	132,044	18 62	61
	90,298	11 39	110,308	12 42	183,792	17 40	65
	6,900,961	11 95	7,358,684	9 20	9,360,949	14 31	84

VALUES—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Barley in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	41,317	14 28	34,585	15 32	33,679	15 05	95
Kent	72,786	14 69	63,570	15 98	87,308	15 48	95
Elgin	61,287	15 14	57,538	16 24	70,080	15 86	95
Norfolk	69,875	12 03	67,683	16 06	93,430	15 61	77
Haldimand	177,008	12 34	192,866	15 89	195,721	12 93	95
Welland	38,421	10 97	59,503	13 90	56,845	13 54	81
Totals	460,694	12 96	475,745	15 64	537,063	14 28	91
Lambton	186,645	15 29	201,579	16 83	212,340	14 65	104
Huron	314,883	14 50	272,996	15 56	410,629	16 27	89
Bruce	269,093	13 62	226,336	15 48	285,255	15 61	87
Totals	770,621	14 36	700,911	15 88	908,224	15 66	92
Grey	316,193	12 51	290,547	13 44	358,134	14 72	85
Simcoe	414,015	13 52	291,990	14 63	419,603	15 57	93
Totals	730,208	14 41	582,537	14 01	777,737	15 17	89
Middlessx	175,453	14 93	139,558	15 26	228,484	15 34	97
Oxford	216,065	15 88	190,814	16 74	290,693	17 78	89
Brant	240,870	13 23	255,626	17 74	248,901	16 17	82
Perth	204,014	15 41	191,821	15 87	305,764	16 95	91
Wellington	477,965	14 42	422,639	15 52	535,071	16 20	89
Waterloo	214,663	14 57	204,470	17 55	264,645	17 68	82
Dufferin	178,530	13 69	151,051	15 77	154,106	14 50	94
Totals	1,707,560	14 51	1,555,979	16 29	2,027,664	16 45	88
Lincoln	35,913	11 39	50,399	15 67	64,379	15 14	75
Wentworth	161,127	12 51	176,703	17 69	191,131	16 55	76
Halton	169,461	12 15	154,849	17 26	196,661	16 12	75
Peel	437,076	12 99	502,354	18 49	509,317	16 47	79
York	882,733	15 26	781,848	17 02	872,669	16 76	91
Ontario	612,543	16 17	442,188	15 14	577,267	16 51	98
Durham	797,958	15 25	586,155	15 49	700,682	16 33	93
Northumberland	564,911	11 69	575,924	15 02	614,446	14 04	83
Prince Edward	351,345	10 11	439,469	12 05	481,939	11 87	85
Totals	4,013,067	13 62	3,709,889	15 64	4.208,491	15 40	88
Lennox and Addington	446,545	11 80	471,603	13 15	563,111	13 29	89
Frontenac	165,803	12 35	234,753	14 43	279,837	14 63	84
Leeds and Grenville	138,354	13 46	121,542	14 90	168,956	14 81	91
Dundas	78,226	15 29	91.569	15 95	136,244	17 91	85
Stormont	23,971	14 16	30,819	15 46	41,502	16 53	86
Glengarry	25,024	12 22	19,044	13 80	27,518	13 46	91
Prescott	46,435	17 19	23,183	11 45	29,673	14 18	121
Russell	16,677	12 40	17,236	13 25	17,575	14 08	88
Carleton	133,820	14 32	98,086	17 03	116,868	16 24	88
Renfrew	19,757	14 56	16,831	14 66	17,491	15 81	92
Lanark	38,426	13 91	43,704	17 11	38,683	16 28	85
Totals	1,133,038	12 89	1.168,370	14 22	1,437,458	14 51	89
Victoria	439,741	12 89	348,916	14 03	405,873	14 53	89
Peterborough	200,988	12 97	152,218	13 16	202,186	14 96	87
Haliburton	3,095	12 63	4,664	13 80	4,004	14 25	89
Hastings	522,317	13 10	399,502	14 25	598,970	14 32	91
Totals	1,166,141	12 99	905,300	13 97	1,211,033	14 49	90
Muskoka	7,097	10 62	7.412	11 32	6,717	12 17	87
Parry Sound	12,984	12 65	10,226	13 11	10,114	13 56	93
Algoma	8,389	11 80	10,171	15 18	8,535	14 47	82
Totals	28,470	11 84	27,809	13 21	25,366	13 44	88
THE PROVINCE	10,009,799	13 60	9,126,540	15 27	11,133,036	15 29	89

VALUES—OATS.

o. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also verage value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	401,251	13 91	352,183	12 51	365,692	13 75	101
	455,163	13 96	428,208	13 01	459,612	14 76	95
	412,214	13 56	379,991	12 05	437,049	14 13	96
	253,055	10 45	312,618	11 81	328,913	12 83	81
l	227,839	10 73	252,702	11 63	258.980	12 41	86
	187,876	10 95	176,388	10 24	212,511	11 76	93
	1,937,398	12 54	1,902,090	12 03	2,062,757	13 46	93
	462,064	12 45	464,267	12 16	485,164	13 40	93
	866,569	11 82	829,384	11 87	940,797	13 58	87
	648,403	10 99	643,231	11 64	669,950	12 57	87
	1,977,036	11 67	1,936,882	11 86	2,095,911	13 20	88
	919,073	10 55	788,073	10 34	936,389	12 17	87
	827,050	12 16	610,172	10 44	728,003	12 74	95
	1,746,123	11 25	1,398,245	10 39	1,664,392	12 41	91
	864,097	12 57	809,841	11 89	942,203	14 22	88
	661,383	12 92	603,256	12 13	705,771	14 56	89
	186,704	11 02	213,456	11 48	245,457	14 07	78
	715,231	13 20	617,866	12 39	747,769	14 83	89
	827,971	11 84	762,566	11 71	832,154	13 49	88
	383,627	11 22	415,802	12 34	454,134	14 08	80
	340,869	11 69	311,373	11 93	316,304	12 43	94
	3,979,882	12 27	3,734,160	12 00	4,243,792	14 05	87
	163,135	10 02	207,581	11 81	221,214	12 85	78
h	313,016	11 26	334,234	12 67	392,367	14 30	79
	186,781	10 29	217,220	12 40	235,282	13 47	76
	295,316	10 88	351,654	12 58	362,850	13 91	78
	817,392	13 09	720,090	12 02	857,561	14 89	88
	665,401	13 55	517,461	11 03	614,921	13 78	98
	425,856	12 45	347,595	10 88	438,354	13 72	91
erland	311,135	9 93	288,341	9 74	324,102	11 74	85
ward	150,064	9 69	115,047	8 52	137,935	10 23	95
	3,328,096	11 81	3,099,223	11 42	3,584,586	13 61	87
d Addington	228,350	9 55	233,642	10 11	236,046	11 28	85
	263,876	9 44	248,966	10 08	294,093	11 52	82
Grenville	717,431	10 64	682,160	10 99	737,848	12 11	88
	401,293	12 80	387,284	13 20	381,514	13 69	93
	316,967	12 48	259,215	10 47	316,444	13 01	96
	315,041	10 19	375,037	12 21	369,094	12 51	81
	324,987	12 02	253,790	9 41	274,583	11 04	109
	217,819	10 84	177,889	9 31	209,346	11 95	91
	661,280	10 42	623,320	10 91	743,699	13 49	77
	469,125	10 98	404,937	10 22	464,729	12 56	87
	409,734	10 13	406,563	10 78	422,944	12 65	80
	4,325,903	10 79	4,052,803	10 80	4,450,340	12 47	87
	442,188	11 57	363,075	9 60	424,417	12 26	94
ugh	326,156	10 72	304,270	9 94	334,795	12 24	88
n	55,776	11 20	38,248	8 92	45,993	10 22	110
	478,351	10 60	412,755	10 18	459,451	11 42	93
	1,302,471	10 97	1,118,348	9 87	1,264,656	11 85	93
	88,885	9 64	66,145	8 32	85,146	11 01	88
nd	41,622	11 08	57,467	10 92	49,409	11 61	95
	45,579	10 99	32,006	9 03	43,319	12 72	86
	176,086	10 28	155,618	9 29	177,874	11 55	89
INCE	18,772,995	11 57	17,397,369	11 27	19,544,308	13 11	88

VALUES—RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Rye in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value. per acre.	Value.	Value. per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	7,178	10 81	16,035	11 73	9,759	12 12	89
Kent	5,207	9 62	9,025	16 56	6,671	13 42	72
Elgin	8,701	9 08	9,224	7 52	12,182	10 36	88
Norfolk	43,171	7 23	53,832	8 39	64,504	9 17	79
Haldimand	2,245	8 22	3,068	8 97	11,881	10 81	76
Welland	5,451	10 86	11,170	10 30	7,402	10 51	103
Totals	71,953	8 08	102,354	9 32	112,399	9 93	81
Lambton	408	8 87	2,373	9 57	2,147	9 76	91
Huron	3,727	15 66	1,118	8 28	3,205	11 13	141
Bruce	2,349	7 83	980	13 80	3,861	9 98	78
Totals	6,484	11 10	4,471	9 85	9,213	10 29	108
Grey	1,462	10 44	3,875	12 42	6,266	10 80	97
Simcoe	8,835	8 14	12,884	11 04	28,801	12 07	67
Totals	10,297	8 41	16,759	11 33	35,067	11 82	71
Middlesex	1,789	10 05	3,853	11 04	4,602	10 88	92
Oxford	6,368	10 61	5,837	8 28	10,488	9 07	117
Brant	3,372	7 93	5,703	7 87	7,388	9 03	88
Perth	1,284	10 44	1,755	11 04	2,265	10 02	104
Wellington	3,379	9 71	4,662	8 28	9,480	11 22	87
Waterloo	2,970	9 22	4,353	9 57	6,462	10 92	90
Dufferin	7,647	13 05	2,489	5 52	10,528	11 20	117
Totals	26,809	10 38	28,652	8 34	51,213	10 24	101
Lincoln	2,645	9 03	2,227	10 17	5,749	9 76	93
Wentworth	1,974	8 09	2,042	9 54	11,036	11 30	72
Halton	1,715	8 09	444	9 66	5,987	10 83	75
Peel	4,416	10 44	5,902	9 66	22,949	12 94	81
York	4,953	8 05	6,112	8 83	21,072	9 87	82
Ontario	11,074	7 41	13,244	8 48	38,572	11 21	66
Durham	29,630	7 95	17,548	6 97	54,918	9 67	82
Northumberland	52,804	7 56	63,866	7 97	106,338	8 77	86
Prince Edward	56,312	7 15	65,133	9 06	83,247	8 51	84
Totals	165,523	7 57	176,518	8 38	349,868	9 44	80
Lennox and Addington	29,887	8 28	29,275	7 68	57,820	9 39	88
Frontenac	5,916	8 15	23,468	9 75	48,937	10 75	76
Leeds and Grenville	19,193	8 35	35,427	9 03	101,335	11 38	73
Dundas	10,556	11 17	15.801	10 76	26,767	15 14	74
Stormont	2,629	12 70	2,048	5 52	8,218	13 23	96
Glengarry	172	7 82	22	11 04	878	11 11	70
Prescott	2,757	10 21	2,661	11 04	4,029	11 13	92
Russell	....	....	1,005	11 04	3,968	12 52	....
Carleton	29,992	9 87	41,595	9 30	86,316	11 18	88
Renfrew	54,391	11 07	65,081	10 68	94,531	12 64	88
Lanark	18,544	8 67	30,156	11 41	78,096	12 39	70
Totals	174,037	9 58	246,539	9 66	510,895	11 54	83
Victoria	5,649	7 31	6,855	8 93	13,370	10 07	73
Peterborough	26,619	8 70	22,083	8 93	37,478	10 11	86
Haliburton	1,152	7 68	1,487	7 95	3,213	11 00	70
Hastings	82,464	8 42	90,837	8 00	165,120	9 89	85
Totals	115,884	8 41	121,262	8 21	219,181	9 95	85
Muskoka	3,204	9 40	2,631	8 63	5,734	12 52	75
Parry Sound	2,779	11 48	2,211	9 83	6,315	13 18	87
Algoma	603	7 83	474	9 11	1,092	10 81	72
Totals	6,586	9 98	5,316	9 13	13,141	12 66	79
THE PROVINCE	577,573	8 52	701,871	8 96	1,300,977	10 44	82

VALUES—PEASE.

No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value ease in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also verage value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that e five years 1882-6.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	43,246	9 83	39,325	10 49	42,650	12 17	81
	156,611	12 16	134,355	12 59	97,438	12 96	94
	195,531	12 41	163,852	12 96	126,310	12 54	99
	192,728	11 49	186,319	11 60	164,217	13 31	86
nd	208,036	11 64	140,978	11 37	149,824	12 07	96
	39,636	9 74	47,883	10 03	38,694	10 76	91
ls	835,788	11 65	712,712	11 82	619,133	12 52	93
	157,714	12 78	125,847	13 10	95,095	12 73	100
	433,838	12 69	458,709	14 82	408,191	14 25	89
	498,498	12 50	513,174	14 29	522,872	14 90	84
ls	1,090,050	12 61	1,097,730	14 36	1,026,158	14 41	88
	560,219	12 03	554,624	12 85	616,196	14 18	85
	426,315	12 45	390,382	12 32	437,309	14 46	86
ls	986,534	12 21	945,006	12 63	1,053,505	14 29	85
x	313,747	12 27	267,698	12 39	220,990	12 27	100
	240,081	13 01	223,995	14 08	187,344	14 24	91
	110,339	11 05	118,947	12 61	108,970	13 11	84
	331,584	14 34	325,940	15 12	302,915	14 71	97
on	510,266	13 32	519,932	13 98	520,084	14 72	90
	192,571	12 45	211,492	14 84	193,506	14 95	83
	133,676	12 79	144,222	12 68	141,776	13 11	98
ls	1,832,264	12 96	1,812,226	13 80	1,675,585	14 06	92
	55,056	10 57	54,449	10 99	51,510	12 25	86
th	129,862	11 68	139,960	13 37	124,495	13 45	87
	130,591	12 14	145,671	12 59	145,985	14 83	82
	157,576	11 50	181,177	12 61	168,032	13 76	84
	365,371	12 31	351,886	12 42	364,839	14 21	87
	387,522	13 02	304,394	12 56	342,925	13 92	94
	272,178	12 50	235,695	11 98	288,589	13 56	92
berland	232,839	11 18	198,971	10 34	234,543	11 98	93
dward	191,932	10 89	153,547	14 40	104,949	12 19	89
ls	1,922,927	11 99	1,765,750	12 30	1,825,867	13 50	89
nd Addington	110,441	11 25	109,909	11 24	111,469	12 86	87
c	123,740	9 82	119,541	10 71	146,524	12 45	79
d Grenville	65,492	10 89	71,855	11 73	83,112	12 99	84
	17,158	12 26	20,379	10 52	25,968	14 58	84
	27,609	10 73	29,508	10 83	38,724	13 60	79
y	58,017	9 34	72,268	10 32	77,937	11 52	81
	84,185	10 85	94,106	8 04	107,633	9 82	110
	34,051	9 17	40,964	10 25	58,696	12 94	71
	152,123	10 86	154,162	11 68	187,329	13 81	79
	231,199	10 02	239,791	10 82	274,797	13 17	76
	135,798	10 89	177,309	14 87	171,289	15 17	72
ls	1,039,813	10 44	1,129,792	11 11	1,283,478	12 91	81
	201,281	11 87	184,206	11 34	208,674	13 40	89
ugh	190,621	11 18	186,298	11 31	197,425	13 20	85
on	17,359	11 18	15,145	9 47	18,955	12 57	89
	242,071	11 82	179,828	11 10	210,323	11 96	99
ls	651,332	11 62	565,477	11 20	635,377	12 80	91
	33,074	12 04	32,471	11 31	34,387	13 23	91
und	11,496	10 15	15,563	11 54	17,021	13 18	77
	35,726	9 90	46,864	14 50	50,061	15 98	62
s	80,296	10 72	94,898	12 73	101,469	14 45	74
VINCE	8,439,004	11 99	8,123,591	12 57	8,220,572	13 59	88

VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	1,035,489	14 65	1,032,259	15 57	1,064,884	15 67	93
Kent	1,758,330	14 90	1,953,212	17 21	1,810,063	16 55	90
Elgin	1,430,431	14 76	1,395,636	14 92	1,510,014	16 03	92
Norfolk	967,438	10 92	1,268,885	14 46	1,225,342	14 34	76
Haldimand	1,034,171	11 33	1,297,089	15 47	1,165,181	13 59	83
Welland	613,877	12 40	708,210	13 26	681,963	13 17	94
Totals	6,839,736	13 28	7.655,291	15 36	7,457,447	15 08	88
Lambton	1,375,964	13 33	1,636,996	15 71	1,494,043	14 89	90
Huron	2,981,566	13 52	3,081,911	14 06	3,450,045	15 62	87
Bruce	2,352,411	12 96	2,410,072	13 92	2,673,937	15 19	85
Totals	6,709,941	13 28	7,128,979	14 36	7,618,025	15 32	87
Grey	2,533,232	11 51	2,363,276	10 96	3,171,690	14 04	82
Simcoe	2,725,412	12 87	2,767,660	13 17	3,253,429	15 54	83
Totals	5,258,644	12 18	5,130,936	12 05	6,425,119	14 76	83
Middlesex	2,600,612	13 69	2,733,401	14 02	3,052,548	15 89	86
Oxford	1,821,712	13 72	1,900,823	14 21	2,101,873	15 94	86
Brant	923,717	11 96	1,141,547	14 84	1,201,518	15 81	76
Perth	2,169,838	14 32	2,200,394	14 47	2,522,254	16 34	88
Wellington	2,437,984	13 06	2,428,022	12 91	2,811,644	15 07	87
Waterloo	1,442,396	13 08	1,715,767	15 47	1,830,622	16 75	78
Dufferin	1,025,171	12 62	1,004,355	12 14	1,135,339	13 88	91
Totals	12,421,430	13 36	13,124,309	13 97	14,655,798	15 73	85
Lincoln	595,321	11 86	803,175	15 59	777,085	15 02	79
Wentworth	1,007,291	11 54	1,355,375	16 28	1,359,448	15 96	72
Halton	750,877	11 26	1,055,038	15 77	1,054,026	15 62	72
Peel	1,402,363	12 25	1,930,217	16 91	1,878,034	16 46	74
York	2,852,874	13 91	3,033,147	14 67	3,419,824	16 52	84
Ontario	2,463,700	14 54	1,947,529	11 77	2,624,569	15 48	94
Durham	1,968,039	13 43	1,649,136	11 50	2,233,232	15 01	89
Northumberland	1,606,218	11 33	1,604,302	11 35	1,914,269	13 20	86
Prince Edward	832,194	10 05	897,492	11 02	940,924	11 36	88
Totals	13,478,877	12 66	14,275,411	13 54	16,201,411	15 12	84
Lennox and Addington	904,600	10 93	962,122	11 50	1,106,849	12 64	86
Frontenac	666,112	10 43	798,995	11 78	942,671	13 03	80
Leeds and Grenville	1,179,525	11 32	1,221,492	12 25	1,419,066	13 14	86
Dundas	606,037	13 45	621,176	13 77	681,138	15 00	90
Stormont	448,210	12 61	403,636	11 58	492,904	13 85	91
Glengarry	521,581	10 79	605,686	12 55	605,237	12 84	84
Prescott	603,173	12 86	466,813	9 53	533,217	11 47	112
Russell	331,723	11 19	300,808	10 44	362,317	12 78	88
Carleton	1,237,468	11 14	1,250,830	12 00	1,512,052	13 90	80
Renfrew	1,076,472	11 09	1,077,907	11 28	1,276,253	13 70	81
Lanark	795,574	10 73	919,981	12 37	991,994	13 87	77
Totals	8,370,475	11 33	8,629,446	11 80	9,923,698	13 33	85
Victoria	1,587,392	12 47	1,338,049	10 81	1,750,892	13 94	89
Peterborough	1,236,746	12 27	1,017,472	10 01	1,326,501	13 69	90
Haliburton	90,879	11 27	72,577	9 38	87,618	10 98	103
Hastings	1,623,709	11 89	1,441,025	11 46	1,861,552	13 02	91
Totals	4,538,726	12 17	3,869,123	10 78	5,026,563	13 46	90
Muskoka	146,007	10 26	128,133	9 48	155,763	11 98	86
Parry Sound	82,615	11 22	113,409	11 94	112,411	12 96	87
Algoma	154,232	10 93	157,817	12 06	241,684	16 53	66
Totals	382,854	10 72	399,359	11 06	509,863	14 05	76
THE PROVINCE	58,000,683	12 63	60,212,854	13 26	67,817,92[illegible]	14 79	85

VALUES—CORN.

E No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of n in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to t of the two years 1885-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	647,786	20 70	642,183	20 03	644,985	20 36	102
	532,244	20 05	491,745	18 63	511,994	19 34	104
	284,874	21 62	296,084	20 65	290,479	21 11	102
	262,952	20 01	232,832	19 02	247,892	19 53	102
and	22,490	20 06	19,599	17 36	21,045	18 71	108
d	94,496	18 91	97,021	17 56	95,758	18 20	104
otals	1,844,842	20 44	1,779,464	19 41	1,812,153	19 92	103
n	103,165	17 93	115,306	18 11	109,236	18 02	100
	22,039	21 73	29,074	22 79	25,556	22 32	97
	8,521	19 32	9,171	18 83	8,846	19 06	101
otals	133,725	18 55	153,551	18 88	143,638	18 73	99
	6,143	16 56	4,302	16 74	5,222	16 63	100
	12,109	15 87	8,872	13 95	10,491	14 99	106
otals	18,252	16 10	13,174	14 72	15,713	15 50	104
sex	179,138	18 48	179,280	19 56	179,209	19 00	97
	128,483	18 32	127,471	18 13	127,977	18 23	100
	76,314	19 89	74,155	19 18	75,234	19 54	102
	8,887	19 32	8,964	19 53	8,926	19 40	100
ton	4,703	16 56	7,324	19 53	6,014	18 28	91
oo	15,363	21 16	15,341	15 00	15,352	17 55	121
n	530	16 56	1,309	19 53	919	18 76	88
otals	413,418	18 75	413,844	18 83	413,631	18 79	100
	93,500	17 77	110,819	19 06	102,160	18 45	96
orth	57,589	18 47	77,379	20 09	67,484	19 36	95
	9,031	11 04	12,712	15 81	10,871	13 40	82
	6,193	17 25	5,195	19 53	5,694	18 25	95
	16,200	17 94	22,521	22 32	19,360	20 25	89
	35,046	17 48	21,226	11 16	28,136	14 41	121
n	20,658	16 25	18,774	11 90	19,716	13 85	117
mberland	44,057	14 77	36,162	10 32	40,110	12 37	119
Edward	33,521	12 42	48,125	9 35	40,823	10 40	119
otals	315,795	16 26	352,913	14 78	334,354	15 45	105
and Addington	21,579	15 55	28,143	15 35	24,861	15 43	101
ac	15,527	13 25	27,667	15 35	21,597	14 51	91
nd Grenville	62,263	18 00	56,453	12 95	59,358	15 18	119
	23,771	17 94	19,251	13 95	21,511	15 90	113
nt	12,354	16 56	18,448	16 74	15,401	16 67	99
ry	6,124	19 32	9,221	13 95	7,672	15 69	123
t	19,927	14 90	18,904	13 72	19,416	14 30	104
	4,413	18 86	4,542	11 16	4,477	13 99	135
n	10,603	10 49	21,563	18 83	16,083	14 92	70
w	5,081	19 32	5,279	11 16	5,180	14 08	137
	12,038	12 97	12,845	11 16	12,442	11 97	108
otals	193,680	15 90	222,316	14 16	207,998	14 92	107
	5,560	23 46	6,278	13 95	5,919	17 26	136
rough	2,926	18 40	7,690	14 65	5,308	15 52	119
ton	1,007	13 79	1,827	13 95	1,417	13 89	99
rs	50,769	14 26	42,714	10 23	46,742	12 08	118
otals	60,262	14 96	58,509	11 08	59,386	12 76	117
a	1,711	10 69	1,813	9 30	1,762	9 90	108
ound	469	13 79	469	16 74	469	15 13	91
	111	13 88	795	13 95	453	14 16	98
otals	2,291	11 34	3,077	10 99	2,684	11 14	98
OVINCE	2,982,265	19 06	2,996,848	17 86	2,989,557	18 44	103

VALUES—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the two years 1885-6

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	6,043	9 16	12,141	12 74	9,092	11 28	81
Kent	6,340	7 25	9,226	9 31	7,783	8 34	87
Elgin	9,902	6 67	10,990	8 07	10,446	7 34	91
Norfolk	33,591	6 96	38,920	8 36	36,256	7 65	91
Haldimand	7,014	7 41	3,139	5 80	5,076	6 83	108
Welland	12,606	6 38	15,071	9 21	13,839	7 66	83
Totals	75,496	7 01	89,487	8 83	82,492	7 89	89
Lambton	1,437	4 61	4,878	9 02	3,157	7 39	62
Huron	2,701	5 39	2,107	8 33	2,404	6 38	84
Bruce	3,645	5 90	1,513	6 66	2,579	6 11	97
Totals	7,783	5 44	8,498	8 32	8,140	6 64	82
Grey	3,315	7 30	2,893	7 84	3,104	7 53	97
Simcoe	2,923	5 39	1,795	7 84	2,359	6 13	88
Totals	6,238	6 26	4,688	7 84	5,463	6 85	91
Middlesex	5,560	6 57	3,532	8 23	4,546	7 13	92
Oxford	4,497	7 86	5,715	7 84	5,106	7 84	100
Brant	4,422	7 70	6,323	8 72	5,373	8 27	93
Perth	1,301	6 74	1,434	9 02	1,367	7 77	87
Wellington	1,355	7 92	293	8 62	824	8 08	98
Waterloo	712	7 42	1,113	7 84	912	7 66	97
Dufferin	725	6 09	925	7 84	825	6 99	87
Totals	18,572	7 22	19,335	8 28	18,953	7 72	94
Lincoln	5,269	7 83	4,323	8 53	4,796	8 13	96
Wentworth	5,173	6 95	7,575	9 80	6,374	8 41	83
Halton	898	6 07	706	4 70	802	5 38	113
Peel	337	6 74	2,311	8 82	1,324	8 49	79
York	2,351	7 30	627	7 84	1,489	7 41	99
Ontario	5,095	10 11	1,646	7 84	3,370	9 44	107
Durham	10,132	7 29	7,989	7 84	9,061	7 52	97
Northumberland	58,932	7 65	36,785	8 16	47,858	7 84	98
Prince Edward	57,484	7 32	72,516	11 20	65,000	9 07	81
Totals	145,671	7 51	134,478	9 62	140,074	8 39	90
Lennox and Addington	35,405	7 78	23,048	10 65	29,227	8 71	89
Frontenac	13,281	7 82	14,804	11 11	14,042	9 27	84
Leeds and Grenville	41,151	8 11	57,953	10 29	49,552	9 26	88
Dundas	15,072	10 59	21,312	13 33	18,192	12 04	88
Stormont	22,446	11 80	27,471	11 76	24,959	11 77	100
Glengarry	5,217	7 58	7,025	11 37	6,121	9 37	81
Prescott	13,783	9 15	17,464	8 62	15,623	8 85	103
Russell	13,243	10 78	5,419	7 06	9,331	9 35	115
Carleton	35,740	9 14	40,783	10 39	38,262	9 76	94
Renfrew	13,706	10 45	15,021	10 31	14,363	10 38	101
Lanark	46,094	8 09	62,439	10 14	54,267	9 15	88
Totals	255,138	8 80	292,739	10 45	273,939	9 61	92
Victoria	1,870	5 05	1,447	3 92	1,659	4 48	113
Peterborough	6,875	8 09	7,344	8 72	7,110	8 40	96
Haliburton	1,403	7 58	1,348	3 92	1,375	5 21	145
Hastings	43,472	8 84	36,040	10 08	39,756	9 36	94
Totals	53,620	8 48	46,179	9 00	49,900	8 71	97
Muskoka	2,680	11 12	1,922	7 45	2,301	9 24	120
Parry Sound	438	6 74	2,179	8 82	1,308	8 38	80
Algoma	89	5 93	519	9 80	304	8 94	66
Totals	3,207	9 99	4,620	8 28	3,913	8 91	112
THE PROVINCE	565,725	7 99	600,024	9 71	582,874	8 79	91

VALUES—BEANS.

o. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value
eans in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6;
the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886
at of the two years 1885-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	10,107	20 93	18,044	26 00	14,076	23 90	88
	224,259	18 58	210,175	14 80	217,217	16 54	112
	19,711	22 32	21,749	18 40	20,730	20 07	111
	5,138	14 68	8,071	12 53	6,604	13 29	110
	440	12 57	1,128	12 00	784	12 25	103
	7,971	16 64	6,927	10 64	7,449	13 18	126
	267,626	18 72	266,094	15 23	266,860	16 80	111
	6,076	16 92	7,665	17 03	6,870	16 97	100
	4,570	25 11	2,320	20 00	3,445	23 12	109
	1,627	10 04	1,953	17 60	1,790	13 16	76
	12,273	17 46	11,938	17 63	12,105	17 54	100
	1,821	18 97	1,620	12 00	1,720	14 83	128
	2,218	20 92	1,616	16 00	1,917	18 61	112
	4,039	20 00	3,236	13 71	3.637	16 61	120
	3,626	15 90	5,241	15 60	4,433	15 72	101
	2,637	20 93	4,120	20 00	3,379	20 36	103
	3,638	17 41	3,965	20 20	3,802	14 24	122
	753	25 10	496	16 00	624	20 13	125
	921	16 75	516	12 00	718	14 65	114
	1,038	16 74	464	16 00	751	16 33	103
	552	16 73	96	16 00	324	17 05	98
	13,165	17 72	14,898	15 26	14,031	16 32	109
	2,354	18 83	2,704	16 00	2,529	17 20	109
	1,657	25 11	1,456	16 00	1,557	19 71	127
	1,356	16 74	608	16 00	982	16 64	101
	670	16 75	595	19 20	632	18 06	93
	1,723	26 51	3,460	20 00	2,592	21 78	122
	2,938	25 11	3,820	20 00	3,379	21 94	114
	4,013	17 08	4,930	15 60	4,472	16 20	105
erland	9,125	26 45	5,920	16 26	7,522	21 19	125
ward	13,001	15 63	4,963	18 80	8,982	16 39	95
	36,837	19 33	28,456	17 38	32,647	18 42	105
d Addington	2,960	13 39	1,141	12 54	2,050	13 14	102
	9,341	23 29	9,273	25 36	9,307	24 30	96
Grenville	7,622	24 27	5,351	13 86	6,487	18 53	131
	4,709	24 27	1,920	16 00	3,315	21 11	115
	1,393	18 82	2,688	32 00	2,041	25 82	73
	2,511	25 11	960	20 00	1,735	23 45	107
	7,364	21 34	10,419	17 60	8,892	18 96	113
	1,984	12 56	5,852	22 00	3,918	18 48	68
	8,393	19 61	10,174	21 60	9,283	20 63	95
	10,987	26 22	11,963	30 13	11,475	28 13	93
	2,561	23 71	3,108	16 80	2,834	19 41	122
	59,825	21 66	62,849	20 91	61,337	21 27	102
	954	16 74	752	16 00	853	16 40	102
gh	1,758	19 53	2,520	8 00	2,139	10 59	184
	293	20 93	752	16 00	523	17 43	120
	5,665	22 39	4,416	24 00	5,040	23 02	97
	8,670	20 94	8,440	14 23	8,555	17 01	123
	791	29 30	988	26 00	890	27 81	105
nd	117	16 71	272	16 00	194	16 17	103
	151	16 78	80	16 00	116	16 43	102
	1,059	24 63	1,340	22 33	1,200	23 51	105
NCE	403,494	19 15	397,251	16 12	400,372	17 51	109

VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the two years 1885-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	502,862	13 86	680,211	17 53	591,536	15 76	88
Kent	627,951	12 11	920,670	16 74	774,311	14 50	84
Elgin	622,689	13 08	796,363	15 86	709,526	14 51	90
Norfolk	525,741	13 57	553,205	13 69	539,473	13 63	100
Haldimand	673,988	13 66	730,880	14 48	702,434	14 08	97
Welland	604,288	12 40	662,314	14 38	633,301	13 36	93
Totals	3,557,519	13 05	4,343,643	15 46	3,950,581	14 28	91
Lambton	620,015	11 14	913,489	16 65	766,752	13 88	80
Huron	1,161,686	12 40	1,429,471	15 37	1,295,579	13 88	89
Bruce	884,677	10 76	948,673	11 92	916,675	11 33	95
Totals	2,666,378	11 52	3,291,633	14 47	2,979,006	12 98	89
Grey	1,105,009	9 69	1,299,028	11 13	1,202,019	10 42	92
Simcoe	858,001	11 92	829,646	11 23	843,823	11 57	103
Totals	1,963,010	10 55	2,128.674	11 17	2,045,842	10 86	97
Middlesex	1,165,000	13 08	1,520,791	16 55	1,342,896	14 84	88
Oxford	853,805	14 05	1,060,333	16 55	957,069	15 33	92
Brant	406,583	12 60	464,309	14 78	435,446	13 67	93
Perth	792,468	12 02	1,046,789	15 46	919,628	13 76	87
Wellington	1,144,592	13 66	1,307,893	16 15	1,226,243	14 89	93
Waterloo	660,451	15 31	609,804	14 48	635,127	14 90	103
Dufferin	306,863	9 30	460,369	13 49	383,616	11 43	81
Totals	5,329,762	13 06	6,470,288	15 69	5,900,025	14 39	91
Lincoln	608,474	13 76	669,859	16 45	639,167	15 05	91
Wentworth	494,384	10 77	699,399	15 46	596,891	13 10	83
Halton	415,294	12 11	547,433	15 96	481,363	14 04	86
Peel	596,516	15 41	560,012	14 68	578,264	15 04	102
York	893,176	12 11	1,016.865	13 49	955,020	12 81	95
Ontario	746,953	13 95	762,055	14 58	754,504	14 26	101
Durham	634,705	14 15	582,283	13 40	608,494	13 78	103
Northumberland	786,198	13 95	725,847	13 30	756,023	13 63	102
Prince Edward	523,221	14 54	532,983	16 15	528,102	15 31	95
Totals	5,698,921	13 33	6,096,736	14 62	5,897,828	13 96	95
Lennox and Addington	767,593	15 41	668,234	14 87	717,914	15 15	102
Frontenac	755,936	11 72	847,386	13 59	801,661	12 64	93
Leeds and Grenville	1,477,192	12 11	1,852,795	17 04	1,664,993	14 44	84
Dundas	524,229	15 02	595,886	16 84	560,057	15 94	94
Stormont	471,806	14 53	493,160	15 76	482,483	15 14	96
Glengarry	530,876	15 79	443,358	13 49	487,117	14 66	108
Prescott	445,265	14 15	293,619	9 85	369,442	12 06	117
Russell	209,469	12 50	179,112	9 26	194,291	10 76	116
Carleton	831,228	13 76	716,597	12 31	773,913	13 05	105
Renfrew	742,894	12 40	385,598	6 57	564,246	9 51	130
Lanark	895,094	14 15	911,450	14 87	903,272	14 50	98
Totals	7,651,582	13 45	7,387,195	13 61	7,519,389	13 53	99
Victoria	417,833	10 95	454,075	11 52	435,954	11 24	97
Peterborough	491,167	12 89	426,564	10 34	458,865	11 56	112
Haliburton	95,088	8 92	93,250	9 85	94,169	9 36	95
Hastings	789,066	10 76	896,705	13 59	842,886	12 10	89
Totals	1,793,154	11 19	1,870,594	11 98	1,831,874	11 58	97
Muskoka	217,763	9 59	218,995	10 64	218,379	10 09	96
Parry Sound	61,561	7 27	107,276	10 54	84,419	9 05	80
Algoma	76,532	8 53	118,693	11 91	97,612	10 31	83
Totals	355,856	8 86	444,964	10 93	400,410	9 90	86
THE PROVINCE	29,016,182	12 64	32,033,727	14 12	30,524,955	13 38	94

VALUES—POTATOES.

XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886. with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also age value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to he two years 1885-6.

NTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	108,034	40 48	127,680	42 22	117,857	41 41	98
	173,895	52 89	146,680	41 87	160,288	47 20	112
	126,522	51 75	77,925	28 33	102,223	39 35	132
	108,417	39 03	97,674	28 08	103,045	32 94	118
	68,401	56 39	93,614	49 09	81,007	51 93	109
	75,009	41 67	89,364	33 31	82,187	36 67	114
	660,278	46 52	632,937	36 49	646,607	41 00	113
	110,227	44 55	123,005	38 98	116,616	41 43	108
	194,852	41 56	392,706	72 99	293,779	58 36	71
	163,390	36 59	375,389	75 76	269,390	57 20	64
	468,469	40 29	891,100	66 05	679.785	54 13	74
	293,296	46 00	582,817	78 38	438,057	63 43	73
	335,247	53 19	521,926	75 49	428,586	64 86	82
	628,543	49 57	1,104,743	76 99	866,643	64 13	77
	265,238	50 77	173,172	29 59	219,205	39 58	128
	128,753	48 31	83,696	24 98	106,224	35 31	137
	99,866	53 32	113,672	47 72	106,769	50 20	106
	138,391	43 33	191,721	48 29	165,056	46 08	94
	258,688	51 19	329,466	53 54	294,077	52 48	98
	107,011	40 58	186,423	61 47	146,717	51 75	78
	128,867	51 46	207,200	58 85	168,034	55 77	92
	1,126,814	48 67	1,285,350	45 48	1,206,082	46 92	104
	86,710	49 52	63,415	36 55	75,062	43 06	115
	145,814	48 16	207,704	61 83	176,759	55 34	87
	56,451	40 61	114,340	66 79	85,395	55 06	74
	111,427	46 96	135,924	46 68	123,675	46 81	100
	293,132	45 89	241,851	29 39	267,492	36 60	125
	200,628	58 27	201,699	52 84	201,164	55 42	105
	189,400	65 51	154,662	51 14	172,031	58 16	113
nd	158,165	42 66	180,252	44 28	169,209	43 50	98
	122,252	45 06	99,688	46 24	110,970	45 59	99
	1,363,979	49 27	1,399,535	45 12	1,381,757	47 08	105
ddington	161,868	52 45	235,742	63 87	198,805	58 68	89
	208,701	59 75	120,183	30 71	164,442	44 40	135
nville	350,632	54 97	479,274	65 12	414,953	60 40	91
	110,987	47 82	225,156	87 34	168,072	68 63	70
	101,002	49 39	105,319	51 37	103,160	50 40	98
	94,334	38 61	156,087	56 51	125,211	48 12	80
	149,522	59 36	133,741	52 55	141,632	55 94	106
	52,091	33 96	93,096	54 25	72,593	44 67	76
	276,619	47 46	384,669	61 14	330,644	54 56	87
	298,086	73 82	295,163	75 32	296,624	74 55	99
	196,684	56 91	281,798	72 09	239,241	64 96	88
	2,000,526	53 86	2,510,228	61 62	2,255,377	57 92	93
	164,179	60 99	158,579	52 06	161,379	56 25	108
	155,115	62 62	137,145	52 79	146,130	57 58	109
	47,271	87 06	31,693	48 91	39,482	66 36	131
	363,157	66 94	351,203	63 52	357,180	65 21	103
	729,722	65 52	678,620	57 41	704,171	61 34	107
	111,047	87 44	66,056	47 56	88,551	66 58	131
	52,753	88 96	49.472	78 78	51,113	83 79	106
	47,417	71 09	50,419	71 92	48,918	71 52	99
	211,217	83 48	165,947	61 05	188,582	71 87	116
	7,189,548	51 30	8,668,460	54 27	7,929,004	52 88	97

VALUES—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the two years 1885-6.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	6,867	78 93	10,666	119 84	8,766	99 61	79
Kent	16,814	98 33	20,748	136 50	18,781	115 93	85
Elgin	13,171	126 64	14,510	103 64	13,841	113 45	112
Norfolk	11,105	102 82	9,092	101 02	10,099	102 01	101
Haldimand	6,465	71 04	8,151	107 25	7,308	88 05	81
Welland	7,234	139 12	7,751	123 03	7,492	131 44	106
Totals	61,656	100 58	70,918	116 25	66,287	108 49	93
Lambton	16,544	104 71	15,561	102 37	16,053	103 57	101
Huron	53,933	118 02	66,239	163 15	60,086	139 09	85
Bruce	24,980	103 65	30,182	151 67	27,581	125 37	83
Totals	95,457	111 52	111,982	147 93	103,720	128 53	87
Grey	62,977	116 62	72,113	142 80	67,545	129 15	90
Simcoe	70,402	126 62	69,290	120 71	69,846	123 62	102
Totals	133,379	121 70	141,403	131 05	137,391	126 28	96
Middlesex	52,496	110 29	42,564	92 93	47,530	101 78	108
Oxford	35,671	127 85	29,678	103 41	32,675	115 46	111
Brant	20,206	132 93	33,953	164 82	27,079	151 28	88
Perth	48,941	139 83	62,433	138 12	55,687	138 87	101
Wellington	23,557	92 74	23,457	114 43	23,507	102 20	91
Waterloo	46,268	145 04	33,118	130 90	39,693	138 79	105
Dufferin	14,563	118 40	14,105	113 75	14,334	116 54	102
Totals	241,702	123 76	239,308	120 56	240,505	122 15	101
Lincoln	9,762	100 64	10,651	109 81	10,206	105 22	96
Wentworth	19,965	140 60	31,142	141 56	25,553	141 18	100
Halton	19,903	121 36	9,084	105 62	14,494	115 95	105
Peel	23,224	86 33	19,565	75 83	21,395	81 35	106
York	67,527	116 43	111,625	174 69	89,576	146 85	79
Ontario	57,255	112 71	64,291	136 50	60,773	124 03	91
Durham	50,001	119 62	60,697	131 95	55,349	126 08	95
Northumberland	25,605	107 58	22,289	103 19	23,947	105 49	102
Prince Edward	2,294	74 00	1,885	65 00	2,090	69 63	106
Totals	275,536	112 60	331,229	133 78	303,383	123 23	91
Lennox and Addington	5,000	84 75	4,095	73 12	4,547	78 40	108
Frontenac	19,121	84 61	13,979	125 94	16,550	97 93	86
Leeds and Grenville	14,003	88 63	9,921	89 37	11,962	88 61	100
Dundas	5,061	88 79	2,275	81 25	3,668	87 33	102
Stormont	1,657	118 36	845	65 00	1,251	96 23	123
Glengarry	2,546	59 21	2,015	65 00	2,280	61 62	96
Prescott	5,594	124 31	2,795	65 00	4,194	95 32	130
Russell	8,135	83 87	13,542	108 33	10,839	97 65	86
Carleton	48,526	92 25	54,305	117 54	51,416	104 08	89
Renfrew	11,544	111 00	7,219	73 67	9,382	92 89	119
Lanark	12,960	91 27	15,072	142 19	14,016	113 03	81
Totals	134,147	91 19	126,063	106 47	130,105	97 97	93
Victoria	33,523	122 35	34,207	124 39	33,865	123 15	99
Peterborough	27,374	100 64	32,512	95 62	29,943	97 85	103
Haliburton	3,700	148 00	1,072	89 37	2,386	132 56	112
Hastings	13,660	98 27	24,863	146 25	19,261	125 07	79
Totals	78,257	110 22	92,654	116 25	85,455	113 49	97
Muskoka	5,062	66 61	5,846	76 92	5,454	71 76	93
Parry Sound	2,664	133 20	1,853	97 50	2,258	118 84	112
Algoma	1,850	74 00	3,998	97 50	2,924	88 61	84
Totals	9,576	79 14	11,697	86 01	10,636	83 09	95
THE PROVINCE	1,029,710	111 12	1,125,254	124 70	1,077,482	117 81	94

VALUES—TURNIPS.

No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of ps in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also erage value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that two years 1885-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	12,667	83 34	25,441	86 53	19,054	85 44	98
	21,972	82 60	43,306	118 00	32,639	102 96	80
	23,700	98 75	21,137	83 55	22,418	91 13	108
	96,943	115 68	54,924	90 34	75,934	105 03	110
d	4,551	65 01	3,147	62 94	3,849	64 15	101
	18,044	110 70	9,770	106 20	13,907	109 50	101
otals	177,877	102 88	157,725	94 79	167,801	98 94	104
	22,627	103 32	11,319	65 05	16,973	86 60	119
	697,446	121 55	662,714	95 84	680,080	107 49	113
	624,328	118 49	726,223	128 54	675,275	123 68	96
otals	1,344,401	119 76	1,400,256	109 92	1,372,328	114 52	105
	983,947	118 22	966,842	107 63	975,395	112 72	105
	451,724	117 12	332,083	104 72	391,904	111 53	105
otals	1,435,671	117 87	1,298,925	106 87	1,367,299	112 38	105
	172,371	111 49	121,515	76 96	146,943	94 07	119
	620,355	124 85	449,673	87 96	535,014	106 13	118
	303,745	125 15	310,105	124 49	306,925	124 82	100
	546,498	133 45	375,699	74 93	461,099	101 25	132
n	1,681,054	137 31	1,260,098	94 79	1,470,576	115 18	119
	588,356	120 54	418,499	81 42	503,428	100 46	120
	214,441	107 11	182,062	72 77	198,251	88 03	122
otals	4,126,820	128 31	3,117,651	88 74	3,622,236	107 65	119
	19,974	92 47	12,896	71 64	16,435	83 01	111
h	354,722	148 42	283,863	133 02	319,293	141 16	105
	211,887	116 17	157,390	97 94	184,639	107 66	108
	118,911	94 30	77,564	66 87	98,238	81 19	116
	309,720	109 67	324,626	107 89	317,173	108 73	101
	1,299,640	111 60	1,037,047	88 13	1,168,343	99 80	112
	624,842	105 00	591,449	110 45	608,145	107 58	98
erland	358,982	105 27	338,350	103 25	348,666	104 27	101
ward	9,648	91 02	2,549	70 80	6,098	85 89	106
otals	3,308,326	111 66	2,825,734	99 06	3,067,030	105 48	106
d Addington	6,281	66 12	12,248	70 80	9,264	69 13	96
	45,154	80 92	48,873	92 04	47,014	86 26	94
Grenville	16,870	86 51	18,101	116 03	17,486	99 92	87
	3,444	82 00	2,974	70 80	3,209	76 40	107
	8,180	86 11	5,487	59 00	6,833	72 69	118
	7,195	110 69	2,266	70 80	4,731	98 54	112
	17,145	127 00	13,334	118 00	15,239	122 90	103
	18,155	84 05	19,659	82 60	18,907	83 29	101
	151,889	99 01	122,654	83 78	137,271	91 58	108
	55,611	90 57	47,195	69 81	51,403	79 69	114
	51,523	88 83	30,877	98 33	41,200	92 17	96
otals	381,447	92 38	323,668	84 46	352,557	88 58	104
	374,336	120 37	264,911	72 12	319,623	94 23	128
gh	122,497	97 37	85,715	77 29	104,106	87 93	111
n	28,946	103 01	20,812	49 96	24,879	72 32	142
	82,621	90 49	51,367	87 66	66,994	89 44	101
otals	608,400	109 39	422,805	73 21	515,602	90 95	120
	92,977	85 22	74,547	65 22	83,762	74 99	114
nd	46,494	86 10	52,502	69 82	49,498	76 62	112
	54,606	79 95	34,692	59 00	44,649	70 31	114
otals	194,077	83 87	161,741	65 14	177,909	74 19	113
INCE	11,577,019	117 02	9,708,505	94 90	10,642,762	105 77	111

VALUES—CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the two years 1885-6.

Counties.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	1,294,366	18 07	1,516,366	19 88	1,405,366	19 05	95
Kent	1,603,475	16 87	1,842,550	18 32	1,723,013	17 61	96
Elgin	1,100,569	16 69	1,238,758	17 63	1,169,663	17 18	97
Norfolk	1,043,887	17 17	994,718	16 01	1,019,303	16 59	103
Haldimand	783,349	14 83	859,658	15 84	821,503	15 34	97
Welland	819,648	14 09	888,218	15 66	853,933	14 87	95
Totals	6,645,294	16 43	7,340,268	17 48	6,992,781	16 97	97
Lambton	880,091	13 56	1,191.223	18 13	1,035,657	15 86	85
Huron	2,137,227	20 12	2,584,631	24 07	2,360,929	22 10	91
Bruce	1,711,168	18 31	2,093,104	22 94	1,902,136	20 60	89
Totals	4,728,486	17 87	5,868,958	22 20	5,298,722	20 04	89
Grey	2,456,508	18 87	2,929,615	21 80	2,693,062	20 36	93
Simcoe	1,732,624	20 60	1,765,228	20 64	1,748,926	20 62	100
Totals	4,189,132	19 55	4,694,843	21 35	4,441,988	20 46	96
Middlesex	1,843,429	17 22	2,046,095	18 65	1,944,762	17 94	96
Oxford	1,774,201	23 22	1,760,686	21 79	1,767,444	22 49	103
Brant'	914,774	22 12	1,006,482	24 30	960,628	23 21	95
Perth	1,537,239	20 70	1,687,536	21 70	1,612,387	21 21	98
Wellington	3,114,870	30 59	2,929,047	28 98	3,021,959	29 79	103
Waterloo	1,419,199	27 37	1,264,762	24 45	1,341,980	25 91	106
Dufferin	666,541	17 63	866,066	21 41	766,303	19 59	90
Totals	11,270,253	22 97	11,560,674	22 99	11,415,463	22 98	100
Lincoln	826,043	15 78	874,667	17 77	850,355	16 74	94
Wentworth	1,079,304	19 48	1,308,518	23 51	1,193,911	21 50	91
Halton	714,820	18 47	842,273	21 76	778,546	20 11	92
Peel	857,278	19 90	801,166	18 61	829,222	19 26	103
York	1,583,829	18 67	1,721,575	19 45	1,652,702	19 07	98
Ontario	2,347,555	32 72	2,091,784	29 62	2,219,669	31 18	105
Durham	1,533,751	26 90	1,420,784	25 73	1,477,268	26 32	102
Northumberland	1,441,064	19 28	1,345,605	19 08	1,393,335	19 18	101
Prince Edward	761,421	15 16	762,709	16 19	762,065	15 66	97
Totals	11,145,065	21 10	11,169,081	21 54	11,157,073	21 32	99
Lennox and Addington	1,000,686	16 90	972,651	18 37	986,668	17 59	96
Frontenac	1,067,061	14 82	1,082,165	15 37	1,074,613	15 09	98
Leeds and Grenville	1,969,733	14 32	2,479,848	19 57	2,224,791	16 84	85
Dundas	687,273	17 07	868,774	21 13	778,024	19 12	89
Stormont	618,838	16 57	653,418	17 67	636,128	17 12	97
Glengarry	648,803	17 41	620,932	16 78	634,867	17 10	102
Prescott	658,600	17 63	490,276	13 43	574,438	15 55	113
Russell	307,490	15 20	321,222	14 05	314,356	14 59	104
Carleton	1,362,998	18 51	1,350,745	18 77	1,356,872	18 64	99
Renfrew	1,137,909	17 07	767,438	11 67	952,673	14 39	119
Lanark	1,216,954	16 40	1,317,589	18 02	1,267,272	17 21	95
Totals	10,676,345	16 28	10,925,058	17 20	10,800,702	16 73	97
Victoria	998,255	22 23	920,249	19 47	959,252	20 82	107
Peterborough	807,712	18 69	699,490	14 89	753,601	16 71	112
Haliburton	177,708	15 08	150,754	13 64	164,231	14 38	105
Hastings	1,348,410	15 22	1,407,308	17 55	1,377,859	16 33	93
Totals	3,332,085	15 68	3,177,801	17 13	3,254,943	17 41	90
Muskoka	432,031	16 90	370,167	15 63	401,099	16 29	104
Parry Sound	164,496	16 91	214,023	18 03	189,259	17 52	97
Algoma	180,756	17 41	209,196	18 34	194,976	17 90	97
Totals	777,283	17 02	793,386	16 90	785,334	16 96	100
THE PROVINCE	52,763,943	18 90	55,530,069	19 88	54,147,006	19 39	97

NOTE.—The value of mangel-wurzels is not given, as market prices of these roots are not quoted in 'aily or weekly papers.

VALUES OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

LE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total marketable alue of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the five years 82-6; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratios of this average 1886 to that of the five years 1882-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the five years 1882-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	2,329,855	16 37	2,548,625	17 92	2,470,250	17 43	94
	3,361,805	15 78	3,795,762	17 73	3,533,076	17 05	93
	2,531,000	15 54	2,634,394	16 08	2,679,677	16 51	94
lk	2,011,325	13 47	2,263,603	15 11	2,244,645	15 28	88
mand	1,817,520	12 62	2,156,747	15 61	1,986,684	14 26	88
nd	1,433,525	13 31	1,596,428	14 50	1,535,896	14 06	95
otals	13,485,030	14 67	14,995,559	16 33	14,450,228	15 94	92
ton	2,256,055	13 42	2,828,219	16 64	2,529,700	15 27	88
n	5,118,793	15 66	5,666,542	17 35	5,810,974	17 73	88
	4,063,579	14 77	4,503,176	17 03	4,576,073	17 05	87
otals	11,438,427	14 86	12,997,937	17 08	12,916,747	16 96	88
	4,989,740	14 24	5,292,891	15 12	5,864,752	16 37	87
e	4,458,036	15 07	4,532,888	15 33	5,002,355	17 00	89
otals	9,447,776	14 62	9,825,779	15 22	10,867,107	16 66	88
lesex	4,444,041	14 96	4,779,496	15 68	4,997,310	16 63	90
d	3,595,913	17 19	3,661,509	17 07	3,869,317	18 39	93
	1,838,491	15 50	2,148,029	18 16	2,162,146	18 42	84
	3,707,077	16 42	3,887,930	16 92	4,134,641	17 95	91
ngton	5,552,854	19 25	5,357,069	18 52	5,833,603	20 25	95
rloo	2,861,595	17 65	2,980,529	18 33	3,172,602	19 70	90
rin	1,691,712	14 21	1,870,421	15 18	1,901,642	15 72	90
otals	23,691,683	16 68	24,684,983	17 11	26,071,261	18 25	91
ln	1,421,364	13 86	1,677,842	16 66	1,627,440	15 87	87
worth	2,086,595	14 62	2,663,893	19 18	2,553,359	18 15	81
n	1,465,697	13 90	1,897,311	17 97	1,832,572	17 26	81
	2,259,641	14 34	2,731,383	17 37	2,707,256	17 23	83
	4,436,703	15 30	4,754,722	16 10	5,072,526	17 27	89
rio	4,811,255	19 95	4,039,313	17 11	4,844,238	20 12	99
am	3,501,790	17 21	3,069,920	15 45	3,710,500	18 11	95
umberland	3,047,282	14 07	2,949,907	13 93	3,307,604	15 20	93
e Edward	1,593,615	11 98	1,660,201	12 92	1,702,989	12 95	93
otals	24,623,942	15 46	25,444,492	16 18	27,358,484	17 15	90
ox and Addington	1,905,286	13 42	1,934,773	14 17	2,093,517	14 57	92
enac	1,733,173	12 76	1,881,160	13 61	2,017,284	14 05	91
and Grenville	3,149,258	13 03	3,701,340	16 35	3,643,857	15 17	86
as	1,293,310	15 16	1,489,950	17 28	1,459,162	16 94	89
ont	1,067,048	14 64	1,057,054	14 72	1,129,032	15 52	94
arry	1,170,384	13 67	1,226,618	14 38	1,240,104	14 72	93
ott	1,261,773	14 97	957,089	11 20	1,107,655	13 28	113
ll	639,213	12 82	622,030	12 04	676,673	13 56	95
ton	2,600,466	14 07	2,601,575	14 76	2,868,924	15 80	89
ew	2,214,381	13 53	1,845,345	11 44	2,228,926	13 99	97
k	2,012,528	13 57	2,237,570	15 17	2,259,266	15 56	87
otals	19,046,820	13 66	19,554,504	14 31	20,724,400	14 91	92
ria	2,585,647	15 01	2,258,298	13 21	2,710,144	15 79	95
borough	2,044,458	14 19	1,716,962	11 55	2,080,102	14 65	97
urton	268,587	13 53	223,331	11 88	251,849	12 98	104
ngs	2,972,119	13 20	2,848,333	13 83	3,239,411	14 25	93
otals	7,870,811	14 02	7,046,924	12 94	8,281,506	14 78	95
oka	578,038	14 53	498,300	13 40	556,864	14 80	98
Sound	247,111	14 46	327,432	15 32	301,675	15 49	93
na	334,988	13 68	367,013	14 98	436,658	17 11	80
otals	1,160,137	14 26	1,192,745	14 36	1,295,197	15 68	91
PROVINCE	110,764,626	15 00	115,742,923	15 78	121,964,930	16 53	91

NOTE.—The yearly average is obtained by the addition of the yearly average for two years of the crops in Table XXII to the yearly average for five years of the six crops in Table XIV.

VALUES—WOOL.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of the wool clip in Ontario in the years 1885 and 1886, with the yearly average for the two years 1885-6; also the average value of clip per fleece and the per cent. ratios of this average in 1886 to that of the two years 1885-6.

COUNTIES.	1886.		1885.		Yearly Average for the two years 1885-6.		Per cent. ratios.
	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	18,287	1 08	14,887	96	16,587	1 02	106
Kent	21,612	1 08	23,481	1 01	22,546	1 04	104
Elgin	18,469	1 02	20,105	98	19,287	1 00	102
Norfolk	16,697	1 00	16,361	92	16,529	96	104
Haldimand	20,984	1 18	20,490	1 05	20,737	1 11	106
Welland	14,274	96	15,244	89	14,759	92	104
Totals	110,323	1 06	110,568	97	110,445	1 01	105
Lambton	24,409	1 13	25,710	1 01	25,060	1 07	106
Huron	50,560	1 05	52,489	98	51,524	1 01	104
Bruce	51,648	1 07	51,268	98	51,458	1 02	105
Totals	126,617	1 07	129,467	99	128,042	1 03	104
Grey	73,520	1 03	75,930	96	74,725	99	104
Simcoe	52,323	1 05	54,582	1 00	53,453	1 02	103
Totals	125,843	1 04	130,512	98	128,178	1 01	103
Middlesex	37,940	1 16	38,912	1 03	38,426	1 09	106
Oxford	19,029	1 09	20,662	99	19,845	1 04	105
Brant	14,830	1 06	16,551	1 02	15,690	1 04	102
Perth	34,530	1 07	33,534	99	34,032	1 03	104
Wellington	51,881	1 09	53,739	1 00	52,810	1 04	105
Waterloo	23,016	1 02	24,095	94	23,556	97	105
Dufferin	19,495	1 04	20,981	95	20,238	99	105
Totals	200,721	1 08	208,474	99	204,597	1 03	105
Lincoln	11,275	1 00	10,161	93	10,718	97	103
Wentworth	16,817	1 07	15,502	1 00	16,160	1 04	103
Halton	13,764	1 17	14,335	1 10	14,050	1 13	104
Peel	21,307	1 22	18,937	1 14	20,122	1 18	103
York	34,704	1 14	34,771	1 05	34,737	1 09	105
Ontario	33,838	1 16	31,579	1 09	32,709	1 13	103
Durham	24,092	1 10	23,054	1 05	23,573	1 07	103
Northumberland	22,657	1 07	24,166	99	23,411	1 03	104
Prince Edward	10,341	1 00	9,242	91	9,791	96	104
Totals	188,795	1 12	181,747	1 04	185,271	1 08	104
Lennox and Addington	19,101	99	15,275	93	17,188	96	103
Frontenac	19,471	95	18,854	91	19,162	93	102
Leeds and Grenville	37,051	92	36,723	88	36,887	90	102
Dundas	11,224	95	11,091	86	11,158	90	106
Stormont	9,862	96	9,633	87	9,747	91	105
Glengarry	14,921	91	14,694	81	14,808	86	106
Prescott	10,775	92	12,036	87	11,405	89	103
Russell	8,977	90	7,714	85	8,346	88	102
Carleton	30,560	96	24,932	89	27,746	93	103
Renfrew	32,383	86	29,390	76	30,886	81	106
Lanark	32,331	92	32,768	85	32,550	88	104
Totals	226,656	92	213,110	85	219,883	88	104
Victoria	23,018	1 05	23,575	95	23,297	1 00	105
Peterborough	16,758	1 00	19,458	93	18,108	96	104
Haliburton	2,445	92	4,056	84	3,250	87	106
Hastings	25,867	92	25,750	87	25,809	90	102
Totals	68,088	98	72,839	91	70,464	94	104
Muskoka	6,321	1 01	6,469	93	6,395	97	104
Parry Sound	2,267	1 02	2,590	95	2,428	98	104
Algoma	4,012	1 10	3,339	1 04	3,676	1 08	102
Totals	12,600	1 04	12,398	96	12,499	1 00	104
THE PROVINCE	1,059,643	1 03	1,059,115	96	1,059,379	99	104

FARM WAGES.

o. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1886, and for the five years 1882-6.

ES.	Farm Laborers.								Domestics.	
	Per Year.				Per Month.				Per week, with board.	
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.			
	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.	1886.	1882-6.
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
......	148	160	258	254	16 42	17 73	27 75	27 41	1 57	1 59
......	159	175	254	269	17 24	18 61	26 33	27 37	1 60	1 55
....	162	170	247	252	17 23	18 47	25 74	27 47	1 50	1 55
......	149	157	237	240	15 91	16 69	23 81	24 59	1 33	1 39
d	151	157	239	241	17 35	17 86	26 43	27 15	1 41	1 44
.....	145	148	247	244	16 34	16 93	26 88	27 36	1 41	1 39
......	154	162	248	251	16 84	17 93	26 10	26 89	1 46	1 49
......	160	172	257	271	17 05	18 50	26 50	28 22	1 52	1 55
......	157	166	248	258	17 09	18 43	26 46	27 96	1 49	1 49
......	154	163	248	254	17 25	18 51	26 77	27 73	1 46	1 45
......	157	166	250	260	17 13	18 48	26 59	28 02	1 49	1 49
......	152	159	244	244	16 55	17 95	26 14	27 21	1 39	1 39
......	157	165	268	266	17 27	18 84	27 28	28 84	1 52	1 52
......	155	162	257	256	16 91	18 48	26 80	28 12	1 44	1 44
......	159	169	255	252	17 02	19 02	26 57	27 83	1 56	1 57
......	159	166	249	253	16 91	17 41	26 69	26 31	1 57	1 59
......	157	163	242	244	16 70	17 71	25 53	26 14	1 64	1 58
......	161	166	256	259	18 09	19 28	27 93	29 40	1 55	1 56
n.....	160	165	262	260	16 65	17 90	26 45	27 70	1 55	1 54
......	153	156	260	251	16 96	17 75	26 88	26 63	1 42	1 47
......	151	156	249	253	17 19	18 08	26 42	28 18	1 55	1 46
.. ...	158	164	254	253	17 07	18 18	26 76	27 30	1 54	1 54
.... .	156	159	237	244	16 90	17 82	25 81	26 27	1 47	1 45
h.. ..	158	158	254	254	17 04	17 85	27 48	27 45	1 58	1 53
......	163	171	269	267	17 48	18 66	26 55	28 25	1 74	1 68
......	171	170	266	267	18 33	18 95	28 33	28 89	1 78	1 76
......	170	171	268	264	17 51	18 37	28 54	28 54	1 63	1 59
......	163	169	256	266	16 31	18 35	25 78	28 42	1 53	1 50
......	165	166	242	248	16 39	17 40	25 95	26 43	1 61	1 57
erland	158	158	245	248	16 80	17 29	25 60	26 16	1 54	1 53
ward .	154	154	225	227	16 82	17 05	24 05	24 33	1 40	1 41
......	163	165	248	253	17 12	18 05	26 65	27 23	1 59	1 56
Add..	161	158	256	241	16 50	17 20	26 16	26 50	1 48	1 54
....	160	155	269	251	16 80	18 12	27 14	27 20	1 55	1 47
ren ..	163	167	249	254	17 36	18 70	25 95	27 14	1 52	1 51
......	157	159	249	236	18 04	17 81	27 30	28 19	1 64	1 68
..	148	169	224	240	18 52	19 26	27 39	28 55	1 58	1 52
......	142	166	231	249	17 17	19 05	28 09	28 56	1 65	1 60
......	148	167	244	265	17 22	19 50	26 45	28 78	1 38	1 42
......	156	173	239	255	17 00	19 34	27 17	27 93	1 35	1 36
......	166	166	267	257	17 79	17 94	27 37	28 01	1 66	1 63
......	176	174	276	273	16 32	18 56	26 79	28 20	1 36	1 39
.....	171	177	270	271	17 79	19 08	27 71	27 93	1 64	1 66
......	159	166	252	253	17 33	18 67	26 99	27 48	1 54	1 52
.....	167	169	245	255	16 60	18 41	25 94	27 91	1 53	1 57
ugh...	172	173	260	264	17 09	19 03	27 14	28 00	1 60	1 58
n.....	158	167	260	266	17 35	18 91	27 46	29 20	1 19	1 31
......	160	163	252	253	15 87	17 69	25 52	26 13	1 44	1 44
......	165	168	252	257	16 56	18 43	26 28	27 55	1 50	1 52
......	149	171	253	279	17 74	19 81	27 38	29 82	1 49	1 48
nd ...	158	175	256	275	16 62	19 61	27 41	30 31	1 62	1 46
......	150	177	255	280	17 50	21 19	27 56	31 30	1 50	1 52
......	151	175	254	279	17 48	20 11	27 43	30 36	1 51	1 49
1886	158	165	251	255	17 06	18 24	26 64	27 63	1 52	1 52
1885	160	....	253	....	17 32	....	27 18	....	1 51	....

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for the week ending October 30, 1886, in 87 cities, towns and villages of Ontario, based on returns of 16,512 work-people collected from employers and of 2,744 collected from employés.

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1886. Hours employed.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1886. Wages. $	c.
			$	c.
Agent	m.o.	49.33	15	50
Apprentice	"	56.75	3	80
"	m.u.	55.97	3	06
Artist (lithographer)	m.o.	52.30	13	33
Ash gatherer	"	49.38	7	41
Axe maker	"	52.67	10	29
Axle maker	"	58.75	9	75
Baker	"	58.35	9	32
Barber	"	67.94	9	04
Beamer (tannery)	"	59.00	7	67
Bell hanger	"	56.25	10	26
Bench hand (wood work)	"	59.20	8	33
Bender (wheels)	"	59.88	8	15
Blacksmith	"	58.25	9	93
" helper	"	54.28	6	60
Boat builder	"	61.00	8	18
Boiler maker	"	59.69	11	31
" helper	"	59.36	7	64
Bookbindery employé:				
Binder	"	57.24	10	50
"	m.u.	57.20	2	28
"	f.o.	53.65	3	19
"	f.u.	52.00	1	50
Finisher	m.o.	56.50	14	22
Folder	f.o.	52.33	3	61
Forwarder	m.o.	56.82	12	21
Ruler	"	56.50	13	00
Sewer	f.o.	58.00	3	20
"	f.u.	58.00	2	38
Bookkeeper	m.o.	56.64	11	97
"	f.o.	55.00	5	33
Boot and shoe factory operative:				
Cutter	m.o.	59.67	10	17
Finisher	"	59.50	8	00
Fitter	"	54.00	6	75
"	f.o.	57.64	5	34
Hand sewer	m.o.	55.67	9	33
Heeler	"	54.50	7	75
Laster	"	51.33	7	00
Bottler	"	60.00	6	57
"	m.u.	58.15	2	79
"	f.o.	60.14	5	29
"	f.u.	50.00	2	50
Box maker (wood)	m.o.	50.55	8	34
Brass finisher	"	59.57	11	65
Brewer	"	61.52	11	77
Bricklayer	"	50.84	13	84
Brick maker	"	51.73	8	22
Bridge building employé	"	58.00	9	97
Brush maker	"	49.33	8	26
Buffer (plated ware)	"	64.33	10	68
Butcher	"	62.78	9	04
Cabinet maker	"	61.21	9	80
Carpenter	"	57.38	9	61
Carpet weaver	"	59.50	8	53
"	f.o.	58.48	5	57
Carriage trimmer	m.o.	56.81	9	72
Carver	"	52.85	11	62
Caulker	m.o.	39.33	8	40
Cellarman (brewery)	"	60.00	8	36
Chair maker	"	62.56	8	77
Cigar and tobacco factory operative:				
Assorter	f.o.	54.00	3	56
Cigar maker	"	49.91	5	98
"	m.o.	46.90	8	37
"	m.u.	52.80	3	80
Cigarette maker	m.o.	51.67	6	80
"	f.o.	36.14	2	80
Roller	"	54.00	2	50
"	m.o.	53.72	10	03
Stemmer	"	54.00	8	00
"	f.o.	51.14	2	45
Stripper	"	47.07	2	83
"	f.u.	51.20	2	29
"	m.u.	49.23	2	74
Various	"	54.00	2	56
"	m.o.	59.00	8	53
"	f.o.	49.90	4	00
Clerk (office)	"	52.68	4	59
"	m.o.	59.21	9	88
Coachman	"	84.00	8	00
Coffinmaker	"	51.43	9	14
Collector	"	60.00	13	28
Confectioner	"	60.00	7	32
"	f.o.	54.80	3	18
Cooper	m.o.	56.50	9	68
Coppersmith	"	65.00	10	73
Core maker	"	57.69	6	58
Corset maker	f.o.	50.00	4	91
"	f.u.	50.00	2	50
Cotton mill operative:				
Bleacher	m.o.	61.82	6	97
Carder	"	60.94	6	81
Card grinder	"	60.33	7	60
Card stripper	"	60.71	5	25
"	m.u.	60 00	2	33
Card tender	"	60.50	2	98
Doffer	"	59.29	2	46
"	f.u.	58.82	2	33
Doubler	f.o.	61.47	3	19
Drawer in	"	59.79	4	19
"	f.u.	60.06	2	69
"	m.o.	60.83	5	62
"	m.u.	60.00	3	83
Dresser	m.o.	60.64	8	91
Dyer	"	58.40	6	92
Finisher	"	61.90	7	49
"	f.o.	60.15	4	43
Intermediate tender	"	56.36	5	14
Lapper tender	m.o.	60.00	6	00
Loom fixer	"	60.00	11	00
Napper	"	60.50	6	30
Picker tender	"	60.17	5	89
"	m.u.	59.21	3	49
Reeler	f.o.	61.07	3	76
"	f.u.	60.80	2	14

NOTE.—The initials in the second column stand for males and females over and under 16, respectively.

TABLE No. XXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1886.		
		Hours employed.	Wages.	
			$	c.
Cotton mill operative.—*Con.*				
Roll coverer	m.o.	60.75	9	44
Roving hand	f.o.	61.09	5	18
Section hand	m.o.	59.85	9	26
Slasher	“	53.33	7	67
Slubber	f.o.	59.90	5	63
Speeder	“	59.47	5	60
Spinner	“	59.74	3	34
“	f.u.	60.00	2	39
“	m.o.	60.20	6	22
“	m.u.	60.00	2	11
Spooler	f.o.	58.57	3	53
Twister	“	60.46	3	70
Warper	“	59.46	5	30
“	m.o.	62.50	14	00
Waste picker	f.o.	60.40	3	27
“	m.u.	62.43	2	29
Weaver	m.o.	59.40	7	18
“	f.o.	59.26	5	67
Web drawer	“	54.50	4	92
Winder	“	60.17	3	45
“	f.u.	61.87	2	58
“	m.o.	60.00	5	30
“	m.u.	60.00	2	25
Various n.e.s	“	59.08	2	51
“	m.o.	60.77	6	91
“	f.o.	58.43	4	55
“	f.u.	62.00	2	30
Currier	m.o.	59.09	8	80
Cutter (tailor)	“	55.13	13	38
Decorator	“	53.17	12	06
Deliveryman	“	61.06	8	31
Derrick runner	“	60.00	17	50
“ helper	“	60.00	10	91
Designer	“	59.50	14	69
Distillery employé	“	55.70	9	91
Dressmaker	f.o.	57.39	4	39
“	f.u.	64.47	1	40
Driller	m.o.	62.31	9	83
Editor	“	58.00	29	17
Electric light employé	“	55.00	10	30
Elevator man	“	60.20	5	60
Embosser	f.o.	49.00	3	17
Engineer (stationary)	m.o.	62.13	9	63
Engraver	“	58.03	12	40
Errand boy	“	58.40	4	02
“	m.u.	55.52	2	12
Fanning mill maker	m.o.	59.58	10	08
File maker	“	58.00	9	10
Finisher (iron)	“	53.38	9	74
“ (wood)	“	63.33	7	93
Fireman	“	61.80	8	11
Fitter	“	61.68	11	23
Foreman:				
Baker	“	54.00	12	67
Blacksmith	“	58.75	15	28
Boilermaker	“	58.50	16	50
Carpenter	“	60.21	14	85
Cigar maker	“	53.50	14	38
Cotton mill	“	60.09	15	12
Fitter	“	57.83	14	62
Knitting mill	“	60.00	13	50
Lumber mill	“	61.20	18	80
Machinist	“	58.93	15	53

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1886.		
		Hours employed.	Wages.	
			$	c.
Foreman.—*Continued.*				
Miller	m.o.	63.50	13	27
Moulder	“	59.56	15	83
Painter	“	57.71	13	39
Paper mill	“	60.00	14	24
Printer	“	58.47	13	16
Railway shop	“	58.78	14	22
Woollen mill	“	60.22	13	11
Various n.e.s	“	59.74	15	11
Forewoman	f.o.	56.30	7	93
Gardener	m.o.	60.09	8	32
Gas work employé	“	74.08	10	10
Gilder	“	55.75	7	99
Glass works employé:				
Blower	“	42.67	22	33
Gathering boy	“	47.89	9	71
Glass (ornamental) worker	“	55.00	9	33
Glove maker	“	56.67	8	83
“	f.o.	50.00	3	69
Gluer	m.o.	65.00	7	37
Grain buyer and weigher	“	53.80	9	55
Grinder	“	52.66	8	19
Harness maker	“	58.78	9	14
Hatter and furrier	“	55.22	13	71
“	f.o.	53.21	4	84
Hotel employé (with board):				
Bartender	m.o.	79.50	8	00
Bell boy	m.u.	78.00	2	33
Chambermaid	f.o.	69.00	1	89
Clerk	m.o.	71.60	7	65
Cook	f.o.	73.00	3	92
Kitchen girl	“	78.00	1	88
Laundress	“	52.50	2	94
Porter	m.o.	76.00	4	67
Stableman	“	72.00	5	67
Waiter	f.o.	70.50	2	06
Iron turner	m.o.	59.96	10	92
Japanner	“	59.67	9	45
Joiner	“	54.47	10	71
Kiln dryer	“	60.00	10	33
Knife (mower) maker	“	58.88	10	82
Knitting mill operative	“	59.52	8	00
“ “	m.u.	63.00	3	10
“ “	f.o.	52.98	3	35
“ “	f.u.	56.34	1	36
Laborer	m.o.	58.45	7	18
Lamplighter	“	59.88	7	48
Last maker	“	55.00	8	62
Lathe hand	“	56.18	8	80
Lather	“	50.44	11	47
Locksmith	“	55.54	9	97
Lumber mill employé:				
Culler	“	61.50	8	63
Edger	“	61.09	7	80
Filer	“	62.09	10	24
Jointer	“	59.50	8	50
Measurer	“	61.50	8	03
Piler	“	62.53	7	67
Sawyer	“	60.19	7	95
Slabber	“	61.67	7	50
Machine hand	“	58.05	9	22
Machinist	“	59.62	9	83
Maltster	“	66.86	8	98
Marble cutter	“	57.56	10	86

TABLE No. XXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1887.	
		Hours employed.	Wages.
			$ c.
Marble polisher	m.o.	56.33	7 75
Marine employé:			
Captain	"	60.56	18 86
Cook	f.o.	72.00	7 00
Cranesman (dredge)	m.o.	60.00	22 00
Deck hand	"	59.90	8 06
Engineer	"	....	15 08
Mate	"	....	13 90
Purser	"	....	17 13
Sailor	"	73.11	10 79
Wheelman	"	....	8 50
Mason (stone)	"	55.72	14 04
Melter	"	59.17	8 49
Miller	"	63.19	9 78
Milliner	f.o.	58.03	5 02
Millwright	m.o.	58.96	13 52
Miscellaneous	"	60.38	7 66
"	m.u.	59.97	3 36
"	f.o.	52.31	4 08
"	f.u.	51.31	2 08
Moulder	m.o.	57.33	12 05
Mounter (stoves)	"	65.94	10 76
Nut and bolt maker	"	58.00	8 68
Office boy	"	56.33	4 76
Ostrich feather worker	f.o.	57.23	3 22
Packer	"	54.33	3 00
"	m.o.	58.51	7 60
"	m.u.	58.43	2 93
Painter	m.o.	56.32	9 53
Paper hanger	"	57.75	10 85
Paper mill employé:			
Bag maker	f.o.	57.89	3 95
Bleacher	m.o.	60.00	7 50
Finisher	"	60.00	8 53
"	f.o.	60.00	3 75
Machine tender	m.o.	63.58	9 89
Pulp grinder	"	64.15	8 37
Rag cutter	"	60.00	8 10
Rag picker	f.o.	58.41	3 90
Various	"	67.85	3 95
"	m.o.	62.28	6 80
Pattern maker	"	59.31	12 14
Photographer	"	48.67	7 00
Piano and organ factory employé:			
Action maker	"	57.52	10 12
Bellows maker	"	55.40	10 20
Case maker	"	57.58	10 42
Finisher	"	56.22	10 70
Key maker	"	55.67	10 51
Polisher and varnisher	"	58.57	9 33
Sounding board maker	"	58.55	10 95
Stringer	"	57.67	10 00
Tone regulator	"	60.50	17 12
Trimmer	"	57.10	8 88
Tuner	"	55.07	16 74
Various	"	58.69	8 96
Pile driver	"	60.00	9 00
Pin maker	"	52.00	14 08
Planer	"	61.76	9 59
Plasterer	"	53.90	13 02
Plumber	"	55.42	12 18
Polisher (metal)	"	68.34	12 06
Porter	m.o.	60.11	7 94
Potter	"	60.00	7 50
Press feeder	"	52.09	3 36
"	m.u.	54.76	2 27
Pressman	m.o.	56.16	9 57
Printer	"	57.37	9 98
Proof reader	"	58.22	8 67
Pump maker	"	55.00	7 98
Quarryman	"	57.57	9 28
Railway employé:			
Brakeman	"	64.31	9 79
Car builder	"	55.21	9 46
Car cleaner	f.o.	60.00	5 40
Car repairer	m.o.	60.00	9 84
Checker	"	66.00	7 68
Conductor	"	69.75	13 25
Engineer	"	62.44	18 25
Examiner or tapper	"	60.00	8 15
Fireman	"	64.33	10 27
Switchman	"	63.00	7 50
Wiper	"	74.88	8 07
Rattan worker	f.o.	59.00	3 25
Reporter	m.o.	61.47	12 94
Rivet boy	m.u.	55.25	3 84
Riveter	m.o.	58.00	9 30
Rolling mill employé	"	60.00	22 82
Rope maker	"	48.00	7 67
Route boy	"	12.00	1 62
Saddler	"	58.00	12 00
Safe maker	"	51.47	10 81
Salesman	"	57.89	9 27
Saleswoman	f.o.	61.70	4 85
Sash, door and blind maker	m.o.	59.18	9 45
Scale maker	"	55.73	9 06
Servant (with board)	f.o.	65.00	2 88
Shaper (furniture)	m.o.	59.67	9 45
Ship carpenter	"	50.50	10 01
Shipper	"	60.28	8 24
Shirtmaker	f.o.	54.06	4 89
Shoemaker	m.o.	58.13	8 94
Silverplater	"	60.01	11 20
"	f.o.	61.55	4 13
Soap maker	m.o.	61.38	7 92
Spoke maker	"	59.67	8 71
Spring maker and fitter	"	57.00	11 83
Stave factory employé	"	55.42	9 05
Stereotyper	"	41.38	10 00
Stone cutter	"	59.48	17 45
Straw goods employé	f.o.	54.53	5 31
Street railway employé:			
Conductor	m.o.	72.00	9 99
Driver	"	72.29	8 83
Stableman	"	70.65	8 45
Syrup factory employé	"	72.38	10 65
Tailor	"	58.82	9 75
Tailoress	f.o.	55.01	4 06
Tanner	m.o.	59.12	8 39
Teamster	"	57.97	7 42
Telegraph operator	"	66.00	9 95
Telephone operator	f.o.	54.00	4 00
Time keeper	m.o.	65.00	10 81
Tinsmith	"	59.70	10 00
Tool-maker	"	54.79	10 94

TABLE No. XXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

CUPATIONS.	Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1883.	
		Hours em-ployed.	Wages.
			$ c.
r (lithographer)..	m.o.	55.00	11 44
	"	57.10	17 70
ker	"	51.19	9 74
er	"	57.30	9 49
	"	60.45	8 65
aker	"	60.00	15 33
	"	57.25	10 22
aker	"	59.87	10 25
eman	"	58.33	6 58
man	f.o.	54.00	4 58
e maker	m.o.	55.71	12 02
ker and jeweller.	"	54.11	9 80
"	f.o.	54.60	4 00
n	m.o.	67.24	7 96
ter	"	58.33	10 21
	f.o.	55.63	3 78
ter	m.o.	60.33	8 16
ner	"	59.13	9 36
nill employé :			
	"	55.55	7 86
	f.o.	58.96	3 44
aner	m.o.	60.00	6 17
	"	60.76	6 57
	f.o.	59.47	3 41
lper	m.u.	59.98	3 08
	f.o.	60.00	4 82
in.	"	60.56	3 95
	"	59.73	4 42
	m.o.	59.76	10 63
elper	"	59.82	6 16
	"	61.79	7 41
	f.o.	57.84	4 62
	m.u.	60.25	3 57
	m.o.	60.00	7 00
xer	"	58.78	8 75
	"	60.47	6 11
ender	m.u.	59.58	3 27

OCCUPATIONS.		Sex and age.	Average for week ending Oct. 30, 1886.	
			Hours em-ployed.	Wages.
				$ c.
Woollen mill employé—*Con.*				
Piecer		m.o.	58.32	3 25
Reeler		f.o.	60.00	2 92
Scourer		m.o.	59.61	6 43
Shearer		f.o.	60.00	4 90
Specker		f.u.	59.68	2 99
Spinner		"	59.67	2 37
"		f.o.	60.00	3 43
"		m.o.	58.79	7 32
"		m.u.	59.62	2 67
Spooler		f.o.	60.00	3 12
"		f.u.	60.00	2 47
Twister		"	58.00	2 66
"		f.o.	57.63	3 08
Warper		"	60.00	3 80
"		m.o.	60.00	7 65
Weaver		"	58.89	6 41
"		f.o.	59.76	5 08
Winder		"	59.41	2 79
Various		"	57.34	4 09
"		f.u.	57.67	2 11
"		m.o.	59.38	6 00
"		m.u.	60.71	3 25
Yardman		m.o.	59.57	7 86
Average for all occupations.	1886....	m.o.	58.86	9 00
	1885....	"	59.50	9 11
	1886....	m.u.	55.85	2 92
	1885....	"	50.43	2 93
	1886....	f.o.	55.90	4 37
	1885....	"	58.77	4 36
	1886....	f.u.	57.70	2 26
	1885....	"	56.31	2 52
All classes	1886....	......	58.28	7 98
	1885....	......	58.79	7 92

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXVII.—Showing by occupations the comparative weekly averages of hours employed and wages earned at the principal industrial centres of Ontario in 1886, 1885 and 1884.

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age over or under 16.	Averages for one week in—					
		1886.		1885.		1884.	
		Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Apprentice	m.o.	56.75	3 80	58.74	3 89	57.78	3 29
"	m,u.	55.97	3 06	59.38	2 90	59.56	3 19
Axe maker	m.o.	52.67	10 29	53.06	10 64	55.71	9 92
Axle maker	"	58.75	9 75	54.38	8 69	60.00	11 02
Baker	"	58.35	9 32	59.84	9 27	62.00	8 05
Barber	"	67.94	9 04	71.17	9 17	60.00	9 00
Beamer (tannery)	"	59.00	7 67	59.63	8 65	60.00	7 63
Bender (wheels)	"	59.88	8 15	64.00	7 79	60.00	9 00
Blacksmith	"	58.25	9 93	59.15	9 74	58.27	9 58
" (helper)	"	54.28	6 60	58.60	6 46	54.10	6 58
Boiler maker	"	59.69	11 31	56.55	11 07	56.13	10 79
" (helper)	"	59.36	7 64	59 58	7 41	....	....
Bookbinder	"	57.24	10 50	55.70	9 75	57.43	12 24
"	f.o.	53.65	3 19	60.00	3 08	57.94	3 41
Book-keeper	m.o.	56.64	11 97	57.95	12 77	57.00	11 83
"	f.o.	55.00	5 33	53.80	5 60	54.00	4 90
Boot and shoe factory operative:							
Cutter	m.o.	59.67	10 17	56.76	8 00	59.00	7 68
Finisher	"	59.50	8 00	56.56	10 57	59.00	7 80
"	f.o.	57.64	5 34	58.43	4 43	57.29	4 57
Laster	m.o.	51.33	7 00	56.44	9 04	58.55	7 15
Bottler	"	60.00	6 57	54.72	6 81	60.00	7 11
"	m.u.	58.15	2 79	57.29	2 99	60.00	3 08
Brass finisher	m.o.	59.57	11 65	58.59	8 60	60.00	9 86
Brewer	"	61.52	11 77	60.99	11 97	72.00	10 53
Bricklayer	"	50.84	13 84	57.15	14 81	58.89	14 87
Bridge building employé	"	58.00	9 97	58.64	10 77	60.00	7 59
Brush maker	"	49.33	8 26	55.79	9 63	....	....
Butcher	"	62.78	9 04	63.62	9 00	58.42	10 00
Cabinet maker	"	61.21	9 80	59.48	9 25	59.69	9 57
Carpenter	"	57.38	9 61	58.98	9 97	59.08	9 85
Carpet weaver	"	59.50	8 53	59.38	10 09	....	....
"	f.o.	58.48	5 57	60.00	5 12	....	....
Carriage trimmer	m.o.	56.81	9 72	58.62	11 03	58.67	10 15
Carver	"	52.85	11 62	58.28	11 40	59.00	10 44
Cellarman (brewery)	"	60.00	8 36	60.13	8 08	60.00	7 79
Chair maker	"	62.56	8 77	54.62	8 00	60.00	8 70
Cigar and tobacco factory operative:							
Cigar maker	m.o.	46.90	8 37	52.08	8 94	58.07	9 45
"	f.o.	49.91	5 98	57.36	3 70	59.72	3 72
"	m.u.	52.80	3 80	54.96	3 46	59.60	3 67
Stripper	f.o.	47.07	2 82	51.61	2 82	60.00	2 39
"	m.u.	49.23	2 74	54.27	2 11	60.00	2 05
Clerk (office)	m.o.	59.21	9 88	57.11	11 80	....	....
"	f.o.	52.68	4 59	59.00	4 00	....	....
Confectioner	m.o.	60.00	7 32	59.48	7 39	59.94	8 48
"	f.o.	54.80	3 18	58.85	2 61	60.00	2 44
Cooper	m.o.	56 50	9 68	59.99	9 48	60.05	9 01
Coppersmith	"	65.00	10 73	55.00	10 21	....	....
Core maker	"	57.69	6 58	58.00	5 59	58.76	6 80
Corset maker	f.o.	50.00	4 91	56.00	4 50	59.00	4 40

NOTE.—The weekly averages of hours and earnings in this Table for 1886 and 1885 are for the last ful week of October, while those for 1884 are computed from returns for the last full week of April an October respectively. The initials in the second column stand for males and females over and under 16

TABLE No. XXVII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

ION OR SUB- PATION.	Sex and Age over or under 16.	Averages for one week in—					
		1886.		1885.		1884.	
		Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
perative :							
	m.o.	60.94	6 81	58.75	6 30	59.55	8 26
r	"	60.33	7 60	62.10	8 89	60.00	8 58
er	"	60.71	5 25	62.12	5 51	59.40	6 48
	m.u.	59 29	2 46	60.00	1 81	60.00	1 98
	f.o.	59.79	4 19	59.52	4 12	60.50	4 18
	m.o.	60.64	8 91	62.50	11 07	60.00	8 97
	"	58.40	6 92	63.66	7 28	59.91	7 35
	"	61.90	7 49	64.13	7 00	60.00	7 35
	f.o.	60.15	4 43	61.81	4 58	60.00	4 71
e tender	"	56.36	5 14	60.33	4 89	60.00	4 22
	m.o.	60.00	11 00	61.03	8 57	59.46	10 71
er	"	60,17	5 89	62.50	6 02	60.00	6 05
	f.o.	61.07	3 76	60.08	3 36	60.00	3 49
d	"	61.09	5 18	56.78	3 96	60.00	4 67
d	m.o.	59.85	9 26	60.37	9 29	60.00	9 47
	"	53.33	7 67	62.57	10 67	58.33	9 85
	f.o.	59.90	5 63	57.64	4 94	60.00	4 33
	"	59.47	5 60	60.90	5 44	60.00	4 64
	"	59.74	3 34	59.91	4 36	59.85	4 55
	f.u.	60.00	2 39	49.76	2 18	60.00	2 77
	m.o.	60.20	6 22	54.94	6 19	59.45	7 69
	f.o.	58.57	3 53	60.80	3 30	....	....
	"	60.46	3 70	53.33	2 97	60.00	3 52
	"	59.46	5 30	60.44	4 58	59.57	4 39
r	"	60.40	3 27	60.30	3 20	60.00	3 12
	m.o.	59.40	7 18	60.36	9 17	59.42	6 72
	f.o.	59.26	5 67	60.30	5 86	58.88	5 93
	"	54.50	4 92	61.76	4 16	59.51	6 03
	f.o.	60.17	3 45	60.21	2 87	58.31	3 60
	m.o.	59.09	8 80	58.59	8 73	59.83	8 13
	"	55.13	13 38	58.91	18 17	....	....
	"	61.06	8 31	60.12	8 02	60.00	8 49
loyé	"	55.70	9 91	59.67	11 58	60.00	11 71
	f.o.	57.39	4 39	56.26	4 60	59.80	4 35
ionary)	m.o.	62.13	9 63	61.94	9 43	60.78	9 56
	"	58.03	12 40	57.25	10 19	54.00	10 77
maker	"	59.58	10 08	59.96	8 52	60.00	9 50
	"	58.00	9 10	57.00	9 00	....	....
l)	"	63.33	7 93	59.18	8 69	58.81	9 05
	"	61.80	8 11	61.32	8 39	66.49	9 08
	"	61.68	11 23	60.54	10 98	58.22	10 22
	"	54.00	12 67	60.00	9 50	....	....
	"	58.75	15 28	60.00	12 00	....	....
	"	60.21	14 85	57.75	13 11	....	....
	"	60.09	15 12	61 24	15 82	60.00	13 27
ll	"	60.00	13 50	62 89	14 73	....	....
l	"	61.20	18 80	65 00	18 66	60.00	21 26
	"	58.93	15 53	59 67	14 00	....	....
	"	63.50	13 27	60 00	12 25	....	....
	"	59.56	15 83	58 71	14 21	....	....
	"	60.00	14 24	60 00	12 62	....	....
	"	58.47	13 16	59 09	12 45	....	....
p	"	58.78	14 22	64 37	11 49	59.67	15 11
l	"	60.22	13 11	60 91	14 08	60.00	13 08
e. s.	"	59.74	15 11	58 62	15 65	59.76	15 98
	f.o.	56.30	7 93	58 00	7 67	....	....
ployé	m.o.	74.08	10 10	60 64	8 24	60.00	9 70

TABLE No. XXVII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age over or under 16.	Averages for one week in—					
		1886.		1885.		1884.	
		Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Glass blower	m.o.	42.67	22 33	49 71	22 39	48.02	22 52
Glove maker	"	56.67	8 83	58 79	9 71	60.00	11 43
"	f.o.	50.00	3 69	62 64	3 97	60.00	4 95
Grinder	m.o.	52.66	8 19	57 19	9 88	55.82	10 98
Harness maker	"	58.78	9 14	59 27	8 66	58.77	8 91
Hatter and furrier	"	55.22	13.71	57 90	10 22	57.97	12 19
"	f.o.	53.21	4.84	56 71	4 41	58.97	3 85
Hotel employé (with board):							
Bartender	f.o.	79.50	8 00	73.23	6 58	72.00	6 [illegible]
Bell boy	m.u.	78.00	2 33	73.20	2 00	72.00	1 [illegible]
Chambermaid	f.o.	69.00	1 89	72.50	2 12	62.00	2 [illegible]
Clerk	m.o.	71.60	7 65	73.71	7 21	72.00	6 [illegible]
Cook	f.o.	73.00	3 92	70.83	5 29	72.00	4 [illegible]
Kitchen girl	"	78.00	1 80	74.57	2 03	72.00	2 [illegible]
Laundress	"	52.50	2 94	73.38	2 23	72.00	2 [illegible]
Porter	m.o.	76.00	4 67	72.62	3 66	72.00	3 [illegible]
Stableman	"	72.00	5 67	72.86	3 18	72.00	3 [illegible]
Waiter	f.o.	70.50	2 06	73.86	2 15	70.94	2 [illegible]
Japanner	m.o.	59.67	9 45	60.91	9 63	60.00	9 41
Knife (mower) maker	"	58.88	10 82	60.00	11 25	60.00	7 73
Knitting mill operative	"	59.52	8 00	60.42	7 61	59.01	7 12
" "	m.u.	63.00	3 10	61.48	3 85	59.00	2 [illegible]
" "	f.o.	52.98	3 35	61.43	3 81	59.00	2 [illegible]
" "	f.u.	56.34	1 36	61.87	2 70	59.00	2 [illegible]
Laborer	m.o.	58.45	7 18	60.81	7 05	58.56	6 79
Lamplighter	"	59.88	7 48	60.64	8 24	61.64	7 [illegible]
Lather	"	50.44	11 47	59.75	9 75	56.71	10 27
Locksmith	"	55.54	9 97	57.67	9 33	60.00	12 [illegible]
Lumber mill employé:							
Culler	"	61.50	8 63	66.26	8 85	66.22	9 14
Edger	"	61.09	7 80	67.50	9 00	72.00	9 [illegible]
Filer	"	62.09	10 24	66.24	11 39	65.01	10 21
Jointer	"	59.50	8 50	61.33	8 50	54.00	9 75
Measurer	"	61.50	8 03	67.14	7 86	65.68	8 [illegible]
Piler	"	62.53	7 67	63.41	7 84	....	....
Sawyer	"	60.19	7 95	64.10	9 26	59.85	8 [illegible]
Slabber	"	61.67	7 50	67.09	8 27	72.00	8 75
Machine hand	"	58.05	9 22	59.20	9 15	58.55	9 [illegible]
Machinist	"	59.62	9 83	59.14	10 16	59.25	9 [illegible]
Maltster	"	66.86	8 98	70.03	8 57	64.00	8 [illegible]
Marble cutter	"	57.56	10 86	59.38	9 83	58.82	9 84
" polisher	"	56.33	7 75	59.39	7 28	59.00	7 [illegible]
Mason (stone)	"	55.72	14 04	56.76	12 58	58.77	14 [illegible]
Melter	"	59.17	8 49	58.50	8 69	57.00	8 [illegible]
Miller	"	63.19	9 78	64.28	9 81	66.00	10 [illegible]
Milliner	f.o.	58.03	5 02	57.20	5 17	59.18	7 [illegible]
Millwright	m.o.	58.96	13 52	60.81	11 30	60.17	12 22
Moulder	"	57.33	12 05	59.15	11 76	58.80	11 [illegible]
Mounter (stove)	"	65.94	10 76	63.58	10 16	58.83	10 [illegible]
Packer	f.o.	54.33	3 00	52.01	2 84	59.33	3 [illegible]
"	m.o.	58.51	7 60	59.79	7 69	57.00	8 [illegible]
Painter	"	56.32	9 53	57.29	9 54	58.94	9 [illegible]
Paper hanger and glazier	"	57.75	10 85	57.00	10 20	56.50	8 [illegible]
Paper mill employé:							
Bag maker	f.o.	57.89	3 95	56.43	3 86	57.17	3 [illegible]
Bleacher	m.o.	60.00	7 50	60.00	7 00	59.00	5 75
Finisher	"	60.00	8 53	60.00	8 33	59.00	6 [illegible]
"	f.o.	60.00	3 75	60.00	3 97	58.00	4 [illegible]
Machine tender	m.o.	63.58	9 89	60.00	10 46	59.00	12 [illegible]
Rag cutter	"	60.00	8 10	60.00	8 47	58.00	8 [illegible]
Rag picker	f.o.	58.41	3 90	59.79	4 26	58.00	4 [illegible]

ABLE No. XXVII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OR SUB-TION.	Sex and age over or under 16.	Averages for one week in—					
		1886.		1885.		1884.	
		Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
	m.o.	59.31	12 14	58.62	11 11	58.99	11 42
ctory employé:							
	"	57.52	10 12	58.27	10 10	58.00	9 00
	"	57.58	10 42	57.70	11 18	59.00	10 19
	"	56.22	10 70	59.20	13 30	60.00	11 12
arnisher	"	58.57	9 33	59.00	8 60	59.50	10 27
	"	57.10	8 88	59.80	9 72	58.00	9 50
	"	55.07	16 74	58.00	17 00	59.00	10 32
	"	61.76	9 59	57.20	7 96	54.00	7 29
	"	53.90	13 02	58.64	14 40	60.33	13 31
	"	55.42	12 18	59.95	10 91	60.00	10 84
	"	68.34	12 06	62.04	11 58	60.63	10 40
	"	60.00	7 50	58.63	8 75	60.60	10 07
	"	52.09	3 36	57.11	5 00	....	....
	"	56.16	9 57	58.79	9 48	62.40	10 00
	"	57.37	9 98	55.95	8 51	58.33	9 37
		55.00	7 98	57.83	7 96	60.00	10 50
é:	"						
	"	64.31	9 79	63.52	8 02	68.36	8 81
	"	55.21	9 46	53.60	8 53	57.09	9 87
	"	60.00	9 84	58.63	9 84	59.67	10 17
	"	66.00	7 68	65.00	6 80	60.00	9 20
	"	69.75	13 25	60.69	11 32	64.58	14 32
	"	62.44	18 25	60.51	20 34	66.13	18 32
	"	64.33	10 27	60.00	10 83	65.09	9 88
	"	63.00	7 50	81.87	10 09	60.00	7 52
	"	74.88	8 07	60.79	7 27	59.63	7 48
	"	61.47	12 94	56.88	12 11	60.09	14 17
	"	58.00	9 30	56.36	8 58	51.93	9 53
	"	58.00	12 00	52.50	7 50	58.50	8 63
	"	51.47	10 81	59.33	10 99	59.00	9 87
	"	57.89	9 27	59.92	9 64	60.71	9 20
	f.o.	61.70	4 85	59.43	6 13	58.88	3 78
lind maker	m.o.	59.18	9 45	60.00	10 00	59.00	10 83
ard)	f.o.	65.00	2 88	70.33	2 83	....	....
	"	50.50	10 01	59.96	8 80	58.00	8 87
	"	60.28	8 24	62.22	7 22	60.00	8 14
	f.o.	54.06	4 89	51.00	4 12	60.00	3 88
	m.o.	58.13	8 94	59.40	7 97	57.92	8 54
	"	60.01	11 20	60.00	10 43	57.00	10 87
	"	61.38	7 92	59.04	7 43	59.00	6 96
	"	59.67	8 71	63.65	9 17	60.00	8 42
d fitter	"	57.00	11 83	52.25	10 81	....	....
	"	41.38	10 00	36.00	8 00	....	....
	"	59.48	17 45	57.41	12 90	59.50	14 41
nployé:							
	"	72.29	8 83	75.42	7 56	....	....
	"	70.65	8 45	69.33	8 17	....	....
	"	58.82	9 75	59.63	10 16	59.70	9 62
	f.o.	55.01	4 06	57.84	4 46	54.39	4 00
	m.o.	59.12	8 39	59.69	7 95	59.92	7 80
	"	57.97	7 42	60.83	7 34	63.26	7 10
tor	"	66.00	9 95	68.00	9 87	60.20	9 55
tor	f.o.	54.00	4 00	54.00	4 25	....	....
	m.o.	59.70	10 00	60.17	9 20	59.65	8 84
	"	54.79	10 94	50.80	7 31	59.00	12 06
	"	57.10	17 70	59.14	15 85	....	....
	"	57.30	9 49	57.53	10 15	52.58	9 75
	"	60.45	8 65	53.60	8 17	57.63	7 85

TABLE No. XXVII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age over or under 16.	Averages for one week in—					
		1886.		1885.		1884.	
		Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.	Hours employed.	Earnings.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Wagon maker	m.o.	59.87	10 25	57.43	9 21	59.90	10 37
Watchmaker and jeweller	"	54.11	9 80	56.18	9 56	58.50	9 82
Watchman	"	67.24	7 96	66.44	7 46	69.94	8 30
Whip maker	"	58.33	10 21	52.00	7 46	60.00	7 20
"	f.o.	55.63	3 78	56.00	3 83	60.00	3 40
Wire worker	m.o.	60.33	8 16	60.00	7 25	60.00	9 00
Wood turner	"	59.13	9 36	57.60	9 46	52.57	7 99
Woollen mill employé:							
Assorter	"	55.55	7 86	59.67	7 35	....	....
Burler	f.o.	58.96	3 44	60.78	3 97	62.50	3 67
Card cleaner	m.o.	60.00	6 17	60.00	6 11	62.57	5 25
Carder	"	60.76	6 57	59.30	7 46	59.97	6 95
Card helper	m.u.	59.98	3 08	60.00	3 43	....	....
Darner	f.o.	60.00	4 82	61.71	4 89	64.50	4 28
Drawer in	"	60.56	3 95	60.60	3 99	60.67	3 82
Dresser	"	59.73	4 42	60.00	4 60	60.00	3 77
Dyer	m.o.	59.76	10 63	59.19	7 03	59.81	7 42
Finisher	"	61.79	7 41	60.07	7 14	60.08	6 96
"	f.o.	57.84	4 62	60.00	3 38	60.00	4 18
"	m.u.	60.25	3 57	60.00	3 90	60.00	3 33
Fuller	m.o.	60.00	7 00	60.50	7 20	59.90	6 57
Loom fixer	"	58.78	8 75	61.50	8 93	60.55	10 01
Picker	"	60.47	6 11	59.82	6 07	....	....
Picker tender	m.u.	59.58	3 27	59.83	2 70	....	....
Piecer	"	58.32	3 25	60.00	2 91	60.00	2 85
Scourer	m.o.	59.61	6 43	61.06	6 42	63.00	7 32
Shearer	f.o.	60.00	4 90	63.00	4 27	64.00	4 70
Spinner	f.u.	59.67	2 37	63.00	2 60	....	....
"	f.o.	60.00	3 43	61.80	3 10	....	....
"	m.o.	58.79	7 32	60.48	7 90	59.95	8 17
"	m.u.	59.62	2 67	61.03	2 87	....	....
Spooler	f.o.	60.00	3 12	60.17	2 97	60.00	2 92
Warper	m.o.	60.00	7 65	60.56	7 33	....	....
"	f.o.	60.00	3 80	61.71	4 10	60.00	4 72
Weaver	"	59.76	5 08	60.39	4 61	60.21	4 59
"	m.o.	58.89	6 41	61.80	7 70	60.00	6 00
Yardman	"	59.57	7 86	59.00	7 50	60.00	8 73

LABOR AND WAGES.

o. XXVIII.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and
of living in Almonte, Belleville, Brockville, Chatham, Dundas, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph,
ilton, Hespeler (Elora and Preston), Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St.
arines (Thorold and Merritton), St. Thomas, Stratford, Toronto and Woodstock, for the year
ng October 30, 1886, based on returns collected from 2,684 workpeople.

N OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age, over or under 16.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
al hand implement :											
ith	m.o.	2.33	1.33	56.33	217.67	348 54	2 00	......	350 54	399 33	119 80
	"	6.50	5.00	57.50	222.00	365 63	17 50	2 00	385 13	403 50	53 80
	"	3.14	2.14	55.29	244.57	396 43	5 00	......	401 43	370 14	89 34
	"	2.00	0.33	56.00	238.67	397 33	21 33	......	418 66	395 66	131 89
al implement worker :											
ith	"	3.20	2.07	59.90	229.67	334 49	26 53	13 53	374 55	336 47	80 11
st	"	3.71	2.65	58.76	262.29	405 71	7 29	......	413 00	381 18	81 00
	"	2.00	1.18	56.95	252.73	467 57	3 64	......	471 21	368 78	122 93
	"	2.80	2.00	57.00	161.60	256 00	26 80	.....	282 80	253 80	66 79
rker	"	2.70	2.00	58.05	273.60	406 20	17 50	......	423 70	362 00	97 84
	"	5.67	4.00	59.83	258.33	257 33	20 00	......	277 33	323 67	48 55
(various)	"	....	....	59.23	294.59	173 90	4 50	......	178 44	175 36	175 36
"	m.u.	....	....	60.00	270.33	152 17	......	......	152 17	146 83	146 83
"	f.o.	....	....	57.00	282.00	82 38	....	......	82 38	100 00	100 00
	m.o.	4.83	3.17	54.00	283.67	445 17	6 67	8 33	460 17	437 50	75 00
r	"	4.50	3.00	58.75	306.00	493 50	......	......	493 50	320 00	58 18
	"	3.33	2.44	61.39	302.33	407 97	1 67	......	409 64	368 06	84 94
	"	1.26	0.74	67.95	310.66	456 87	3 24	1 97	462 08	408 40	180 45
r	"	4.50	3.50	60.00	310.50	548 00	......	52 00	600 00	599 50	109 00
ker	"	0.50	.. .	60.00	265.00	362 50	......	......	362 50	299 00	199 33
(general)	"	2.46	1.65	59.69	283.62	432 25	5 65	3 85	441 75	382 33	110 45
helper	"	2.00	1.00	57.67	284.00	333 33	.....	......	333 33	315 00	105 00
er	"	2.95	1.95	60.63	292.68	356 42	9 00	3 68	369 10	326 74	82 77
ker	"	2.75	1.75	58.50	247.50	450 75	4 75	58 75	514 25	424 75	113 27
helper	"	3.00	2.00	59.00	260.00	365 67	......	......	365 67	355 67	88 92
r	"	2.17	1.17	53.67	259.17	455 50	..	8 33	463 83	388 67	122 74
r	"	2.00	1.47	56.24	298.59	519 62	16 18	... ..	535 80	467 00	155 67
hoe factory operative :											
	"	1.00	0.33	59.33	291.67	452 67	8 33	.....	461 00	377 67	188 83
	"	...	..	59.50	282.50	370 95	......	...	370 95	364 00	364 00
	"	3.75	2.00	56.50	268.00	371 00	......	100 00	471 00	484 75	102 05
	f.o.	....	....	54.33	262.33	194 44	......	....	194 44	163 67	163 67
wer	m.o.	3.00	1.33	55.67	266.00	379 00	5 00	1 67	385 67	312 00	78 00
	"	5.25	3.25	54.50	289.50	351 25	12 50	180 00	543 75	415 50	66 48
	"	2.33	1.67	51.33	236.67	336 00	......	.....	336 00	316 67	95 00
	"	2.00	1.43	55.14	284.36	358 50	7 14	......	365 64	350 29	116 76
	f.o.	....	....	53.00	242.00	125 05	......	.....	125 05	118 40	118 40
	m.u.	....	....	53.00	294.00	117 00	......	.....	117 00	117 00	117 00
	f.u.	....	....	53.00	312.00	65 00	....	......	65 00	65 00	65 00
r (wood)	m.o.	2.25	1.40	47.60	272.90	402 76	6 75	14 84	424 35	408 67	125 74
her	"	0.50	....	60.00	275.00	510 00	......	....	510 00	409 00	272 67
mployé :											
	f.o.	....	....	60.14	300.00	203 57	11 72	......	215 29	166 86	166 86
	m.o.	3.67	2.33	60.00	306 00	442 50	......	57 33	499 83	437 00	100 79
r	"	1.00	0.75	69.00	322.25	448 50	. ....	. ...	448 50	384 75	192 38
	"	5.00	2.67	59.67	308.00	312 33	......	78 33	390 66	349 66	58 28
r	"	2.11	1.49	52.09	199.97	507 28	2 97	2 03	512 28	399 38	128 51
er	"	3.80	1.60	59.60	213.40	321 40	60 00	65 00	446 40	412 00	85 83
ker	"	3.25	2.25	51.25	284.00	441 00	....	......	441 00	448 88	105 62
	"	0.78	0.33	61.00	308.00	374 89	.....	......	374 89	295 11	166 00
(general)	"	2.70	1.65	56.35	263.58	395 70	18 32	6 49	420 51	355 59	96 07
worker :											
nith	"	2.67	1.67	59.60	280.53	449 30	4 12	20 00	473 42	395 00	107 73
	"	2.80	2.00	59.60	264.80	422 80	11 20	5 50	439 50	368 40	96 95
r	"	2.00	1.00	55.58	249.08	446 17	2 08	......	448 25	310 83	103 61
orker	"	2.79	1.64	59.71	274.64	415 36	11 78	.....	427 14	343 43	90 72
	"	2.47	1.73	58.60	268.33	425 00	7 00	.....	432 00	368 53	106 31

TABLE No. XXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age, over or under 16.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost living
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children.	Total.	Total.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cigar factory operative:										
Cigarmaker	m.o.	0.91	0.52	46.91	240.83	314 13	1 50	3 53	319 16	305 33
"	f.o.	....	....	48.25	296.50	337 50	......	......	337 50	287 50
"	m.u.	....	....	52.00	266.67	183 33	......	......	183 33	183 33
Roller	m.o.	2.03	1.48	55.00	220.38	401 95	......	......	401 95	363 32
Stripper	m u.	....	....	54.00	250.00	91 75	....	......	91 75	91 75
"	f.u.	....	....	60.00	275.00	137 50	......	......	137 50	137 50
Various	m.o.	2.40	2.00	52.00	264.00	307 00	15 50	......	322 50	290 00
"	f.o.	....	....	60.00	300.00	250 00	......	......	250 00	233 33
"	m.u.	....	....	54.00	302.50	178 00	7 50	......	185 50	185 50
"	f.u.	....	....	60.00	300.00	166 67	......	......	166 67	166 67
Clerk (office)	m.o.	2.79	1.36	61.14	308.79	423 57	1 00	19 29	443 86	410 36
"	f.o.	....	....	50.40	247.60	152 80	......	......	152 80	179 80
Coachman	m.o.	2.33	1.33	83.33	365.00	416 00	......	34 67	450 67	419 00
Coffin maker	"	....	....	51.43	271.43	482 29	......	......	482 29	331 00
Confectioner	"	3.00	2.50	60.00	276.00	475 00	......	......	475 00	496 00
"	f.o.	....	....	60.00	307.20	168 40	5 43	......	173 83	172 40
Cooper	m.o.	3.24	1.71	58.57	268.10	366 87	15 95	3 57	386 39	358 64
Cotton mill operative:										
Carder	m.o.	2.00	1.50	60.50	268.50	459 90	......	.....	459 90	375 00
Dyer	"	3.50	1.50	59.00	275.50	306 77	......	......	306 77	306 00
Speeder	f.o.	....	....	60.00	250.00	168 00	....	......	168 00	150 00
Spinner	m.o.	1.33	1.00	60.00	250.00	370 83	......	......	370 83	362 50
"	f.o.	....	....	60.00	240.00	121 67	......	......	121 67	115 33
Weaver	m.o.	1.20	0.60	61.80	301.20	364 00	......	....	364 00	268 73
"	f.o.	1.25	0.75	60.00	277.50	196 75	......	15 75	212 50	248 50
Various	m.o.	3.40	2.20	60.40	245.20	299 32	......	51 60	350 92	353 40
"	f.o.	0.14	....	60.29	261.14	166 55	......	......	166 55	149 57
"	m.u.	....	....	60.00	150.00	75 00	......	......	75 00	75 00
Draughtsman	m.o.	1.00	...	60.00	285.50	822 50	......	......	822 50	516 50
Dressmaker	f.o.	0.04	0.04	57.31	300.33	213 75	10 21	.. ...	223 96	151 04
Engineer (stationary)	m.o.	3.72	2.21	64.64	295.17	447 86	6 27	14 66	468 79	409 74
Fanning mill maker	"	2.00	1.33	59.42	280.50	445 83	......	......	445 83	346 17
File maker	"	3.50	2.50	58.00	284.00	420 50	......	... ..	420 50	405 50
Fireman (general)	"	2.25	1.63	58.75	256.13	284 18	2 25	12 50	298 93	276 93
Foreman:										
Cabinetmaker	"	3.00	1.50	60.00	278.25	559 44	......	40 00	599 44	516 75
Carpenter	"	3.67	1.67	59.67	304.00	618 00	......	......	618 00	459 67
Machinist	"	4.60	3.00	59.00	287.80	707 94	46 40	......	754 34	559 60
Miller	"	3.67	2.00	60.00	305.00	640 67	......	32 00	672 67	489 00
Printer	"	3.25	2.00	60.88	306.25	616 22	0 31	6 50	623 03	601 59
Woollen mill	"	4.20	2.80	60.00	297.40	588 40	......	......	588 40	495 40
Various	"	4.00	2.46	59.65	289.27	589 25	7 92	19 23	616 40	529 57
Forewoman	f.o.	....	....	54.00	309.50	256 00	26 00	......	282 00	225 00
Foundry machine shop employé:										
Blacksmith	m.o.	3.63	2.50	59.88	300.25	525 38	......	18 75	544 13	438 88
" helper	"	1.33	0.67	59.33	287.67	316 67	......	....	316 67	308 33
Machinist	"	2.75	1.78	58.63	270.53	449 77	12 27	18 81	480 85	401 64
Melter	"	6.00	4.00	60.00	300.00	350 00	......	100 00	450 00	425 00
Moulder	"	2.98	1.82	56.23	255.31	481 82	4 84	1 77	488 43	455 67
Woodworker	"	1.67	0.83	58.67	267.50	396 83	1 67	25 00	423 50	340 00
Various	"	3.68	2.36	59.20	278.24	340 10	1 20	19 60	360 90	337 02
Furniture factory employé:										
Cabinetmaker	"	2.54	1.72	59.82	278.26	409 33	2 03	7 69	419 05	365 17
Chair maker	"	2.08	1.23	59.08	280.69	404 41	14 92	....	419 33	362 46
Finisher	"	1.86	1.21	59.00	284.07	389 77	8 92	12 50	411 19	393 79
Machine hand	"	2.43	1.57	57.29	283.71	397 38	8 71	.....	406 09	386 91
Pattern maker	"	2.33	1.33	59.33	295.00	443 33	......	66 67	510 00	383 67
Sawyer	"	2.43	1.29	58.43	264.71	354 36	6 93	......	361 29	371 29
Upholsterer	"	0.78	0.33	57.22	289.00	499 72	......	......	499 72	378 22
Varnisher	"	2.50	2.00	59.50	262.50	315 00	4 50	100 00	419 50	455 50
Wood turner	"	3.08	2.23	57.77	275.77	365 83	7 69	....	373 52	353 31
Gardener	"	4.11	2.89	60.11	271.33	379 89	17 11	47 22	444 22	396 11

TABLE No. XXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

ION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age, over or under 16.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife & minor children.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ks employé	m.o.	1.64	1.18	76.64	306.36	482 27	......	......	482 27	417 00	158 17
	“	0.57	0.43	55.71	306.00	402 86	.....	.....	402 86	380 00	241 82
ctory employé:											
r	“	4.73	3.64	41.55	174.09	701 82	......	......	701 82	592 73	103 49
ring boy	“	1.67	1.00	38.00	175.00	350 00	33 33	......	383 33	350 00	131 25
us	“	1.33	0.50	52.83	209.83	306 71	30 21	13 00	349 92	340 17	145 79
maker	“	2.56	1.63	58.96	279.48	375 94	9 41	18 70	404 05	356 24	100 19
and furrier	“	....	....	56.50	220.50	298 42	23 45	......	321 87	288 09	288 09
“	f.o.	....	....	51.20	231.00	167 00	22 00	.....	189 00	162 80	162 80
nployé (with board):											
oy	m.u.	....	....	78.00	329.67	120 00	.....	...	120 00	117 33	.....
bermaid	f.o.	....	....	69.00	365.00	102 25	.....	......	102 25	93 00	......
	m.o.	1.80	1.00	71.60	307.80	397 80	35 00	30 00	462 80	335 00	......
	f.o.	0.17	0.17	73.00	329.83	202 33	.....	......	202 33	121 00	......
en girl	“	....	....	78.00	365.00	110 50	......	......	110 50	97 50	......
ress	“	1.25	1.00	52.50	281.00	151 25	.....	.....	151 25	121 50	......
r	m.o.	....	...	76.00	312.33	242 67	24 33	....	267 00	190 33	......
man	“	4.33	2.67	72.00	329.67	300 67	26 00	33 33	360 00	361 67	......
r	f.o.	0.25	0.25	70.50	364.25	104 70	......	.....	104 70	87 75	......
as	m.o.	3.00	2.00	79.50	306.00	410 00	12 50	....	422 50	404 50	......
aker	“	3.00	2.00	57.00	265.00	423 63	7 50	....	431 13	454 00	113 50
y mill operative	“	4.00	2.50	60.00	306.00	387 50	12 50	8 00	408 00	357 50	71 50
“	f.o.	....	..	60.00	213.00	193 50	.....	......	193 50	115 00	115 00
(general)	m.o.	2.79	1.81	55.32	224.94	295 64	16 19	22 72	334 55	331 30	87 34
hter	“	3.80	2.80	59.80	282.20	353 60	30 00	......	383 60	377 40	78 63
	“	1.07	0.64	52.36	202.71	403 79	9.78	.....	413 57	320 36	154 66
tory employé	“	3.29	2.57	58.29	267.14	599 29	......	......	599 28	439 14	102 47
mill employé:											
	“	2.50	2.00	63.00	308.00	433 00	......	......	433 00	345 00	98 57
	“	4.00	3.00	63.00	304.00	484 00	. ..	......	484 00	450 00	90 00
	“	4.50	3.00	58.75	282.00	458 00	.....	37 50	495 50	429 25	78 05
rer	“	3.00	2.00	60.00	308.00	546 00	......	......	546 00	425 00	106 25
r	“	3.29	2.29	56.29	262.57	421 71	6 43	5 00	433 14	379 14	88 47
er	“	3.50	2.00	62.50	250.00	300 00	50 00	75 00	425 00	370 00	82 22
us	“	2.80	1.60	61.20	237.00	286 00	20 00	......	306 00	296 00	77 89
cutter	“	1.78	1.11	57.44	261.00	437 17	4 44	......	441 61	330 78	119 08
stone)	“	2.44	1.59	56.26	179.05	382 31	27 01	11 80	421 12	336 64	97 98
	“	4.30	2.70	61.70	300.50	438 70	1 25	......	439 95	389 75	73 54
	f.o.	0.10	....	59.70	272.20	235 30	6 00	......	241 30	183 20	166 55
ght	m.o.	3.00	1.70	59.10	278.00	545 35	.....	20 00	565 35	472 20	118 05
neous	“	2.96	1.96	58.54	279.07	382 88	5 36	9 37	397 61	378 43	95 46
	f.o.	1.20	0.40	48.00	262.00	196 00	5 00	30 00	231 00	185 80	84 45
	m.u.	....	....	57.00	292.50	107 50	......	.....	107 50	96 00	96 00
per employé:											
nan	m.o.	2.00	1.60	57.90	302.60	474 75	50 00	......	524 75	417 55	139 18
r	“	1.82	1.11	58.23	281.42	425 29	4 65	10 44	440 38	405 88	143 70
ter	“	0.80	0.40	58.00	305.00	546 40	36 00	.....	582 40	482 00	267 78
as	“	....	....	55.00	301.67	449 00	......	......	449 00	383 67	383 67
actory employé:											
n Maker	“	1.80	1.20	59.20	296.20	461 80	10 00	.....	471 80	363 20	129 71
naker	“	2.57	1.86	59.00	281.43	455 00	11 86	......	466 86	390 86	109 44
ier	“	2.00	1.50	59.00	297.50	346 25	......	....	346 25	315 00	105 00
ner	“	3.33	2.00	60.00	290.00	470 50	......	......	470 50	416 67	96 15
	“	2.00	1.00	48.00	293.33	700 00	.....	......	700 00	540 33	180 11
sterer	“	4.00	1.50	56.50	265.00	347 50	3 00	....	350 50	313 00	62 60
ns	“	2.67	2.00	59.44	295.44	446 59	2 89	......	449 48	370 06	100 92
	“	1.20	0.60	60.00	307.80	379 80	17 00	......	396 80	329 80	149 91
	“	2.11	1.21	57.54	245.29	376 70	2 64	7 14	386 48	362 11	116 54
ox and bag maker	f.o.	....	....	56.40	260.70	213 60	......	......	213 60	216 75	216 75
ill employé	m.o.	2.33	1.33	68.00	311.33	504 53	......	.....	504 53	537 33	161 20
apher	“	....	...	52.00	302.00	358 00	26 67	.....	384 67	248 67	248 67
r	“	3.00	2.29	53.79	219.14	454 21	6 79	......	461 00	411 41	102 85
	“	2.60	2.00	57.20	256.40	541 49	6 30	0 60	548 39	418 55	116 26

TABLE No. XXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age, over or under 16.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Porter and messenger	m.o.	3.25	2.50	60.00	300.00	411 00	8 00	...	419 00	481 00	113 18
Pump maker	"	4.33	3.00	55.83	286.67	381 47	......	50 00	431 47	394 00	73 88
Quarryman	"	2.00	1.00	55.00	212.50	326 22	......	3 00	329 22	320 52	106 84
Railway employé (road):	"										
Brakesman		2.38	1.62	63.08	298.62	486 43	7.38	......	493 81	426 56	126 03
Checker	"	2.00	0.50	66.00	278.50	378 00	......	......	378 00	344 00	114 67
Cleaner or wiper	"	2.83	2.17	67.33	351.17	408 58	......	41 67	450 25	374 17	97 61
Conductor	"	4.25	3.25	67.25	277.00	544 00	3 75	......	547 75	476 50	90 76
Engineer	"	4.63	3.63	62.44	308.38	908 50	......	1.25	909 75	517 63	92 02
Examiner or tapper	"	5.80	4.00	60.00	312.20	395 80	25 60	30 00	451 40	420 60	61 85
Fireman	"	2.70	2.00	64.60	308.90	570 70	.....	......	570 70	376 60	101 78
Porter	"	1.50	1.00	60.00	314.50	368 00	......	......	368.00	280 00	112 00
Switchman	"	2.00	1.50	63.00	321.50	397 50	......	... .	397 50	378 50	126 17
Yardman	"	2.50	1.50	63.50	319.00	448 63	......	......	448 63	384 00	109 71
Various	"	2.63	1.88	62.88	304.13	368 88	3 69	0 62	373 19	329 50	90 96
Railway employé (shop):											
Blacksmith	"	5.00	3.20	57.80	299.70	502 60	... ..	2.40	505 00	460 20	76 70
" helper	"	2.14	1.57	56.57	293.86	329 71	11 43	14 86	356 00	348 71	110 95
Boilermaker	"	2.80	1.80	59.40	279.40	430 40	......	......	430.40	382 60	100 68
Car builder	"	4.29	2.71	54.79	281.43	434 65	13 64	25 43	473 72	443 13	83 84
Car repairer	"	3.50	2.00	60.00	313.00	450 00	......	37 50	487 50	369 50	82 11
Fitter	"	3.00	1.50	54.75	280 50	443 98	......	......	443 98	429 75	107 44
Machinist	"	2.33	0.83	59.58	314.25	509 83	4 17	......	514 00	423 83	127 15
Moulder	"	3.25	2.25	58.25	273.00	458 71	......	......	458 71	407 00	95 76
Painter	"	2.86	1.57	53.64	284.07	386 25	10 36	1 78	398 39	378 53	98 14
Pattern maker	"	3.33	2.00	57.67	294.67	513 00	......	......	513 00	418 33	96 54
Tinsmith	"	2.10	1.20	53.70	280.00	412 07	7 70	......	419 77	352 94	113 84
Woodworker	"	4.85	3.15	53.92	272.92	397 20	......	12 00	409 20	406 85	69 59
Various	"	3.39	1.78	53.78	276.09	307 30	18 61	35 74	361 65	339 52	77 32
Rattan worker	f.o.	....	....	59.00	308.33	165 83	......	......	165 83	164 83	164 83
Rope maker	m.o.	5.00	3.50	48.00	312.00	312 00	......	......	312 00	312 00	52 00
Safe maker	"	3.50	2.50	59.00	298.00	479 40	......	.....	479 40	441 00	98 00
Sailor	"	1.69	0.94	85.88	203.06	338 44	7 81	15 63	361 88	320 13	119 12
Salesman	"	1.31	0.79	61.06	305.85	418 98	0 81	1 92	421 71	338 13	146 53
Saleswoman	f.o.	....	....	60.00	312.67	225 33	......	......	225 33	225 33	225 33
Sash, door and blind maker	m.o.	3.48	2.45	59.55	294.97	447 21	4 69	.....	451 90	373 55	83 33
Screw factory employé	"	1.86	1.14	60.00	231.86	254 01	4 28	21 43	279 72	306 98	107 44
" "	f.o.	....	....	60.00	263.50	170 25	......	......	170 25	168 50	168 50
Sewing machine factory employé:											
Cabinet maker	m.o.	3.50	1.75	53.00	288.75	408 13	6 25	......	414 38	427 00	94 89
Machinist	"	3.00	2.50	56.00	273.50	388 58	.....	.....	388 58	337 50	84 38
Woodworker	"	4.40	2.20	55.20	288.00	401 50	.....	......	401 50	464 00	85 93
Various	"	1.50	1.00	54.50	255.00	276 25	......	.....	276 25	270 50	108 29
Ship carpenter	"	3.17	1.67	42.67	189.67	283 51	......	64 17	347 68	425 33	102 08
Shipper	"	3.75	2.50	58.25	303.50	471 75	42 25	3 00	517 00	412 25	86 79
Shirt maker	f.o.	0.33	0.33	65.00	299.33	356 67	......	......	356 67	246 67	185 00
Shoemaker	m.o.	4.63	2.98	58.28	282.59	382 09	26 73	35 00	443 82	408 08	72 48
Silverplater	"	2.33	2.00	59.67	275.67	590 00	......	.....	590 00	475 00	142 50
Spring grinder and fitter	"	2.83	1.67	56.00	261.50	449 33	8 33	.....	457 66	378 50	98 71
Stove foundry employé:											
Blacksmith, helper	"	3.00	2.50	60.00	312.00	337 75	......	.....	337 75	306 50	76 63
Machinist	"	5.00	3.60	60.20	301.60	460 28	12.80	......	473 08	401 00	66 83
Melter	"	5.50	3.50	62.50	312.00	347 50	......	......	347 50	363 00	55 85
Moulder	"	2.67	1.33	59.00	229.17	489 60	6 50	.....	496 10	468 43	127 75
Mounter	"	4.17	2.50	59.00	281.33	471 13	......	......	471 13	425 50	82 35
Pattern maker	"	3.00	1.75	58.50	304.00	446 25	3.75	......	450 00	372 25	93 06
Plater	"	4.25	2.75	60.75	284.00	426 75	15 00	39 50	481 25	374 75	71 28
Polisher	"	3.50	2.50	60.00	240.00	365 00	......	.....	365 00	365 00	81 11
Various	"	5.00	3.83	58.50	305.00	385 33	......	......	385 33	419 17	69 85
Tailor shop employé:											
Cutter	"	2.00	1.25	55.50	305.76	682 50	28.75	......	711 25	474 75	158 25
Tailor	"	2.46	1.49	57.60	275.29	419 60	10.37	0 77	430 74	353 67	102 80
Tailoress	f.o.	0.16	0.02	55.68	251.75	186 59	2.09	1 40	190 08	164 63	142 18

TABLE No. XXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

ON OR SUB-OCCUPATION.	Sex and age, over or under 16.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
employé :											
and	m.o.	2.33	1.33	57.67	286.00	385 17	......	......	385 17	386 67	116 00
	"	3.36	2.18	59.18	288.73	425 43	......	......	425 43	391 86	89 80
	"	3.28	1.72	59.00	295.50	400 09	0 55	16 67	417 31	357 79	83 64
	"	2.74	1.86	62.95	300.47	390 07	4 43	0 86	395 36	352 16	94 13
operator	"	0.67	0.33	66.00	325.33	536 67	......	......	536 67	366 67	220 00
operator	f.o.	....	....	54.00	313.00	208 00	......	......	208 00	195 00	195 00
	m.o.	2.06	1.24	58.27	296.58	451 58	10 51	......	462 09	399 11	130 40
er	"	3.86	2.14	56.86	251.86	406 71	......	47 00	453 71	454 71	93 62
	"	1.20	0.40	60.00	313.00	960 00	......	......	960 00	685 00	311 36
ker	"	3.50	3.00	54.00	284.00	415 00	95 00	......	510 00	440 50	97 89
aker	"	2.00	0.75	60.00	262.50	395 25	12 50	62 50	470 25	485 00	161 67
ker and jeweller	"	1.11	0.53	54.00	294.79	443 65	......	1 31	444 96	384 05	182 43
n and caretaker	"	3.30	1.90	70.70	347.70	321 70	10 00	37 00	368 70	334 60	77 81
aker	"	5.00	3.00	60.00	271.50	440 45	30 00	42 50	512 95	504 50	84 08
ker	"	....	....	58.33	261.33	329 55	......	......	329 55	257 67	257 67
nill employé :											
r	"	4.33	3.00	60.00	293.33	518 33	......	10 00	528 33	474 00	88 88
	"	2.00	1.00	60.00	298.00	491 00	......	......	491 00	315 00	105 00
	f.o.	....	....	60.00	285.00	220 00	......	.....	220 00	157 00	157 00
	m.o.	....	....	60.00	300.50	192 00	......	......	192 00	185 00	185 00
	"	3.40	2.00	60.00	288.20	396 00	.....	12 00	408 00	398 20	90 50
lper	"	3.80	2.40	60.00	256.00	256 00	2 00	45 60	303 60	273 00	56 88
r	"	2.00	1.14	60.00	288.71	432 14	......	10 00	442 14	370 71	123 57
	"	2.00	1.25	60.00	285.25	324 00	......	......	324 00	297 50	99 17
xer	"	0.75	0.25	60.00	286.50	445 00	......	......	445 50	290 25	165 86
ist	"	2.50	1.50	60.00	300.00	600 00	......	......	600 00	452 00	129 14
inner	"	1.67	1.33	60.00	285.33	270 33	......	......	270 33	241 33	90 50
ender	"	2.00	1.00	60.00	237.00	163 33	......	33 33	196 66	251 67	83 89
	"	5.00	4.00	60.00	303.50	303 50	15 00	112 50	431 00	455 88	75 98
	"	3.40	2.00	60.00	272.00	427 00	20 00	15 00	462 00	408 00	92 73
	f.o.	....	....	60.00	255.00	148 50	......	......	148 50	148 50	148 50
	"	....	....	60.00	280.33	135 00	......	.. ...	135 00	128 33	128 33
	f.u.	....	....	60.00	282.00	130 67	......	......	130 67	129 67	129 67
	f.o.	....	....	60.00	273.33	138 33	......	......	138 33	132 67	132 67
	"	....	....	60.00	291.00	211 33	......	......	211 33	190 00	190 00
	m.o.	3.50	2.00	60.00	302.50	554 00	......	......	554 00	402 50	89 44
	"	3.00	2.00	60.00	290.00	547 50	......	......	547 50	439 50	109 88
	f.o.	....	....	60.00	274.00	188 54	......	......	188 54	153 79	153 79
	"	0.17	....	61.67	284 17	159 50	12 00	.....	171 50	129 67	111 43
	m.o.	1.30	1.00	59.80	277.60	366 00	......	......	366 00	312 10	135 70
	f.u.	....	....	60.00	288.00	111 50	......	......	111 50	110 00	110 00
maker	m.o.	1.00	0.50	54.25	261.00	477 10	... ..	......	477 10	261 00	130 50
for all occupations	"	2 57	1.64	58.21	270.18	403 38	8 22	10 13	421 73	370 97	103 85
	f.o.	0.11	0.04	57.15	272.19	190 32	3 55	1 31	195 18	163 90	147 38
	m.u.	....	....	57.90	267.29	119 52	0 72	......	120 24	117 95	117 95
	f.u.	....	... .	59.56	285.00	131 25	......	......	131 25	130 69	130 69
for all classes 1886	.....	2.33	1.48	58.13	270.41	381 83	7 72	9 26	398 81	350 36	105 14
1885	......	2.15	1.38	58.85	271.28	372 98	6 72	9 15	388 85	332 50	105 40
1884	.....	2.18	....	59 10	265.17	372 29	4 33	6 69	383 31	334 47	105 27

—In this table the number of dependents is the average for the total number of workpeople in the upations, and the worker himself is not included. In the cost of living per capita worker and are included.

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PART IV.

SCHOOLS, POPULATION, TRADE, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

This part of the report is mainly intended to exhibit the growth and progress of the ovince as shown by the statistics of schools, population, commerce, local govern-ent, etc. Much care as well as labor has been bestowed on the several tables, and though the results are not altogether satisfactory with respect to one or two subjects, it ay be said that no effort has been spared to procure correct data or to eliminate obvious rors. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in tabulating the returns of local sessment and taxation, and the correspondence arising out of doubtful or improbable atements would make a good sized volume. The ancient schedule that has done duty r a generation in procuring municipal statistics is in part to blame for the unsatisfactory aracter of the returns, and the intelligent assessor also in part. Had the duty of filling the financial items of the schedule fallen upon the municipal treasurer, it is possible at fewer mistakes might have been made in the entries; but when that duty fell to the t of the clerk, and when in addition to making a new analysis of accounts he had to lve into the mysteries of schedule headings the exact meaning of which no man now ving appears to know, it is not a wonder that in regard to a number of items the returns ere altogether untrustworthy and could not be used. Under the provisions of the unicipal Act as now amended better results may with confidence be looked for. Yet one important particular it seems probable that grave errors will continue to mar the lue of the returns. The additions of the assessor are sometimes, if not oftentimes, arfully and wonderfully made, and the Act does not provide for their revision. Statistics the assessment roll, which ought to be very useful and valuable, are in many cases ry misleading in consequence; and although the existence of an error is readily dis-vered by comparing the returns for successive years, there is no way of procuring a rrection except by favor of the township clerk. The statistics of Trade and of Loan mpanies have been prepared from Government reports.

SCHOOLS.—Tables I and II present statistics relating to the schools of Ontario for e forty-four years 1842-85. In the latter year there was, according to the returns, a tal population of 583,137 between 5 and 21 years of age, of whom 486,708 or 83 per nt. were entered on the school rolls as being in attendance. The records for all previous ars give population for the ages of 5 to 16 years, while the number enrolled embraces pils of all ages; consequently it is not possible in this particular to compare the atistics of 1885 with those of any former year. Of the 486,708 enrolled in this year, 4,868 or 91 per cent. belong to public schools, 27,590 or 6 per cent. to separate schools, d 14,250 or 3 per cent. to high schools. In 1875 the number enrolled was 482,583, of hom 451,568 or 93½ per cent. belonged to public schools, 22,673 or 4¾ per cent. to parate schools, and 8,342 or 1¾ per cent. to high schools. In 1875 the average attend-ce at all the schools was 203,073, or 42 per cent. of the number enrolled, and in 1885 was 234,114 or 48 per cent. of the enrolled. This shows a marked improvement during e decade, and yet the average attendance is not quite equivalent to attendance for half the number of teaching days in the year by all pupils. The number of schools of all classes increased in the decade from 4,951 to 5,502 or 11 per cent., the increase of public schools being 499, and of separate schools 53, and a decrease of one in the number of high schools. The average salary of high school teachers rose in the decade from $730 to $806, of public school teachers from $296 to $329, and of separate school teachers from $207 to $222. During the thirty years 1855-85 the number of schools of all classes increased from 3,390 to 5,502, the number of teachers from 3,660 to 7,583, the salaries of teachers from $726,863 to $2,621,128, and the total expenditure for school purposes from $953,412 to $3,742,462. The number of enrolled pupils increased during the same period from 231,590 to 486,708. In the public schools the number of male exceeded the number of female teachers down to 1871, and from 1872 to 1881 the number of each sex stood nearly equal. Beginning with 1882, however, the disproportion has widened steadily and rapidly, until in 1885 females were 61 per cent. and males only 39 per cent. of the whole. In the separate schools they have advanced in a still more rapid ratio, and now comprise 78 per cent. of the whole.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Table III presents the population of the province by county, township, village, town and city municipalities for the ten years 1877-86, as taken by the municipal assessors, and also the assessed area for each municipality in 1886. In respect both of area and population, the county of Grey takes the first place, having an area, exclusive of towns and villages, of 1,063,271 acres, and a rural population of 56,018. Simcoe with an area of 951,568 acres is second in size, but Middlesex takes second rank in population, having a total of 52,471. Out of the forty-five counties and districts into which the province is divided, no less than seventeen show a slight falling off in the rural population of 1886 as compared with that of 1877. The decreases occur mainly in the older counties along the shores of lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the figures of rural population chiefly. Whenever towns or villages come within the bounds of counties with a decreasing rural population the increase in these generally suffices to offset the falling away in the county; but in the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand, Huron, Perth, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward the total population was less in 1886 than in 1877.

In table IV is given by counties and groups the assessed area for 1886, the total population for each of the last ten years, and the population in 1886 per square mile of assessed area, classified as rural and urban, of which the following is a summary by groups of counties:

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.		
									Rural.	Urban.	Total.
1877.....	195,069	165,421	118,344	315,404	394,697	311,321	107,967	12,120	1,108,671	511,672	1,620,343
1878.....	199,754	167,609	121,749	317,767	400,535	315,558	108,753	14,310	1,117,580	528,455	1,646,035
1879.....	205,444	168,894	124,300	324,066	404,117	319,289	111,230	16,227	1,128,889	544,678	1,673,567
1880.....	206,976	168,541	125,023	329,505	405,968	317,196	112,359	18,315	1,131,288	552,595	1,683,883
1881.....	207,843	169,537	125,122	329,619	410,706	319,501	112,157	19,013	1,134,192	559,306	1,693,498
1882	206,656	167,254	125,423	327,514	414,841	319,841	112,114	21,723	1,120,574	574,792	1,695,366
1883.....	206,823	166,258	126,809	328,289	419,406	326,591	112,449	23,716	1,115,841	594,500	1,710,341
1884.....	210,636	168,805	130,312	330,738	432,455	336,273	114,016	30,809	1,117,866	636,178	1,754,044
1885. ...	213,552	170,501	133,230	333,519	441,795	343,745	117,195	31,573	1,126,594	658,516	1,785,110
1886.....	215,499	173,285	134,730	339,032	454,195	351,397	118,170	32,718	1,144,520	674,506	1,819,026
Per sq. m. in 1886.											
Rural ...	40.8	34.6	33.2	40.8	44.6	30.1	19.5	14.8	....	....	33.7
Urban ..	1,706	1,212	883	1,741	2,950	1,713	2,156	744	....	....	1,852
Total..	58.2	48.2	42.3	65.7	93.7	43.0	29.0	20.2	....	....	52.9

In this table the cities are included in the respective counties within which they are situated, and a comparison of the totals at the foot of the table will show how much more rapidly the population has grown in the cities, towns and villages than in the townships. During the ten years the township population increased from 1,108,671 to 1,144,520, being for the ten years a fraction over three per cent. In the same period the city, town and village population grew from 511,672 to 674,506, an increase of nearly 32 per cent. St. Thomas with an increase in population of 5,954, as appears from table v, shows the largest percentage of gain of any of the cities, amounting to seven per cent. per annum. Toronto comes next in point of percentage, but with of course the largest numerical increase of any city in the province. During the ten years its population has increased by 46,815, a gain of 6½ per cent. per annum.

The number of township municipalities in the province increased in the ten years period by 27, and the number of urban municipalities 32.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.—The extent of public lands sold in Ontario from the beginning of Confederation to the close of last year, together with the area of timber limits held under license each year, is shown in table VII. The sales of Crown lands during the twenty years have reached an aggregate of 1,200,339 acres, of Clergy lands 162,624 acres, of Common School lands 44,637 acres, and of Grammar School lands 61,659 acres, making in all 1,469,259 acres, or an average of 73,463 acres for each year. These sales realized the sum of $1,822,301, or an average of $1.24 per acre. The area of timber limits held under license in the first year of Confederation was 6,155 square miles, which in the following year was extended to 11,584 square miles. Since that year the area has fluctuated somewhat, rising to 16,259 square miles in 1874, falling to 15,612 square miles in 1881, and rising again to 18,486 square miles in 1886—the greatest extent to which timber limits have yet obtained.

LOCAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—The revenue required for municipal and school purposes in the province is raised chiefly by a rate imposed on the assessed value of real and personal property in the municipalities. Other sources are license fees, Government grants and the income from investments, but these constitute only a small portion of the whole. Table VIII of this part of the report shows the amount which property contributes for schools and the conduct of municipal affairs. It represents the extent to which the people sustain local government by direct taxation, under the administration of repretative bodies chosen by the people themselves,—for a yearly term in the case of municipal councils, and for a three years' term in the case of school boards, one-third of the members of a board going out each year. The table gives the assessment and taxation of rural and urban municipalities by counties for the five years 1881-5, compiled from returns made to the Government by county clerks. The rural municipalities include all the townships, and the urban all the incorporated towns and villages in each county municipality, irrespective in the case of the latter of whether they are united or separated from the county for municipal purposes; the cities are given separately.

The number of ratepayers in rural municipalities increased during the four years 1881-5 by 10,936, or 3¾ per cent.; in urban municipalities by 24,404, or 15½ per cent.; and in the province by 35,340, or nearly 8 per cent. The number of acres of assessed land increased in the same period by 472,555 in townships and by 15,191 in towns, being an increase of 2⅓ per cent. in the four years. The increase of assessed value of real property in townships in the four years was $32,720,350, or 8½ per cent; while in villages, towns and cities the increase was $30,954,093, or 18½ per cent. For the whole province the increased valuation of real property in rural and urban municipalities was $63,674,443, or 13⅓ per cent. In the same period the valuation of personal property and taxable income in rural municipalities increased by $3,722,838, or 15⅔ per cent.; in urban municipalities it increased by $6,737,455, or 25½ per cent.; and in all municipalities it increased by

$10,460,293, or nearly 21 per cent. In 1881 the total assessed valuation of real and personal property in rural and urban municipalities was $602;601,240, of which 91⅔ per cent. was real property and 8⅓ per cent. personal; in 1885 the total valuation was $676,735,976, of which 91 per cent. was real property and 9 per cent. personal; and the increase of valuation in the four years was $74,134,636, or 12⅓ per cent. The amount of taxes imposed for municipal purposes increased in townships by $215,189 from 1881 to 1885, or 10¼ per cent., and in villages, towns and cities by $585,983, or 23 per cent. For all municipalities of the province the amount of taxes imposed rose from $4,647,338 in 1881 to $5,448,510 in 1885, including the rates for local, urban and county municipalities, being an increase in the four years of 17½ per cent. The amount of school taxes imposed in the same period increased by $129,289, or 8 per cent., in townships; by $227,261, or 24⅓ per cent., in cities, towns and villages; by $356,550, or 14 per cent., in all the municipalities. The total taxation for municipal and school purposes rose in the townships from $3,694,095 in 1881 to $4,038,573 in 1885, an increase of 9⅓ per cent.; in villages, towns and cities it rose from $3,481,553 to $4,294,797, an increase of 23⅓ per cent.; and in all rural and urban municipalities it rose from $7,175,648 to $8,333,370, an increase of 16 per cent. The rate of taxation for municipal and school purposes per head of population, reckoned on the basis of assessors' enumeration, increased in townships from $3.28 in 1881 to $3.60 in 1885; in cities, towns and villages it increased from $6.22 to $6.58; and in all municipalities it increased from $4.26 to $4.70 per head. The average rate on the dollar of assessed valuation was uniformly 9.1 mills in townships throughout the period, and in villages, towns and cities it rose from 17.9 in 1881 to 18.5 in 1885—the average rate for all municipalities rising from 11.9 to 12.3 mills on the dollar. In 1881 the taxes imposed for school purposes were 43 per cent. of the whole in townships, 26¾ per cent. in cities, towns and villages, and 35¼ per cent. for all the rural and urban municipalities; in 1881 they were 42¾ per cent. in townships, 27 per cent. in cities, towns and villages, and 34⅔ per cent. in all the municipalities. In most of the western counties the taxes for municipal purposes largely exceed the taxes for school purposes, but in eastern counties the ratios are much nearer an equality. This is more noticeable in the case of rural municipalities, where in some counties the school tax exceeds the municipal tax. In the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, for instance, the school taxes in townships exceeded the municipal taxes by $7,374 in 1885; in Leeds and Grenville their excess in the same year was $3,789; in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry the excess was $9,457; in Prescott and Russell it was $5,273; in Carleton, $4,506; in Renfrew, $7,001; and in Lanark, $9,589.

Table IX presents a summary of assessment and taxation statistics for all the municipalities of the province for the thirteen years 1873-85, giving for each year the number of ratepayers, area of land assessed, assessed value of real and personal property, taxes imposed for municipal and school purposes, and rate of taxation for both purposes. But although the statistics are for thirteen years, they cover for comparative purposes only twelve years. If, to show the rate of growth and expansion of the province as indicated by those figures, we divide the time covered by the table into two equal periods, 1873-79 and 1879-85, some interesting comparisons may be made. In the first six years the the number of ratepayers in rural municipalities increased by 40,364, or 16¼ per cent.; in urban municipalities by 38,597, or 34½ per cent.; and in the whole province by 78,961, or 22 per cent. In the second six years the number of ratepayers in rural municipalities increased by 13,360, or 4⅔ per cent.; in urban municipalities by 31,529, or 21 per cent., and in the province by 44,889, or 10 per cent. In the twelve years the increase was 123,850, or 34⅓ per cent. Taking next the area of assessed land, it will be seen that in rural municipalities the increase in the first six years was 1,001,233 acres, or 5 per cent.; and in the second six years 622,978 acres, or 3 per cent; in urban municipalities the increase in the first period was 36,637 acres, or 22 per cent.; and in the second period 21,470 acres, or 10½ per cent; while for the twelve years the increase in all municipalities was 1,682,318 acres, or 8½ per cent.* A comparison of assessed values of real and personal property in the two periods would be unfair and misleading without reference to the adoption of a policy by municipal bodies in 1875 for giving effect to a provision of the Assessment Act which required that "real and personal property shall be estimated at their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor." Although an old provision of the statute, this was never fairly acted upon until 1875, when real property was put up $113,300,000 and personal property $6,200,000 above the assessment of the previous year, which in the following year was further increased in the aggregate by $47,000,000. The increase in the valuation of real property in rural municipalities in the twelve years was $221,128,183, of which $178,530,432 belongs to the first period of six years and $42,597,751 to the second; the valuation of personal property in these municipalities increased $6,602,926, the portion of the first six years being $2,852,518 and of the second $3,750,408. The increase in urban municipalities was $56,310,229 in real property and a decrease of $5,050,602 in personal property in the first period, and in the second an increase of $35,830,058 in real and of $8,808,966 in personal property. The increased valuation of real property in all the municipalities of the province, rural and urban, in the twelve years was $313,268,470, and that of personal property in the same period $10,361,290,—the total valuation of real and personal property having been raised from $353,106,216 in 1873 to $676,735,976 in 1885, an increase of $323,629,760 or nearly 92 per cent. The amount of taxes imposed for municipal and school purposes in townships, cities, towns and villages was $5,605,779 in 1873, $7,157,366 in 1879 and $8,333,370 in 1885, being an increase of $1,551,587 or 27⅔ per cent. in the first six years and $1,176,004 or 16½ per cent. in the second. In rural municipalities the rate of increase in the first period was 9¼ per cent. and in the second 8⅔ per cent., while in urban municipalities the rate of increase was 56 per cent. in the first and 25 per cent. in the second period. In 1873, 61⅔ per cent. of the axes imposed on all municipalities was required for municipal and 38⅓ per cent. for school purposes; in 1879, 65½ per cent. for municipal and 34½ for school purposes; and in 1885, 65⅓ per cent. for municipal and 34⅔ for school purposes. The rate of taxation for all purposes increased in townships from $3.25 per head of population (assessors' census) in 873 to $3.31 in 1879 and to $3.60 in 1885; and in cities, towns and villages it increased from $5.42 per head in 1873 to $6.32 in 1879 and to $6.58 in 1885. The rate on the dollar of assessed value fell in townships from 15.7 mills in 1873 to 9.4 mills in 1879, argely as a consequence of the increased valuation, and to 9.1 mills in 1885. In the ities, towns and villages, however, notwithstanding the increased valuation of property, he rate was 16.1 mills in 1873, 18.3 mills in 1879 and 18.5 mills in 1885.

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* This does not embrace the area of occupied lands in unorganized townships, to which reference is made on page 4, nor occupied lands in townships of the Northern districts which are not connected with *counties for* municipal purposes.

Table x gives by counties the average assessed value of real property per acre in the ownship municipalities of the province for each of the thirteen years 1873-85. It will be bserved that in a few counties, such as Essex, Lambton and Grey, the plan of high valuation was not adopted until 1882 and 1883, but generally it was adopted in 1875 and 876. In 1873, the average over the province was $10.02 per acre; in 1879 it was $18.23, and in 1885 it was $19.71 per acre. Compared with the valuation placed by armers on their lands, in filling up their June schedules for the Bureau, there can be no doubt that these figures are much below the actual value of land in the rural districts.

Table XI shows the amounts received by county municipalities from the Ontario Government in the five years 1881-5, for school purposes and for the administration of ustice, which otherwise would have to be provided out of local sources. In the first of hese years the total amount so received by the municipalities was $447,744, and in the ast it was $487,590, an increase in four years of $39,846.

It was intended to present a full statement of receipts and expenditure for municipal overnment in the province, but the returns under many heads were found to be so ncomplete and so inaccurate that the task had to be abandoned. The ancient schedule eems to have been worse than a Chinese puzzle to the great majority of municipal clerks.

EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—Reference has already been made (pp. 165-6) to our trade with other countries in grain and breadstuffs, showing for principal articles the volume of imports and exports, of exports not the produce of Canada, our net surplus or deficit of products as shown by the trade tables and the value of total exports. The figures of this trade are given in detail in table XII for the ten years ending June 30, 1886. Table XIII gives the quantities and values of all exports the growth, produce or manufacture of the Dominion for the eight fiscal years 1879-86, together with the average price of a unit of each article computed from the declared values. The exports of produce of the mine for 1886 show a slight advance over those of the previous year, the increase being principally in gold-bearing quartz. The exports of forest products also show a small advance. Agricultural exports have increased more than any other class in the year, being upwards of three millions of dollars over those of the preceding year. It will be observed, however, that the value of exports of this class of produce for 1886 is only a little more than the average for the nineteen years since Confederation. Under the head of manufactures the most rapid development has taken place in the trade in musical instruments, the exports of which have increased from $24,175 in 1879 to $162,754 in 1886. But in several important industries the exports of manufactures have decreased, the aggregate of 1886 being $2,324,064 less than that of 1876, and $365,908 less than the annual average since 1867.

The following table exhibits a summary of exports the produce of the Dominion for each fiscal year since Confederation, giving values only for each class of produce, with the totals of all classes and the yearly average of values for the whole period :

Year.	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	1,276,129	3,357,510	18,742,625	6,893,167	12,871,055	2,100,411	302,280	45,543,177
1869.....	1,941,485	3,242,710	20,423,882	8,769,407	12,182,702	2,412,559	350,559	49,323,304
1870.....	2,192,541	3,608,549	21,533,300	12,138,161	13,676,619	2,560,370	371,652	56,081,192
1871.....	2,841,124	3,994,275	23,063,148	12,582,925	9,853,146	2,428,875	387,554	55,151,047
1872.....	3,389,984	4,348,508	24,245,500	12,416,613	13,378,562	2,708,203	513,066	61,000,436
1873.....	5,853,860	4,779,277	29,298,917	14,243,017	14,995,340	3,609,903	465,292	73,245,606
1874.....	3,760,835	5,292,368	27,237,779	14,679,169	19,590,142	2,946,655	419,800	73,926,748
1875.....	3,643,398	5,380,527	25,070,410	12,700,507	17,258,358	3,028,512	409,181	67,490,833
1876.....	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,333,230	13,614,569	21,139,665	5,148,201	393,368	69,861,849
1877.....	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376	4,105,422	320,816	65,864,880
1878.....	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754	4,127,755	401,871	65,740,134
1879.....	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464	2,700,281	386,999	60,089,578
1880.....	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328	3,242,617	640,155	70,096,191
1881.....	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,269,527	3,075,095	622,182	80,922,579
1882.....	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,518,662	31,035,712	3,329,598	535,935	90,106,614
1883.....	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519	3,503,220	528,895	84,285,707
1884.....	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843	3,577,535	560,690	77,132,079
1885.....	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293	3,181,501	557,374	76,183,518
1886.....	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779	2,824,137	604,011	74,975,506
Yearly average.	3,191,678	5,920,817	22,354,940	15,815,687	17,329,431	3,190,045	461,667	68,264,265

The value of exports for 1886 is considerably less than for any previous year since *1880, and* fifteen millions of dollars less than in 1882, since which year it has steadily declined. The forest has supplied a little more than one-third in value of all exports from Canada since Confederation; next come agricultural products (grain, breadstuffs, etc.) representing rather more than one-fourth of the export trade, and animals and their produce next, the three classes combining to form more than five-sixths of the total exports. The average exports under the head of manufactures proper represent less than one-twentieth of the whole, of mines about the same, and of fisheries about one-twelfth. The total agricultural products, including grain, breadstuffs, animals, etc., make up one-half of the whole.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Table XIII gives the exports of Canada to all countries. Table XIV has been prepared with the object of showing the nature and extent of our trade with the United States, giving as it does the exports of goods the produce of Canada to the United States and of goods the produce of the United States to Canada for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886. This classification is only made in the exporting country; our tables of imports from the United States give the total quantities of merchandise without regard to the place of production, while our tables of exports classify it under the heads of domestic and foreign produce, and United States trade tables are prepared in the same way. A summary of the trade between the two countries in domestic products is given by values in the following table:

Classes of Products.	Canada's exports to United States.		United States' exports to Canada.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$
The Mine	2,898,518	3,115,696	4,482,635	3,948,524
The Fisheries	3,560,731	2,587,548	244,935	222,824
The Forest	9,355,736	8,545,406	1,561,280	1,241,418
Animals and their produce	6,789,562	6,742,789	8,515,679	7,343,106
Agricultural products	8,395,370	8,756,667	11,699,822	10,591,520
Manufactures	1,133,497	1,203,835	7,556,029	7,238,660
Miscellaneous	485,179	551,351	51,874	58,233
Totals	32,618,593	31,503,292	34,112,254	30,644,285

The interchange of commodities, as appears by this table, maintains a tolerably even balance, with the advantage for the two years slightly in favor of the United States. The chief Canadian exports consist of products of the forest and farm and of animals and their produce, while those of the United States consist of animals and their produce, agricultural products and manufactures. Taking the average of the two years our exports to the United States of products of the farm (cereals, animals, etc.,) is 48 per cent. of the whole, of the forest 28 per cent., of the fisheries and the mine 9½ per cent. each, of manufactures 3½ per cent., and of miscellaneous articles 1½ per cent. On the other side, the exports of the United States farm products to Canada is 54½ per cent. of the whole, of manufactures 27 per cent., of products of the mine 13 per cent., of the forest 4½ per cent., and of the fisheries and all other articles one per cent. The principal exports of farm products from Canada to the United States consist of horses, horned cattle and barley, which together make a total of nearly $12,000,000, while the principal exports of the United States to Canada of the same class consist of corn, wheat and cotton. With the exception of corn and cotton, however, the great bulk of United States grain and breadstuffs exported to Canada is either re-exported or takes the place of Canadian products shipped to British markets, and to get a proper knowledge of this trade tables XII and XIV should be read together.

It has been stated that the exports of Canada and the United States to each other, as given in table XIV are those of merchandise the growth, produce or manufacture of each country, and it might be supposed that this class of exports together with exports of merchandise in transit would show the full extent of the trade between the two countries. But such is not the case, for on comparing the corresponding tables of imports it will be seen that a considerable divergence exists. Thus the Dominion returns show that domestic and foreign goods to the value of $34,783,251 were exported from Canada to the United States (exclusive of the estimated amount short returned at inland ports) during the fiscal year 1885, whereas the American returns for the same period show the value of goods imported from Canada to be $36,695,685. For 1886 the Canadian statement of total exports (foreign and domestic) to the United States shows a value of $33,747,471, and the American returns of imports from Canada a value of $37,300,036. There is a still greater disparity between the returns of the two countries in the value of goods coming into Canada from the United States. In 1885, according to the United States returns, there was exported to Canada $38,245,634 worth of domestic and foreign produce, while the Dominion returns of imports for the same period from the United States give a total of $47,151,210. For 1886 the figures are $33,462,800 and $44,858,039 respectively, so that for the two years our customs returns acknowledge the receipt of goods from the United States exceeding in value the statement of exports to Canada by 28 per cent. This difference is doubtless largely accounted for by a fact to which the chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics draws attention in his reports for 1885 and 1886, viz., that there is no law in that country which compels railway companies to furnish returns of goods passing over their lines into foreign countries. "The officers of companies of railroads leading into Mexico, and of several important routes leading into Canada," he states, "utterly refuse to give collectors of customs any data in regard to the exports over their roads, claiming that they are not required by law to do so." Hence it becomes necessary to study the trade between the two countries with the help of returns of imports, making such allowance as is possible for goods not the produce of the respective countries. Table XV has been prepared for this purpose, showing by classes of industries (1) the total imports of Canada for the fiscal year 1886, (2) its imports from the United States, and (3) the imports of the United States from Canada. Following is a summary of this table:

Classes of Products.	Canada's total imports.	Canada's imports from United States.	United States' imports from Canada.
	$	$	$
The Mine	8,126,238	7,389,746	1,568,442
The Fisheries	858,114	429,314	2,040,980
The Forest	1,007,286	996,189	8,988,668
Animals and their produce	7,363,443	5,113,260	8,447,080
Agricultural products	15,810,994	9,373,884	10,615,963
Manufactures	60,082,191	17,822,580	1,386,697
Miscellaneous	2,743,871	1,693,678	4,256,206
Totals	95,992,137	42,818,651	37,304,036

In the products of the mine the statement of Canadian imports shows an excess of $2,500,000 over the corresponding statement of United States exports, the greater part of which is made in the single item of coal. But these and like discrepancies will readily appear upon making a careful comparison of tables XIV and XV in detail, and only by such study of them can the subject be fully understood.

The value of dutiable goods which entered Canada from the United States in 1885 was $31,231,947 and of free goods $15,919,254; in 1886 the value of dutiable goods was $29,659,876 and of free goods $15,198,163. The American tables give the values of dutiable and free goods in totals from all countries only.

LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Table XVII presents a sum-y statement of operations for the six years 1880-5 of Loan Companies and Building ieties which are doing business in Ontario. The table shows the total number of eties and the number making returns, the aggregate amount of the subscribed and l up capital of those making returns, the amount of deposits and other liabilities, the racter and value of the various assets, and, the amount of business transacted for each r. The figures are taken from the statutory statements which are made annually by companies to the Department of Finance at Ottawa, but it will be observed that for ı of the several years from four to nine companies out of the total number in operation e failed to make returns. During the last three years of the table (1883-5), in which same number of societies made returns, the amount of subscribed capital in the various panies increased from $66,119,614.57 to $69,499,843.40, or $3,380,228.83, and the l up capital from $28,028,625.18 to $29,526,934.72, or $1,498,309.54. During the e period the value of the assets increased from $79,555,476.56 to $88,548,613.14, or 93,138.58, and the liabilities from $79,423,895.23 to $88,952,054.35, or $9,528,-.12. The repayments of principal and interest by borrowers in 1885 exceeded the unt of the new loans by $43,926.67, the amount loaned being practically an average he yearly loan business for the whole period. Of the deposits made in 1885 the unt standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year shows an increase of 6,288.47 over that of the previous year, in both of which years deposits exceeded drawals, but in 1883 the withdrawals exceeded deposits by $137,415.15. The unt at the close of each year to the credit of depositors rose from $13,161,505.66 in 3 to $14,824,212.25 in 1885, or an increase of $1,662,706.59. Of $80,005,918.51 oan assets, $77,191,165.80 is on real estate, and $74,564,844.78 of this is secured by tgage deeds. The number of mortgages on which proceedings were taken in 1885 is ter than for either of the two years immediately preceding, but is considerably less n in either of the first three years 1880-82.

For the purpose of enabling a fair comparison to be made of the growth of business uilding societies, table XVI has been prepared from the returns of a number which e reported annually for a much longer period than those whose returns are embraced able XVII. The following companies have so reported since 1877:

Commercial Building and Investment Society	Toronto.
Imperial Loan and Investment Company	Toronto.
Freehold Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.
Union Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.
Western Canada Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.
Building and Loan Association	Toronto.
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company	Toronto.
Peoples' Loan and Deposit Company	Toronto.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company	London.
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	London.
Agricultural Savings and Loan Company	London.
Canadian Savings and Loan Company	London.
London Loan Company of Canada	London.
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society	Hamilton.
Omnium Securities Company	Hamilton.
Landed Banking and Loan Company	Hamilton.
Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company	Ottawa.
Southern Loan and Savings Company	St. Thomas.
Ontario Building and Savings Society	Kingston.
Frontenac Loan and Investment Society	Kingston.
Lambton Loan and Investment Company	Sarnia.
Royal Loan and Savings Company	Brantford.
Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society	Woodstock.
Security Loan and Savings Company	St. Catharines.
Ontario Loan and Savings Company	Oshawa.
Midland Loan and Savings Company	Port Hope.
Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society	Guelph.

Table XVI exhibits the operations of these twenty-eight companies during the nine rs for which they have made complete returns. During this period the subscribed k of these companies increased from $13,839,209 to $21,181,881.40. The assets and the liabilities in the same time were very nearly doubled, the former having risen from $23,403,922.85 to $46,490,190.40 and the latter from $23,403,942.85 to $46,496,503.69. The amount of loans secured on real estate increased from $22,224,603.64 in 1877 to $43,208,765.28 in 1885; the amount loaned from $8,390,724.05 to $9,502,519.06; the amount received from borrowers from $5,675,207.63 to $8,991,415.98; the amount received from depositors from $7,715,594.32 to $14,665,490.18, and the amount repaid to depositors from $6,753,390.48 to $13,795,802.79. The amount of dividend declared in the year grew from $981,163.11 in 1877 to $1,376,714.52 in 1885. The statement of amount borrowed for investment as well as of amount invested and secured by mortgage deeds for 1879 is obviously intended for the transaction of that year, not the whole of the amounts so borrowed and invested; and it seems probable that in the returns of some of the societies for two or three succeeding years the sense of these items continued to be misapprehended.

STATISTICS OF
SCHOOLS, POPULATION, TRADE, ETC.

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. I.—Statistics of the High, Public and Separate

Year.	Population between 5 and 16 years.	High Schools.								Public					
		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.	Total salaries paid.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.		
													Male.	Female.	Total.
						$	$	$	$ c.						
1842..	141,143	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	65,978	...	...	...	...
1843*..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844..	183,539	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	96,756	...	...	...	...
1845..	202,913	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,736	110,002	...	...	...	2,860
1846..	204,580	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	101,912	...	...	...	2,925
1847..	230,975	32	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,727	124,829	...	2,365	663	3,028
1848..	241,102	33	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	130,739	...	2,507	670	3,177
1849..	253,364	39	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	138,465	...	2,505	704	3,209
1850..	259,258	57	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959	151,891	52,630	2,597	779	3,376
1851..	258,607	54	2,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	168,159	58,053	2,551	826	3,377
1852..	262,755	60	2,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	179,587	61,862	2,541	847	3,388
1853..	268,957	64	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093	194,736	67,112	2,501	938	3,439
1854..	277,922	64	4,287	...	92	43,490	473	47,033	...	3,200	204,168	71,679	2,508	1,031	3,539
1855..	297,623	65	3,726	...	95	46,255	487	54,140	...	3,284	222,979	78,043	2,531	977	3,508
1856..	311,316	61	3,386	...	90	47,659	529	63,023	...	3,391	243,935	85,377	2,562	1,032	3,594
1857..	324,888	72	4,973	...	107	57,552	538	76,707	...	3,631	262,673	92,936	2,727	1,244	3,971
1858..	360,578	75	4,459	...	112	52,940	473	61,662	...	3,772	283,692	98,491	2,901	1,183	4,084
1859..	362,085	81	4,381	...	121	61,564	509	74,850	...	3,848	288,598	104,653	3,037	1,050	4,087
1860..	373,589	88	4,546	...	127	64,005	504	77,557	...	3,854	301,104	113,348	3,019	1,100	4,119
1861..	384,980	86	4,765	...	123	71,034	577	81,108	...	3,910	316,287	119,711	2,960	1,219	4,179
1862..	403,302	91	4,982	...	131	73,211	559	86,244	...	3,995	329,033	128,714	3,028	1,216	4,244
1863..	412,367	95	5,352	...	141	76,121	540	85,910	...	4,013	344,949	131,505	3,016	1,317	4,333
1864..	424,565	95	5,589	...	139	75,854	546	85,816	...	4,077	354,330	141,343	2,928	1,507	4,435
1865..	426,757	104	5,754	...	149	81,562	547	94,241	...	4,151	365,552	148,248	2,849	1,672	4,521
1866..	431,815	104	5,719	...	151	87,055	576	113,887	...	4,222	372,320	149,528	2,855	1,727	4,582
1867..	447,726	102	5,696	2,712	159	94,820	596	124,181	45 79	4,261	382,719	155,368	2,767	1,913	4,680
1868..	464,315	101	5,649	2,542	161	95,848	595	117,647	46 28	4,318	399,305	160,673	2,683	2,077	4,760
1869..	470,400	101	6,608	2,924	165	97,009	588	114,502	39 16	4,359	411,746	168,722	2,681	2,145	4,826
1870..	483,966	101	7,351	3,432	172	105,153	611	137,566	40 08	4,403	421,866	171,603	2,657	2,272	4,929
1871..	489,615	102	7,490	3,745	174	113,862	654	152,880	40 82	4,438	425,126	177,923	2,557	2,510	5,067
1872..	495,756	104	7,968	4,040	239	141,812	593	210,005	51 98	4,490	433,256	178,117	2,539	2,683	5,222
1873..	504,869	108	8,437	4,460	252	165,358	656	234,215	52 51	4,562	438,911	181,067	2,490	2,883	5,373
1874..	511,603	108	7,871	4,256	248	179,946	726	286,593	67 34	4,592	441,261	181,048	2,509	2,949	5,458
1875..	501,083	108	8,342	4,499	253	184,752	730	300,741	66 85	4,678	451,568	186,800	2,556	3,182	5,738
1876..	502,250	104	8,541	4,789	266	195,906	736	304,948	63 68	4,875	465,243	199,704	2,685	3,198	5,883
1877..	494,804	104	9,229	5,287	280	211,607	756	343,710	65 00	4,955	465,908	204,635	2,915	3,219	6,134
1878..	492,360	104	10,574	6,054	298	223,010	748	396,010	65 41	4,913	463,405	211,416	2,956	3,184	6,140
1879..	494,424	104	12,136	7,099	320	241,097	753	400,788	56 46	4,932	462,233	206,369	3,052	3,198	6,250
1880..	489,924	104	12,910	7,393	335	247,894	740	413,930	55 99	4,941	457,734	207,334	3,164	3,239	6,403
1881..	484,224	104	12,136	7,424	333	257,218	772	345,850	46 59	5,043	451,449	202,252	3,257	3,291	6,548
1882..	483,817	104	12,348	6,728	332	253,864	765	343,720	51 09	5,010	445,364	200,602	2,964	3,503	6,467
1883..	478,791	104	11,843	6,454	347	266,317	767	348,946	54 07	5,058	438,192	201,856	2,732	3,782	6,514
1884..	471,287	106	12,737	7,302	358	282,776	790	385,426	52 78	5,109	439,454	207,301	2,694	3,964	6,658
1885..	+583,137	107	14,250	8,207	365	294,078	806	429,762	52 37	5,177	444,868	210,659	2,646	4,119	6,765

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* No report in consequence of a change in the School Law. † Between 5 and 21 (amended Act.)

SCHOOLS.

Schools of Ontario for the forty-four years 1842-85.

Schools.				Separate Schools.										
Total salaries paid teachers.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.			Total salaries paid teachers.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	YEAR.
							Male.	Female.	Totals.					
$	$	$	$											
166,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1842
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1843
206,856	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1844
286,056	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1845
271,624	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1846
310,396	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1847
344,276	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1848
353,912	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1849
353,716	105	410,472	7 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1850
391,308	116	468,644	8 07	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1851
428,948	127	529,314	8 56	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1852
489,764	142	617,836	9 20	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1853
578,868	163	754,340	10 52	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1854
670,988	191	885,959	11 35	41	4,885	2,076	37	20	57	9,120	160	13,313	6 41	1855
767,340	214	1,057,636	12 39	81	7,210	3,064	60	35	95	12,340	130	20,472	6 68	1856
841,489	212	1,179,790	12 59	100	9,694	4,320	60	52	112	18,743	167	32,368	7 49	1857
760,885	186	1,014,929	10 30	94	9,991	4,601	64	54	118	16,731	142	28,206	6 13	1858
836,322	205	1,079,483	10 31	105	12,994	5,208	78	70	148	23,003	155	30,563	5 87	1859
872,386	212	1,128,414	9 95	115	14,708	5,663	81	81	162	23,205	143	31,360	5 54	1860
893,585	214	1,160,477	9 70	109	13,631	6,222	71	86	157	24,528	156	30,941	4 97	1861
934,588	220	1,200,614	9 33	109	14,700	6,370	87	75	162	25,188	155	31,379	4 93	1862
962,114	222	1,220,638	9 28	120	15,859	6,531	78	93	171	25,441	149	33,809	5 18	1863
965,976	218	1,243,168	8 80	147	17,365	8,226	83	107	190	30,980	163	42,150	5 12	1864
1,007,099	223	1,309,659	8 83	152	18,101	8,518	81	119	200	33,953	170	46,220	5 43	1865
1,034,134	226	1,342,194	8 98	157	18,575	8,337	70	137	207	32,746	158	45,039	5 40	1866
1,058,686	226	1,424,560	9 17	161	18,924	8,606	82	128	210	34,830	166	48,628	5 65	1867
1,107,698	233	1,532,983	9 54	162	20,594	9,305	94	142	236	38,846	165	55,452	5 96	1868
1,136,537	235	1,568,147	9 29	165	20,684	9,331	94	134	228	38,629	169	56,750	6 08	1869
1,180,942	240	1,653,561	9 64	163	20,652	10,035	96	140	236	41,739	177	58,500	5 83	1870
1,249,083	247	1,733,476	9 74	160	21,200	10,371	84	155	239	42,393	177	69,818	6 73	1871
1,325,770	254	2,138,554	12 01	171	21,406	10,584	87	167	254	45,824	180	68,810	6 50	1872
1,470,817	274	2,521,256	13 92	170	22,073	11,123	91	178	269	49,306	183	83,270	7 49	1873
1,596,606	292	2,776,968	15 34	166	22,786	11,850	92	186	278	51,144	184	88,364	7 46	1874
1,700,074	296	2,902,453	15 54	165	22,673	11,774	89	191	280	58,026	207	90,627	7 70	1875
1,775,300	302	2,899,973	14 52	167	25,294	12,779	95	207	302	63,021	209	106,483	8 33	1876
1,867,899	305	2,853,223	13 94	185	24,952	12,549	105	229	334	70,200	210	120,266	9 58	1877
1,940,906	318	2,768,788	13 10	177	25,610	13,172	104	229	333	70,301	211	120,559	9 15	1878
1,997,657	320	2,710,253	13 13	191	24,779	13,073	101	245	346	75,165	217	122,831	9 40	1879
2,035,895	318	2,693,589	12 99	196	25,311	12,734	100	244	344	77,285	225	128,463	10 09	1880
2,030,159	310	2,720,547	13 45	195	24,819	13,012	105	269	374	75,860	203	123,724	9 51	1881
2,060,353	319	2,683,254	13 38	193	26,148	13,574	98	292	390	84,095	216	154,340	11 37	1882
2,118,485	325	2,954,818	14 64	194	26,177	13,705	97	300	397	91,702	231	153,611	11 21	1883
2,200,311	330	3,104,385	14 98	207	27,463	14,560	95	332	427	95,716	224	176,477	12 12	1884
2,226,697	329	3,108,169	14 75	218	27,590	15,248	98	355	453	100,353	222	204,531	13 41	1885

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. II.—Summary Statistics of the High, Public and Separate Schools of Ontario for the thirty-two years 1854-85.

Year.	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years.	High, Public and Separate Schools.						Superannuation Fund.				
								No. on List.				
		Schools in operation.	Pupils enrolled of all ages.	* Average attendance.	Teachers employed.	Salaries paid teachers.	Total expenditure.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total payments.	Average payments.
						$	$				$	$
1854......	277,922	3,308	208,455	71,679	3,631	622,358	801,373	40	......	40	3,344	84
1855......	297,623	3,390	231,590	80,119	3,660	726,363	953,412	78	2	80	5,618	70
1856......	311,316	3,533	254,531	88,441	3,779	827,339	1,141,131	122	6	128	6,535	51
1857......	324,888	3,803	276,440	97,256	4,190	917,784	1,288,865	119	6	125	5,112	41
1858......	360,578	3,941	298,142	103,092	4,314	830,556	1,104,797	147	8	155	2,663	17
1859......	362,085	4,034	305,973	109,861	4,356	920,899	1,184,896	145	9	154	3,922	25
1860......	373,589	4,057	320,358	119,011	4,408	959,596	1,237,331	143	8	151	4,085	27
1861......	384,980	4,105	334,683	125,933	4,459	989,147	1,272,526	152	9	161	4,081	25
1862......	403,302	4,195	348,715	135,084	4,537	1,032,087	1,318,237	154	10	164	5,438	33
1863......	412,367	4,228	366,160	138,036	4,645	1,063,676	1,340,357	156	12	168	3,245	19
1864......	424,565	4,319	377,284	149,569	4,764	1,072,810	1,371,134	146	12	158	3,611	23
1865......	426,757	4,407	389,407	156,766	4,870	1,122,614	1,450,120	143	11	154	3,997	25
1866......	431,815	4,483	396,614	157,865	4,940	1,153,935	1,501,120	134	11	145	3,726	26
1867......	447,726	4,524	407,339	166,686	5,049	1,188,336	1,597,369	135	12	147	4,162	28
1868......	464,315	4,581	425,548	172,520	5,157	1,242,392	1,706,082	131	12	143	5,957	42
1869......	470,400	4,625	439,038	180,977	5,219	1,272,175	1,739,399	119	12	131	6,332	48
1870......	483,966	4,667	449,869	185,070	5,337	1,327,834	1,849,627	118	13	131	6,376	48
1871......	489,615	4,700	453,816	192,039	5,480	1,405,338	1,956,174	112	12	124	6,016	49
1872......	495,756	4,765	462,630	192,741	5,715	1,513,406	2,417,369	128	13	141	11,942	85
1873......	504,869	4,840	469,421	196,650	5,894	1,685,481	2,838,741	139	14	153	19,097	125
1874......	511,603	4,866	471,918	197,154	5,984	1,827,696	3,151,925	171	18	189	22,910	121
1875......	501,083	4,951	482,583	203,073	6,271	1,942,852	3,293,821	205	24	229	26,509	116
1876......	502,250	5,146	499,078	217,272	6,451	2,034,227	3,311,404	241	25	266	31,769	119
1877......	494,804	5,244	500,089	222,471	6,748	2,149,706	3,317,199	269	24	293	35,484	121
1878......	492,360	5,194	499,589	230,642	6,771	2,234,217	3,285,357	307	32	339	41,319	122
1879......	494,424	5,227	499,148	226,541	6,916	2,313,919	3,233,872	328	32	360	43,774	122
1880......	489,924	5,241	495,955	227,461	7,082	2,361,074	3,235,982	353	38	391	38,229	123
1881......	484,224	5,342	489,404	222,688	7,255	2,363,237	3,190,121	361	38	399	49,129	123
1882......	483,817	5,307	483,860	220,904	7,189	2,398,312	3,181,314	381	41	422	51,000	121
1883......	478,791	5,356	476,212	222,015	7,258	2,476,504	3,457,375	373	49	422	51,500	123
1884......	471,287	5,422	479,654	229,163	7,443	2,578,803	3,666,288	388	55	443	54,234	123
1885......	†583,137	5,502	486,708	234,114	7,583	2,621,128	3,742,462	368	55	423	55,003	130

* Average attendance for years 1854-66 does not include High Schools.

† Between 5 and 21 years of age.

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County, Township, Town, Village and City Municipalities the area (resident and non-resident) assessed in Ontario in 1886, and the Population as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the ten years 1877-86.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
ESSEX:											
Anderdon...Tp.	23,363	1,980	2,048	2,152	2,064	2,045	2,003	1,962	1,875	1,816	1,637
Colchester, N "	30.293	1,527	1,515	1,394	2,040	1,702	1,514	1,326	3,861	3,484	3,315
Colchester, S "	33,861	2,434	2,414	2,486	2,434	2,386	2,461	2,535			
Gosfield..... "	57,904	3,428	3,483	3,529	3,390	3,172	3,345	3,517	3,390	2,772	3,682
Maidstone .. "	44,703	2,949	2,886	2,881	2,945	2,986	2,993	3,000	2,691	2,709	2,535
Malden ..... "	20,702	1,576	1,564	1,528	1,562	1,535	1,531	1,527	1,502	1,529	1,533
Mersea ..... "	60,887	3,356	3,407	3,485	3,558	3,300	3,143	2,986	2,841	2,702	2,500
Pelee Island. "	10,064	412	418	403	407	301	330	360	260	....	....
Rochester... "	32,430	2,338	2,362	2,341	2,232	2,103	2,018	1,933	2,155	1,933	1,918
Sandwich, E "	43,087	4,418	4,432	3,760	3,880	4,087	3,843	3,600	3,620	3,568	3,361
Sandwich, W "	24,891	2,647	2,548	2,459	2,362	2,420	2,366	2,311	2,370	2,370	2,360
Tilbury, W . "	48,264	3,485	4,186	4,086	3,983	3,760	3,530	3,301	3,123	2,953	2,862
Rural	430,449	30,550	31,263	30,504	30,857	29,797	29,077	28,358	27,688	25,836	25,703
AmherstburgTn.	450	2,360	2,400	2,469	2,586	2,660	2,543	2,426	2,229	2,145	1,975
Sandwich . "	2,000	1,214	1,145	1,099	1,136	1,049	1,038	1,028	1,071	1,096	1,155
Windsor ... "	2,020	7,336	7,285	7,057	6,890	6,740	6,283	5,826	6,166	6,166	6,394
Belle River . Vil.	500	693	685	700	616	625	605	585	603	502	473
Essex Centre "	650	1,503	1,200	1,123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kingsville.. "	449	918	962	871	843	798	822	845	840	788	....
Leamington . "	500	1,278	1,303	1,076	1,076	1,111	1,152	1,160	1,145	967	958
Urban	6,569	15,302	14,980	14,395	13,147	12,983	12,443	11,870	12,054	11,664	10,955
KENT:											
Camden ....Tp.	40,248	2,445	2,601	2,654	2,617	2,844	2,616	2,579	2,633	2,501	2,712
Chatham ... "	83,532	4,321	4,655	4,799	4,653	4,895	4,871	5,048	4,813	4,687	4,644
Dover ...... "	70,476	3,517	3,453	3,229	3,051	3,231	3,429	3,218	3,533	3,416	3,301
Harwich .... "	87,586	4,729	4,875	4,327	4,706	4,777	4,999	5,017	4,982	4,875	4,630
Howard..... "	59,105	3,581	3,415	3,437	3,607	3,444	4,232	3,708	3,555	3,553	3,310
Orford ...... "	49,864	2,841	2,916	2,919	2,941	2,617	2,880	2,926	2,915	2,830	2,811
Raleigh..... "	70,824	4,941	4,571	4,271	4,294	4,704	4,570	4,313	4,203	4,013	3,854
Romney .... "	26,414	1,075	1,033	1,014	1,020	1,003	961	892	913	845	837
Tilbury, E.. "	54,510	2,875	3,002	3,006	2,749	2,517	2,521	2,477	2,145	2,237	2,004
Zone .... "	25,450	1,353	1,245	1,259	1,268	1,255	1,355	1,378	1,155	1,284	1,202
Rural	568,009	31,678	31,766	30,915	30,906	31,287	32,434	31,556	30,847	30,241	29,305
Blenheim ...Tn.	608	1,305	1,462	1,125	1,125	1,050	1,010	1,341	1,199	1,038	884
Bothwell ... "	2,021	930	1,000	989	956	890	851	1,029	1,021	931	937
Chatham.... "	1,650	8,447	8,152	8,979	7,950	7,739	7,656	7,572	7,265	7,325	6,989
Dresden .... "	642	1,861	1,843	1,665	1,606	1,747	1,829	1,592	1,696	1,256	1,271
Ridgetown.. "	671	1,823	1,859	1,506	1,820	1,700	1,429	1,312	1,120	799	803
Thamesville Vil.	388	744	716	683	684	652	682	753	691	660	625
Wallaceburg. "	500	1,914	1,579	1,548	1,319	1.200	1,140	1,270	1,278	938	947
Urban	6,480	17,024	16,611	16,495	15,460	14,978	14,597	14,869	14,270	12,947	12,456
ELGIN:											
Aldborough .Tp.	75,802	4,794	4,527	4,452	4,428	4,335	4,280	4,247	4,264	4,136	4,000
Bayham .... "	57,524	3,443	3,569	3,949	4,006	3,432	3,830	4,589	4,457	4,480	4,455
Dorchester,S. "	30,450	1,553	1,481	1,540	1,631	1,651	1,716	1,758	1,721	1,663	1,905
Dunwich.... "	70,899	4,001	3,649	3,213	3,644	3,629	3,649	3,858	3,697	3,902	3,886
Malahide ... "	62,417	4.014	3,951	4,031	3,876	4,013	3,861	3,985	3,863	3,929	4,311
Southwold .. "	72,227	4,262	4,282	4,289	4,219	4,399	4,442	4,454	4,598	4,538	4,533
Yarmouth .. "	69,817	4,828	4,589	4,459	4,449	4,420	5,393	5,213	5,172	4,906	4,843
Rural	439,136	26,895	26,048	25,933	26,253	25,879	27,171	28,104	27,772	27,554	27,933

NOTE.—Throughout this table local municipalities are given as at present constituted.

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
ELGIN—*Con.*											
Aylmer .....Tn.	394	2,021	1,882	1,695	1,538	1,498	1,407	1,409	1,466	1,466	1,303
Port Stanley Vil.	416	626	552	543	582	698	650	758	755	767	707
Springfield.. "	405	492	461	487	521	527	474	400	750	750	....
Vienna ..... "	1,200	435	442	452	425	490	495	530	520	467	484
Urban	2,415	3,574	3,337	3,177	3,066	3,213	3,026	3,097	3,491	3,450	2,494
NORFOLK:											
CharlottevilleTp	58,722	3,610	3,672	3,783	3,658	3,904	3,903	4,002	3,926	3,943	3,827
Houghton.. "	33,536	1,831	1,887	1,852	1,864	1,912	1,927	1,976	1,880	1,851	1,856
Middleton .. "	45,354	3,395	3,292	3,151	3,360	3,208	3,309	3,351	3,208	3,156	3,077
Townsend.. "	64,954	4,223	4,205	4,387	4,263	4,397	4,530	4,609	4,219	5,374	5,393
Walsingham. "	94,493	4,850	4,777	4,798	4,368	4,981	4,956	5,472	5,500	5,330	5,220
Windham... "	66,940	4,038	4,083	4,120	3,909	4,158	4,296	4,060	4,023	4,019	4,208
Woodhouse . "	34,463	2,430	2,419	2,399	2,350	2,495	2,600	2,531	2,444	2,393	3,539
Rural	398,462	24,377	24,335	24,490	23,772	25,055	25,521	26,001	25,200	26,066	27,120
Simcoe ....Tn.	800	3,000	3,062	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,498	2,493	2,702	3,000	2,949
Port Dover . Vil.	413	1,081	1,018	1,021	1,067	1,076	1,065	1,046	1,079	....	....
Waterford .. "	437	1,219	1,204	1,319	1,235	1,110	1,110	1.052	912	946	....
Urban	1,650	5,300	5,284	5,340	5,302	5,186	4,673	4,591	4,693	3,946	2,949
HALDIMAND:											
Canborough .Tp.	21,469	1,071	1,052	1,050	962	1,085	1,104	1,104	1,020	981	983
Cayuga, N.. "	32,703	1,880	1,321	1,743	1,789	1,800	1,838	1,844	1,866	1,867	1,818
Cayuga, S... "	13,269	901	871	894	854	869	900	930	901	892	926
Dunn .... "	14,810	807	855	891	980	936	936	910	908	828	868
Moulton .... "	27,114	1,624	1,690	1,677	1,433	1,601	1,546	1,441	1,450	1,529	1,951
Oneida...... "	32,628	2,039	1,875	1,875	2,068	2,012	2,021	2,051	2,082	2,123	2,324
Rainham.... "	25,683	2,004	1,862	1,863	1,877	1,909	1,927	1,900	1,841	1,863	1,846
Seneca ..... "	41,807	2,461	2,333	2,293	2,337	2,323	2,469	2,345	2,740	2,758	2,793
Sherbrooke . "	4,602	427	445	445	430	457	465	480	474	461	495
Walpole .... "	66,852	4,971	4,806	4,708	4,825	5,097	5,051	5,257	5,258	5,159	4,777
Rural	280,937	18,185	17,110	17,439	17,555	18,089	18,257	18,262	18,540	18,461	18,781
Caledonia ..Vil.	546	978	907	910	886	978	1,102	1,152	1,153	1,148	1,171
Cayuga ..... "	925	838	808	800	769	753	758	752	801	841	901
Dunnville... "	892	2,045	1,650	1,574	1,624	1,611	1,591	1,480	1,708	1,670	1,657
Urban	2,363	3,861	3,365	3,284	3,279	3,342	3,451	3,384	3,662	3,659	3,729
WELLAND:											
Bertie ......Tp.	35,346	3,763	3,800	3,751	3,700	3,661	3,460	3,211	3,407	3,425	3,320
Crowland ... "	19,230	1,172	1,204	1,213	1,221	1,253	1,185	1,166	1,120	1,112	1,149
Humberstone "	30,755	2,539	2,625	2,666	2,563	2,862	3,298	3,495	3,440	2,927	2,141
Pelham .... "	29,011	2,206	2,281	2,305	2.260	2,337	2,406	2,436	2,436	2,422	2,353
Stamford .. "	21,457	1,957	1,874	1,673	1,702	1,852	2,836	2,618	2,682	2,614	2,545
Thorold .... "	22,523	2,015	2,011	1,976	2,106	2,106	2,502	2,488	2,785	2,560	2,342
Wainfleet .. "	51,150	3,034	2,583	2,667	2,454	2,400	2,331	2,326	2,200	2,269	2,369
Willoughby . "	18,592	1,125	1,006	947	1,104	1,101	1,024	1,086	1,129	1,129	995
Rural	228,064	17,811	17,384	17,198	17,110	17,572	19,042	18,826	19,199	18,458	17,214
Niagara F.. Tn.	1,000	2,527	2,523	2,365	2,170	2,155	2,200	2,186	2.087	2,059	2,070
Thorold .... "	814	2,727	2,664	2,541	2,547	2,468	2,471	2,794	2,874	3,050	2,994
Welland .... "	800	2,113	2,113	2,149	1,872	1,781	1,876	1,972	2,500	2,600	2,466
Chippawa ..Vil.	127	551	678	706	553	608	631	651	718	814	825
Fort Erie ... "	598	789	765	707	675	562	600	619	766	842	700
Niagara Fs.,S "	290	979	940	948	873	868	....	......	....	......	......
Port Colborne "	198	1,129	1,229	1,239	1,263	1,189	1,520	1,773	1,866	1,661	1,421
Urban	3,827	10,815	10,912	10,655	9,953	9,631	9,298	9,995	10,811	11,026	10,476

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
LAMBTON:											
Bosanquet ..Tp.	72,343	2,710	2,717	2,712	2,734	2,831	2,863	2,896	2,882	2,921	3,299
Brooke ..... "	71,037	3,028	2,624	3,227	2,966	2,933	3,005	3,080	3,039	3,068	3,059
Dawn ...... "	65,526	2,129	2,126	1,892	1,917	1,943	1,850	1,758	1,648	1,512	1,655
Enniskillen . "	81,240	2,274	2,748	2,769	2,494	2,662	2,576	2,490	2,544	2,500	2,800
Euphemia .. "	40,449	2,553	2,559	2,510	2,481	2,364	2,497	2,630	2,636	2,509	2,509
Moore .... "	73,365	4,989	4,864	4,517	4,506	4,804	4,919	5,035	5,091	4,796	4,625
Plympton .. "	76,156	4,053	4,000	3,911	3,904	4,133	4,165	4,197	4,043	4,013	4,045
Sarnia ...... "	38,392	2,136	2,203	1,889	2,094	2,027	2,202	2,377	2,363	3,402	3,558
Sombra .... "	70,890	3,386	3,404	3,358	3,289	3,188	2,988	2,788	2,739	3,042	2,708
Warwick... "	70,000	3,486	2,955	3,333	3,427	3,597	3,649	3,701	3,674	3,411	3,638
Rural	659,398	30,744	30,200	30,118	29,812	30,482	30,714	30,952	30,659	31,174	31,896
Petrolea ....Tn.	2,700	3,836	3,806	3,656	2,889	2,906	3,081	3,257	3,094	3,303	4,024
Sarnia ...... "	1,450	5,288	5,263	5,318	5,173	4,530	4,270	4,010	4,115	4,016	3,156
Alvinston ..Vil.	470	897	967	937	925	859	750	....	....	......	....
Arkona ... "	455	570	589	607	569	550	595	641	686	578	563
Forest ...... "	500	1,720	1,548	1,536	1,524	1,428	1,402	1,377	1,460	1,632	1,470
Oil Springs.. "	2,000	814	673	570	622	471	514	558	523	537	537
Pt. Edward . "	728	1,791	1,807	1,661	1,545	1,423	1,389	1,355	1,167	......	....
Thedford .. "	470	726	732	764	750	765	711	656	592	500	....
Watford .... "	400	1,122	1,156	1,190	1,110	1,500	1,405	1,310	985	911	911
Wyoming .. "	478	813	799	763	738	678	764	850	850	800	850
Urban	9,651	17,577	17,340	17,002	15,845	15,110	14,881	14,014	13,472	12,277	11,511
HURON:											
Ashfield ....Tp.	63,489	3,315	3,517	3,803	3,742	3,792	3,719	3,628	3,911	3,846	3,819
Colborne ... "	34,151	2,212	2,311	2,280	2,170	2,401	2,114	2,175	2,231	2,200	2,147
Goderich.... "	52,000	2,641	2,676	2,621	2,641	2,686	2,785	2,752	2,648	2,754	2,821
Grey........ "	64,441	3,769	3,841	3,728	3,821	3,887	4,026	4,047	4,207	3,942	3,942
Hay .... "	53,216	3,920	3,422	3,343	3,357	3,396	3,486	3,495	3,644	3,543	3,463
Howick .... "	67,485	4,948	4,937	5,000	5,001	5,035	5,256	5,193	5,305	5,420	5,348
Hullett .... "	53,626	3,083	2,996	2,863	3,012	3,029	3,373	3,378	3,301	3,394	3,401
McKillop .. "	52,057	3,431	3,488	3,486	3,543	3,185	3,699	3,682	3,551	3,588	3,632
Morris....... "	55,146	3,216	3,148	3,231	3,246	3,267	3,444	3,372	3,293	3,255	3,262
Stanley .... "	43,873	2,452	2,414	2,364	2,485	2,306	2,400	2,373	2,383	2,397	2,397
Stephen .... "	56,905	4,034	3,737	3,646	3,703	3,820	3,775	3,644	3,826	3,843	4,006
Tuckersmith. "	40,890	3,009	2,984	2,972	3,117	3,100	3,248	3,317	3,161	3,128	3,096
Turnberry .. "	35,127	2,606	2,657	2,678	2,603	2,292	2,355	2,467	2,527	2,614	2,632
Usborne .... "	42,691	2,733	2,529	2,703	2,721	2,890	2,763	2,740	2,755	2,616	2,656
Wawanosh,E "	41,741	2,206	2,110	2,009	2,071	2,250	2,304	2,329	2,350	2,345	2,412
Wawanosh,W "	41,690	2,241	2,273	2,205	2,229	2,261	2,284	2,352	2,499	2,555	2,555
Rural	798,528	49,816	49,040	48,932	49,462	49,597	51,031	50,944	51,592	51,440	51,589
Clinton ....Tn.	800	2,735	2,668	2,659	2,501	2,502	2,598	2,400	2,457	2,592	2,538
Goderich.... "	1,000	3,927	4,023	3,845	3,818	4,130	4,195	4,328	4,432	4,663	5,003
Seaforth .... "	500	2,362	2,529	2,362	2,376	2,356	2,414	2,349	2,348	2,311	2,330
Wingham .. "	750	2,019	2,093	2,500	1,915	1,989	1,953	2,038	2,083	2,010	2,072
Bayfield ....Vil.	1,736	546	570	705	671	694	694	632	591	580	780
Blyth ..... "	453	850	981	981	1,090	1,113	1,161	1,264	1,121	1,150	900
Brussels .... "	418	1,247	1,273	1,284	1,313	1,282	1,335	1,291	1,429	1,206	1,135
Exeter ...... "	1,048	1,801	1,728	1,637	1,635	1,587	1,586	1,578	1,682	1,562	1,458
Wroxeter .. "	500	462	455	457	453	495	568	600	634	650	607
Urban	7,205	15,949	16,320	16,430	15,772	16,148	16,504	16,480	16,777	16,724	16,823
BRUCE:											
Albemarle ..Tp.	48,268	1,089	1,015	1,065	1,076	750	794	838	813	666	1,020
Eastnor .... "	35,684	1,098	1,036	987	833	1,276					
Lindsay & Bury St.EdmundsTp.	47,205	522	469	469	552		1,197	1,118	953	662	
Amabel .... "	63,234	1,936	2,008	1,936	2,066	2,045	1,862	1,680	2,090	2,090	2,032
Arran ...... "	54,064	2,770	2,806	2,883	2,759	2,974	3,237	3,501	3,573	3,573	3,470
Brant ...... "	69,615	4,553	4,617	4,257	4,533	4,631	4,687	4,743	4,783	4,799	4,748

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
BRUCE—*Con.*											
Bruce ...... "	67,037	3,701	3,715	3,801	3,688	3,529	3,650	3,771	3,598	3,830	3,300
Carrick .... "	59,503	4,824	4,826	4,756	4,649	4,892	4,940	4,989	5,278	5,177	5,016
Culross .... "	56,088	3,256	3,114	3,098	3,227	3,227	3,287	3,347	3,820	3,875	3,795
Elderslie.... "	54,425	3,029	3,039	3,180	2,788	3,006	3,022	3,038	3,594	3,493	3,296
Greenock .. "	63,126	3,080	2,916	3,068	2,906	2,892	2,965	3,038	3,099	3,087	3,068
Huron ..... "	57,819	4,151	3,907	3,907	4,135	4,277	4,259	4,241	4,260	4,267	3,910
Kincardine . "	59,030	3,558	3,671	3,388	3,401	3,335	3,575	3,814	4,230	4,035	4,035
Kinloss .... "	46,249	3,097	2,935	2,840	3,190	3,252	3,265	3,279	3,261	3,087	3,019
Saugeen .... "	36,177	1,901	1,974	1,890	1,855	1,911	1,841	1,771	1,824	1,841	1,821
Rural	817,524	42,565	42,048	41,525	41,658	41,997	42,581	43,168	45,176	44,482	42,525
Kincardine .Tn.	1,200	2,866	2,740	2,383	2,383	2,539	2,593	2,648	2,500	2,500	2,437
Walkerton .. "	1,200	2,800	2,821	2,709	2,370	2,652	2,612	2,572	2,396	2,537	2.431
Chesley ....Vil.	500	1,186	1,031	1,270	932	838	789	740	....	....	......
Lucknow.... "	450	1,552	1,373	1,326	1,326	1,260	1,164	1,068	1,117	1,110	1,055
Paisley .... "	500	1,254	1,087	1,018	931	963	943	923	981	1,168	1,084
Port Elgin .. "	600	1,914	1,711	1,661	1,535	1,470	1,394	1,319	1,450	1,564	1,473
Southampton "	3,000	1,155	1,099	1,097	1,097	1,125	1,116	1,108	942	884	838
Tara .... "	500	722	678	639	623	626	688	......	....	....	....
Teeswater .. "	473	1,172	1,064	926	926	926	918	909	982	915	925
Tiverton .... "	500	644	686	560	542	536	632	728	850	834	834
Wiarton .... "	700	1,369	1,263	1,209	1,044	985	977	968	....	....	....
Urban	9,623	16,634	15,553	14,798	13,709	13,920	13,826	12,983	11,218	11,512	11,077
GREY:											
Artemesia ..Tp.	69,767	3,867	3,770	3,760	3,652	3.829	3,817	3,866	3,914	3,674	3,602
Bentinck.... "	76,000	4,877	4,827	4,553	4,508	4,647	4,721	4,451	4,234	4,050	4,510
Collingwood. "	70,505	4,559	4,355	4,184	4.009	4,103	4,366	4,095	4,251	4,102	4,102
Derby ..... "	40,254	2,113	2,105	2,060	1,949	1,959	1,955	2,031	2,040	2,046	2,120
Egremont .. "	72,421	3,503	3,257	3,498	3,508	3,716	3,754	3,785	3,780	3,753	3,664
Euphrasia .. "	72,000	3,107	3,002	3,025	3,162	3,006	3,031	3,850	3,775	3,740	3,675
Glenelg .... "	68,257	3,340	3,545	3,583	3,743	3,786	3,725	3,711	3,705	3,735	3,484
Holland .... "	64,564	3,181	3,356	3,313	3,186	3,058	3,120	3,182	3,155	2,864	2,970
Keppel .... "	87,012	3,469	3,138	3,134	2,992	3,070	3,102	3,068	3,198	3,032	2,881
Normanby .. "	68,415	5,220	5,204	4,935	5,153	5,253	5,815	5,804	5,700	5,400	5,276
Osprey...... "	72,546	3,171	3,276	3 552	3,388	3,268	3,494	3,484	3,439	3,465	3,420
Proton...... "	81,030	3,381	3,139	3,198	2,855	3,093	2,906	3,053	3,230	2,672	2,120
St. Vincent . "	64,637	3,676	3,656	3,572	3,648	3,672	3,349	3,652	3,586	3,615	3,635
Sarawak .... "	10,457	869	981	990	907	865	846	709	876	755	731
Sullivan .... "	73,566	3,713	3,562	3,426	3,537	3,464	3,527	3,564	3,558	3,464	3,341
Sydenham .. "	71,840	3,972	3,961	3,949	3,825	4,045	3,860	3,756	3,822	3,795	3,814
Rural	1,063,271	56,018	55,134	54,732	54,022	54,834	55,388	56,061	56,263	54,162	53,345
Durham ....Tn.	1,100	1,040	1,086	1,051	960	1,082	1,033	984	965	886	870
Meaford .... "	1,500	2,463	2,000	2,124	1,815	1,904	1,790	1,649	1,628	1,736	1,634
Owen Sound. "	6,120	5,672	5,317	4,655	4,519	4,511	4,309	4,584	4,548	4,320	4,207
Urban	8,720	9,175	8,403	7,830	7,294	7,497	7,132	7,217	7,141	6,942	6,711
SIMCOE:											
Adjala......Tp.	45,760	2,028	2,115	2,225	2,214	2,215	2,210	2,234	2,215	2,260	2,100
Essa........ "	63,030	3,953	4,000	3,905	3,850	3,826	3,826	3,708	3,708	4,000	3,833
Flos .... "	63,400	2,975	2,787	2,601	2,605	2,451	2,383	2,353	2,229	2,148	1,936
Gwillimb'ryW"	47,026	2,573	2,668	2,704	2,500	2,417	2,871	2,676	2,438	2,483	2,511
Innisfil...... "	64,734	4,224	4,348	4,434	4,326	4,346	4,624	4,440	4,616	4,800	5,038
Medonte .... "	71,637	3,341	2,989	2,953	2,811	2,932	2,755	2,777	2,771	2,643	2,348
Nottawasaga "	91,150	5,828	5,673	5,807	5,724	5,319	5,339	5,262	5,332	5,352	5,415
Orillia &Matchedash......Tp.	80,706	3,228	3,129	3,010	2,918	2,365	2,354	2,326	2,348	2,311	2,236
Oro .... "	73,232	3,799	3,846	3,896	3,931	4,015	4,119	3,968	3,809	3,872	4,238
Sunnidale .. "	54,690	2,453	2,602	2,630	2,548	2,543	2,628	2,674	2,535	2,535	2,390
Tay .... "	45,155	2,803	2,542	2,431	2,234	1,965	1,904	1,564	1,594	1,634	1,962
Tecumseth .. "	66,556	4,050	4,479	5,137	4,563	4,388	4,390	4,393	4,458	4,572	4,431

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
SIMCOE—*Con.*	Acres.										
Tiny........Tp.	77,343	3,285	3,062	2,842	2,877	2,804	2,832	2,619	2,588	2,556	2,686
Tossorontio . "	44,132	1,262	1,105	1,244	1,172	1,270	1,223	1,176	1,141	1,096	1,067
Vespra...... "	63,017	2,769	2,768	2,574	2,629	2,520	2,548	2,657	2,217	2,324	2,390
Rural	951,568	48,571	48,113	48,393	46,902	45,376	46,006	44,827	43,999	44,586	44,591
Barrie ......Tn.	2,100	4,362	5,000	4,469	4,425	4,536	4,611	4,818	4,802	4,515	4,238
Collingwood. "	4,400	5,386	5,386	5,297	5,111	4,762	4,134	4,315	4,336	4,094	3,596
Orillia ...... "	1,600	3,269	3,269	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,749	2,559	2,519
Penetanguishene ...... "	1,627	1,952	1,974	1,762	1,660	1,151	980	809	939	543	502
Alliston ....Vil.	500	1,612	1,613	1,477	1,400	1,168	985	1,140	1,120	1,072	609
Bradford.... "	1,700	1,080	936	950	905	926	1,025	1,124	1,322	1,350	1,164
Midland ... "	408	1,635	1,596	1,314	859	1,264	953	806	799	948	....
Stayner .... "	392	1,123	1,025	888	1,031	1,009	1,008	1,006	830	978	1,069
Tottenham.. "	400	547	781	......	....	....	....	......	....	......	....
Urban	13,127	20,966	21,580	19,357	18,591	17,716	16,596	16,918	16,897	16,059	13,697
MIDDLESEX:											
Adelaide....Tp.	44,294	2,964	2,969	3,108	2,788	3,119	2,980	2,832	2,786	2,774	2,724
Biddulph .. "	39,284	2,573	2,634	2,643	2,717	2,560	2,700	2,615	2,449	2,613	2,523
Caradoc .... "	62,213	4,100	4,086	4,106	4,003	4,137	3,880	3,940	3,958	3,836	4,049
Delaware .. "	23,300	1,774	1,658	1,678	1,697	1,687	1,687	1,854	1,676	1,570	1,703
Dorchester,N "	51,457	3,675	3,597	3,502	3,523	4,293	3,887	4,082	4,239	4,251	4,109
Ekfrid...... "	53,448	2,753	2,651	2,695	2,736	2,721	2,806	2,798	2,859	2,720	2,685
Lobo ...... "	47,228	2,678	2,641	2,755	2,706	2,738	2,894	2,815	2,685	2,725	2,729
London .... "	99,959	8,933	8,250	8,717	8,659	8,750	9,503	9,645	8,917	7,946	6,936
McGillivray. "	66,718	3,583	3,857	3,931	3,613	3,526	3,685	3,763	3,578	3,645	3,587
Metcalfe'.... "	36,162	1,857	1,858	1,885	1,988	2,100	2,195	2,223	2,037	2,006	2,142
Mosa ...... "	47,406	2,678	2,583	2,619	2,562	2,641	2,790	2,708	2,278	2,278	1,949
Nissouri, W. "	49,500	3,405	3,446	3,405	3,162	3,134	3,550	3,426	3,475	3,000	2,983
Westminster "	64,148	7,968	7,637	6,999	7,475	7,707	6,834	6,371	6,255	6,097	5,824
Williams, E. "	38,473	1,716	1,669	1,722	1,831	1,955	1,881	1,881	1,753	1,716	1,953
Williams, W "	35,214	1,814	1,767	1,779	1,970	1,925	1,988	1,946	1,916	1,972	2,134
Rural	758,804	52,471	51,303	51,544	51,430	52,993	53,260	52,899	50,861	49,149	48,030
Strathroy ..Tn.	2,200	3,579	3,600	3,663	3,817	3,493	3,640	3,421	3,500	3,351	3,310
Ailsa Craig..Vil.	429	763	731	740	762	730	838	899	923	874	711
Glencoe ... "	475	955	870	878	1,064	837	801	740	727	605	532
London, W.. "	500	1,544	1,544	1,494	1,825	1,679	1,603	1,578	1,329	1,140	1,188
Lucan ..... "	500	964	897	897	897	873	900	1,070	1,071	1,012	1,100
Newbury ... "	500	523	564	650	476	560	547	534	560	546	513
Parkhill .... "	500	1,632	1,543	1,557	1,716	1,471	1,522	1,561	1,604	1,626	1,626
Wardsville.. "	410	431	462	434	404	415	474	560	540	475	500
Urban	5,514	10,391	10,211	10,313	10,961	10,058	10,325	10,363	10,254	9,629	9,480
OXFORD:											
Blandford ..Tp.	29,784	1,765	1,764	1,802	1,726	1,811	1,855	1,861	1,587	1,626	1,727
Blenheim .. "	66,897	4,791	5,024	4,993	4,976	4,924	5,086	4,880	5,028	4,735	4,440
Dereham.... "	64,832	3,765	3,717	3,666	3,796	3,863	3,976	3,831	3,730	3,717	3,754
Nissouri, E.. "	46,473	2,633	2,542	2,588	2,602	2,628	2,612	2,735	2,649	2,643	2,758
Norwich, N. "	33,843	2,214	2,161	2,225	2,139	2,124	2,129	2,192	2,124	2,189	2,094
Norwich, S . "	36,591	2,800	2,783	2,744	2,766	2,682	2,615	2,646	2,535	2,558	2,551
Oxford, E .. "	34,606	1,867	1,921	2,009	1,998	2,096	2,081	2,087	2,184	2,122	2,184
Oxford, N .. "	21,071	1,304	1,344	1,449	1,425	1,533	1,461	1,400	1,392	1,342	1,400
Oxford, W.. "	25,877	2,481	2,300	2,321	2,402	2,072	2,263	2,085	2,484	2,300	2,426
Zorra, E .. "	57,004	3,485	3,580	3,765	4,000	4,142	3,774	3,652	3,567	3,447	3,621
Zorra, W ... "	55,031	2,629	2,642	2,510	2,733	2,840	2,742	2,843	2,826	2,742	2,742
Rural	472,009	29,734	29,778	30,072	30,563	30,715	30,594	30,212	30,106	29,421	29,697
Ingersoll....Tn.	1,722	4,228	4,266	4,388	4,359	4,353	4,949	5,188	5,157	5,029	5,015
Tilsonburg.. "	2,000	2,099	2,006	1,989	1,926	1,834	1,827	1,891	1,780	1,606	1,680
Woodstock.. "	1,275	6,718	6,307	6,090	6,020	5,223	5,399	5,382	5,128	5,069	5,298

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
OXFORD—*Con.*											
Embro ....Vil.	1,307	564	537	587	522	505	510	595	600	541	537
Norwich .... "	455	1,449	1,309	1,326	1,265	1,265	1,316	1,021	1,101	980	944
Urban	6,759	15,058	14,425	14,380	14,092	13,180	14,001	14,077	13,766	13,225	13,474
BRANT:											
Brantford ..Tp.	71,724	6,514	6,527	6,126	6,060	5,545	5,537	5,421	5,239	5,263	5,099
Burford .... "	66,490	4,772	4,774	4,709	4,683	4,955	4,854	4,861	4,822	4,953	4,812
Dumfries, S. "	46,661	3,159	3,270	3,344	3,295	3,347	3,448	3,474	3,465	3,121	3,037
Oakland .... "	10,236	831	862	864	865	875	875	931	884	900	820
Onondaga .. "	20,595	1,334	1,317	1,344	1,294	1,369	1,431	1,414	1,438	1,491	1,620
Rural	215,706	16,610	16,750	16,387	16,197	16,091	16,145	16,101	15,848	15,728	15,388
Paris(Urban)Tn.	685	3,311	3,316	3,343	3,533	3,070	3,062	3,098	3,103	2,952	3,090
PERTH:											
Blanshard ..Tp.	45,920	2,952	2,982	2,811	2,853	2,812	2,967	3,121	2,955	2,970	3,242
Downie .... "	48,333	2,778	2,713	2,765	2,878	3,187	2,928	3,095	3,170	3,346	3,137
Easthope, N. "	43,181	2,404	2,429	2,394	2,223	2,362	2,390	2,509	2,549	2,544	2,474
Easthope, S. "	23,879	1,773	1,728	1,703	1,751	1,778	1,829	1,829	1,884	1,825	1,676
Ellice .... "	54,471	2,766	2,764	2,600	2,689	2,647	2,804	2,625	2,727	2,605	2,544
Elma ...... "	66,637	3,614	3,790	3,668	3,832	3,603	3,752	3,914	3,733	3,793	3,744
Fullarton ... "	40,282	2,313	2,465	2,421	2,403	2,399	2,469	2,528	2,549	2,560	2,520
Hibbert .... "	41,498	2,750	2,742	2,737	2,681	2,779	3,130	3,257	3,052	3,144	3,169
Logan ...... "	53,747	2,937	2,841	2,677	2,806	2,717	2,813	3,003	3,055	2,732	2,789
Mornington. "	50,056	3,334	3,216	3,258	3,199	3,250	3,586	3,968	3,799	3,848	3,757
Wallace ... "	49,821	3,022	3,131	3,032	3,042	3,036	2,979	3,046	3,246	3,179	2,901
Rural	517,825	30,643	30,801	30,066	30,357	30,570	31,647	32,895	32,719	32,546	31,953
Listowel ....Tn.	1,223	3,000	2,702	2,577	2,578	2,409	2,462	2,696	2,663	2,625	3,140
Mitchell .... "	1,200	2,398	2,384	2,361	2,309	2,244	2,377	2,435	2,307	2,366	2,221
St. Mary's .. "	2,709	3,400	3,500	3,192	3,442	3,442	3,432	4,593	4,593	4,968	4,977
Milverton ..Vil.	496	586	693	700	662	512	669	......	....	......	....
Urban	5,628	9,384	9,279	8,830	8,991	8,607	8,940	9,724	9,563	9,959	10,338
WELLINGTON:											
Arthur .....Tp.	64,472	3,535	3,508	3,426	3,357	3,416	3,554	3,739	3,807	3,599	3,514
Eramosa .... "	44,068	3,264	3,226	3,132	3,081	3,229	3,391	3,269	3,223	3,194	3,263
Erin .... "	70,394	3,740	3,855	3,945	3,702	3,677	3,952	3,909	4,250	4,238	4,464
Garafraxa, W "	47,257	2,967	2,786	3,031	3,135	3,124	3,216	3,150	2,973	3,150	2,970
Guelph ..... "	36,402	2,543	2,539	2,499	2,557	2,616	2,823	2,656	2,579	2,738	2,702
Luther, W .. "	50,099	1,745	1,771	1,724	1,763	1,684	1,561	1,678	1,515	1,479	1,364
Maryborough "	56,457	3,742	3,357	3,408	3,620	3,464	3,669	3,533	3,358	2,783	3,076
Minto ..... "	69,312	3,828	3,631	3,520	3,628	3,798	3,919	3,898	3,903	3,946	3,911
Nichol.. ... "	26,794	1,995	1,925	2,286	2,058	2,176	2,157	2,205	2,219	2,182	2,260
Peel .... "	74,517	4,042	3,876	3,859	4,020	4,116	4,382	4,107	4,169	4,095	4,095
Pilkington .. "	29,055	1,803	1,740	1,792	1,643	1,750	1,792	1,819	1,837	1,831	1,948
Puslinch .... "	58,545	3,573	3,297	3,298	3,266	3,283	3,258	3,466	3,370	3,300	3,470
Rural	627,372	36,777	35,511	35,920	35,830	36,333	37,674	37,429	37,203	36,535	37,037
Harriston ..Tn.	909	1,873	1,834	1,894	1,864	1,803	1,712	1,737	1,500	1,356	1,275
Mount Forest "	1,400	2,144	2,100	2,088	2,204	2,304	2,194	2,171	1,909	1,903	1,796
Palmerston.. "	919	1,855	1,855	1,716	1,699	1,727	1,743	1,759	1,555	1,601	1,601
Arthur ....Vil.	1,028	1,172	1,210	1,183	1,146	1,145	1,265	1,264	1,273	1,198	1,099
Clifford .... "	445	556	605	610	602	664	664	660	683	821	846
Drayton .... "	446	789	790	791	829	904	789	764	692	696	751
Elora ...... "	800	1,410	1,418	1,419	1,404	1,478	1,390	1,510	1,476	1,490	1,612
Erin .... "	433	561	488	556	520	503	406	......	....	......	......
Fergus...... "	980	1,703	1,631	1,663	1,659	1,661	1,732	1,783	1,688	1,701	1,741
Urban	7,360	12,063	11,931	11,920	11,927	12,189	11,895	11,648	10,776	10,766	10,721

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

PALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
oo :											
ies, N.Tp.	43,858	2,742	2,597	2,656	3,489	3,359	3,583	3,283	3,409	3,341	3,161
oo.... “	81,947	7,090	7,018	7,067	6,959	6,852	6,997	6,661	6,437	6,301	6,379
ley .. “	66,145	5,066	5,112	4,964	5,131	5,002	4,778	5,016	4,968	5,086	4,987
t .... “	60,604	5,263	4,973	5,088	4,900	5,134	4,888	4,910	5,015	4,939	4,889
ich .. “	54,158	5,157	5,108	5,109	5,175	5,075	5,193	5,040	5,090	4,966	5,046
ural	306,712	25,318	24,808	24,884	25,654	25,422	25,439	24,910	24,919	24,633	24,462
.... Tn.	2,885	5,343	4,886	4,473	4,326	3,906	4,079	3,911	3,946	3,893	3,780
...... “	550	6,322	6,006	5,803	5,550	5,215	4,983	4,736	4,509	4,527	4,499
oo ... “	2,800	2,561	2,462	2,158	2,158	2,103	2,012	1,959	1,901	1,899	1,966
......Vil.	500	1,100	1,017	1,321	....	....	....	......	......	......	....
er.... “	640	1,471	1,075	926	867	789	642	597	634	605	602
mburg “	951	1,270	1,308	1,119	1,289	1,238	1,151	1,135	1,118	1,277	1,207
.... “	1,093	1,667	1,538	1,536	1,466	1,430	1,305	1,378	1,474	1,424	1,478
rban	9,419	19,734	18,292	17,336	15,656	14,681	14,172	13,716	13,582	13,625	13,532
N :											
ath ..Tp.	63,136	2,344	2,742	2,650	2,254	2,391	2,504	2,617	2,617	2,553	2,371
xa E. “	40,560	2,043	2,035	2,073	2,142	2,169	2,159	2,150	2,009	2,120	2,158
E .. “	38,906	1,626	1,542	1,514	1,539	1,438	1,357	1,458	1,317	1,285	1,185
thon . “	74,613	3,139	2,947	2,377	2,599	2,506	2,514	2,522	2,436	2,500	2,465
...... “	69,017	3,375	3,424	3,517	3,317	3,618	3,510	3,401	3,520	3,442	3,662
r .... “	69,137	3,554	3,553	3,893	3,617	3,978	3,836	3,695	3,699	3,414	3,272
ural	355,369	16,081	16,243	16,024	15,468	16,100	15,880	15,843	15,598	15,314	15,113
ville .Tn.	1,800	2,409	2,409	2,365	2,381	2,413	2,523	2,633	2,453	2,416	2,480
ne .. Vil.	500	1,116	1,061	947	796	708	657	606	598	......	....
rban	2,300	3,525	3,470	3,312	3,177	3,121	3,180	3,239	3,051	2,416	2,480
:											
..... Tp.	32,652	2,004	1,980	1,943	1,971	1,928	1,916	1,905	1,907	1,907	1,907
..... “	24,986	2,105	2,105	2,061	1,906	2,017	2,091	2,165	2,142	2,782	2,782
rough “	39,323	2,604	2,538	2,617	2,506	2,612	2,615	2,618	3,016	3,016	3,016
am .. “	18,964	1,955	2,023	1,932	1,863	2,087	2,083	2,079	2,451	2,451	2,451
y, N . “	15,630	1,084	1,014	928	975	2,390	2,327	2,264	2,480	2,493	2,507
y, S.. “	18,108	1,491	1,483	1,393	1,429						
..... “	18,570	1,653	1,667	1,534	1,888	1,690	1,664	1,638	1,893	1,893	1,893
.... “	22,345	1,834	1,774	1,854	1,669	1,719	1,832	1,944	2,093	2,093	2,093
ural	190,578	14,730	14,584	14,262	14,207	14,443	14,528	14,613	15,982	16,635	16,649
.... Tn.	567	1,251	1,225	1,200	1,430	1,393	1,445	1,497	1,387	1,443	1,443
ille . Vil.	540	744	759	755	705	694	692	691	640	.....	....
y .... “	509	834	769	784	757	654	645	636	643	630	616
on .. “	478	1,806	1,805	1,887	1,820	1,697	1,704	1,710	1,800	1,800	1,800
housie “	400	892	883	947	985	1,007	1,000	992	1,800	1,500	1,500
ban	2,494	5,527	5,441	5,573	5,697	5,445	5 486	5,526	6,270	5,373	5,359
RTH :											
r.... Tp.	45,734	4,225	4,242	4,184	4,101	4,213	4,465	4,460	4,386	4,196	4,206
..... “	14,338	4,253	4,013	3,911	3,653	3,425	3,270	3,476	2,674	2,711	2,813
y.... “	70,051	4,905	4,763	4,772	4,671	4,890	5,100	5,118	4,537	4,621	4,989
k .... “	26,288	1,682	1,633	1,598	1,521	1,511	1,643	1,629	1,536	1,532	1,545
ro' E. “	33,743	2,446	2,426	2,331	2,281	2,359	2,432	2,491	2,482	3,090	2,921
ro', W “	30,422	3,093	3,108	3,168	3,119	3,235	3,364	3,341	3,222	3,232	3,455
d.... “	23,493	1,792	1,746	1,806	1,893	1,867	1,847	1,887	1,893	1,980	1,879
.... “	28,002	2,469	2,438	2,467	2,450	2,614	2,587	2,368	2,259	2,551	2,570
ral	272,071	24,865	24,369	24,237	23,689	24,114	24,708	24,770	22,989	23,913	24,378

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
WENTWORTH-*Con*											
Dundas ....Tn.	550	3,884	3,726	3,881	4,128	4,021	3,668	3,530	3,536	3,648	3,611
Waterdown. Vil.	336	740	709	768	748	750	754	758	742	......	....
Urban	886	4,624	4,435	4,649	4,876	4,771	4,422	4,288	4,278	3,648	3,611
HALTON:											
Esquesing ..Tp.	65,553	4,255	4,298	4,429	4,397	4,448	4,585	4,742	4,774	4,726	4,775
Nassagaweya "	44,727	2,745	2,715	2,626	2,659	2,708	2,748	2,809	2,710	2,705	2,762
Nelson...... "	46,109	3,218	3,160	3,082	3,089	3,080	3,039	3,089	3,089	3,228	2,833
Trafalgar ... "	66,451	4,021	3,987	3,973	4,018	4,125	4,384	4,334	4,337	4,231	4,256
Rural	222,840	14,239	14,160	14,110	14,163	14,361	14,756	14,974	14,910	14,890	14,626
Milton..... Tn.	400	1,368	1,279	1,251	1,198	1,125	1,192	1,258	1,272	1,266	1,067
Oakville .... "	1,300	1,676	1,687	1,655	1,653	1,711	1,709	1,708	1,764	1,843	1,667
Acton ......Vil.	490	1,008	939	918	848	838	805	775	752	739	743
Burlington .. "	493	1,247	1,100	1,057	968	1,024	1,046	1,071	1,025	995	980
Georgetown. "	1,065	1,534	1,568	1,573	1,552	1,467	1,562	1,612	1,608	1,616	1,630
Urban	3,748	6,833	6,573	6,454	6,219	6,165	6,314	6,424	6,421	6,459	6,087
PEEL:											
Albion......Tn.	55,784	3,290	3,161	3,118	3,112	3,186	3,189	3,172	3,295	3,346	3,465
Caledon .... "	68,449	4,004	3,821	3,684	3,641	3,617	3,568	3,954	3,903	3,839	3,895
Chinguacousy "	80,200	4,905	4,792	4,959	4,795	4,747	5,005	5,002	5,154	5,210	4,992
Toronto .... "	64,901	5,339	5,096	5,235	5,122	5,169	5,343	5,253	5,368	5,428	5,296
Toronto Gore "	19,003	1,218	1,074	1,151	1,134	1,203	1,245	1,187	1,253	1,262	1,261
Rural	288,337	18,756	17,944	18,147	17,804	17,922	18,350	18,568	18,973	19,085	18,909
Brampton ..Tn.	1,241	3,313	3,200	3,248	3,022	3,169	2,966	3,128	3,004	3,009	2,718
Bolton ......Vil.	479	701	712	643	622	549	560	559	781	790	787
Streetsville.. "	508	781	779	751	740	706	655	693	675	617	643
Urban	2,228	4,795	4,691	4,642	4,384	4,424	4,181	4,380	4,460	4,416	4,148
YORK:											
Etobicoke ..Tp.	29,188	2,922	2,924	2,953	2,855	2,787	2,728	2,694	2,615	2,580	2,576
Georgina.... "	35,237	2,362	2,327	2,228	2,245	2,245	2,232	2,116	2,116	2,082	1,948
Gwil'mbury, E"	58,272	3,927	3,341	3,349	3,620	3,725	3,892	3,639	3,814	3,836	3,800
Gwil'mbury, N"	31,195	1,759	1,870	1,770	1,815	1,823	1,953	1,770	1,718	1,624	1,447
King...... "	86,506	5,453	5,712	5,379	5,770	5,623	5,655	5,417	5,601	5,815	5,612
Markham .. "	67,043	5,302	5,228	5,220	5,146	5,355	5,600	5,388	5,536	5,466	5,674
Scarborough. "	42,929	3,990	3,900	3,769	3,721	3,896	4,082	3,753	4,104	4,236	4,180
Vaughan.... "	67,184	5,001	5,017	5,302	5,417	4,966	5,230	5,515	5,625	5,539	5,475
Whitchurch. "	59,752	3,958	3,962	4,065	3,972	4,119	4,117	4,048	4,148	4,093	3,973
York ...... "	62,091	9,300	9,160	7,689	10,374	10,319	10,939	11,153	10,981	11,298	10,365
Rural	539,397	43,974	43,441	41,724	44,935	44,858	46,428	45,493	46,258	46,569	45,050
Newmarket .Tn.	703	1,939	1,888	1,747	1,712	1,704	1,704	1,698	1,786	1,697	1,906
Parkdale.... "	500	3,377	2,961	2,588	2,110	1,854	1,183	897	776	......	......
Aurora .....Vil.	1,100	1,924	1,837	1,685	1,547	1,456	1,480	1,344	1,381	1,146	1,205
Holland L'g. "	1,897	503	462	485	481	536	553	616	584	542	508
Markham .. "	460	969	1,020	999	1,033	937	949	919	889	895	872
Richm'd Hill "	458	923	889	862	755	798	797	749	699	681	657
Stouffville .. "	417	1,005	950	863	871	841	805	863	755	754	718
Weston .... "	423	1,000	1,000	928	962	800	....	.....	....	......	....
Woodbridge. "	500	929	1,061	978	923	872	....	.....	....	......	....
Urban	6,458	12,569	12,068	11,135	10,394	9,798	7,471	7,086	6,870	5,715	5,866
ONTARIO:											
Brock .... ..Tp.	66,358	4,091	4,070	4,133	4,150	4,139	4,156	4,174	4,140	5,130	4,931
Mara .... "	61,050	2,979	2,979	2,803	2,856	2,767	2,940	2,833	2,744	2,728	2,603
Pickering .. "	71,330	6,425	6,455	6,620	6,204	6,368	6,035	6,123	6,109	6,209	6,001

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

LITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
Con.											
...Tp.	32,454	956	979	1,045	967	942	913	977	995	970	822
.. “	63,039	4,354	4,330	4,487	4,588	4,385	4,385	4,335	4,535	4,503	4,324
.. “	51,128	2,305	2,215	2,184	2,184	2,286	2,414	2,480	2,493	2,562	2,554
... “	9,202	601	543	585	600	639	625	553	591	653	627
... “	32,058	1,426	1,483	2,239	2,178	2,118	2,420	2,283	2,136	1,963	2,046
.. “	51,519	3,500	3,699	3,677	3,641	3,686	3,748	3,863	3,656	3,836	3,781
E.. “	31,698	3,176	3,005	3,121	2,998	3,456	3,267	3,220	3,284	3,205	3,366
... “	30,812	2,827	2,797	2,580	2,607	2,790	2,852	2,815	2,783	2,884	2,769
l.....	500,648	32,640	32,555	33,474	32,973	33,576	33,755	33,656	33,466	34,643	33,824
...Tn.	2,400	4,252	4,300	4,379	4,409	4,177	4,196	4,352	4,475	4,548	4,180
... “	3,800	3,023	2,867	2,984	2,708	2,969	2,946	3,349	3,397	3,412	3,346
..Vil.	401	964	927	.....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....
n. “	467	909	962	962	951	917	903	919	887	......	....
y.. “	500	1,866	1,825	1,765	1,765	1,773	1,687	1,753	1,869	1,948	1,899
.. “	423	2,088	2,000	1,839	1,830	1,781	1,674	1,608	1,616	1,655	1,655
n	7,991	13,102	12,881	11,929	11,663	11,617	11,406	11,981	12,244	11,563	11,080
t. Tp.	36,804	2,095	2,121	2,070	2,054	2,218	2,255	2,014	1,978	2,060	2,065
... “	63,924	3,185	3,162	3,282	3,287	3,128	3,213	3,249	4,452	4,571	4,405
... “	68,092	4,889	4,558	4,608	4,391	4,892	5,096	4,767	4,445	4,547	4,494
n.. “	68,374	4,750	4,651	4,780	4,782	4,968	5,044	5,170	4,990	5,312	5,472
... “	64,079	3,800	4,206	4,054	4,012	3,997	3,946	3,710	3,813	3,740	3,548
... “	69,182	3,059	3,197	3,320	3,320	3,412	3,319	3,139	2,954	3,129	3,277
l.....	370,455	21,778	21,895	22,114	21,846	22,615	22,873	22,049	22,632	23,359	23,261
illeTn.	3,000	3,689	3,583	3,695	3,618	3,567	3,462	3,255	3,237	3,155	3,243
.. “	1,057	5,431	5,441	5,455	5,513	5,440	5,382	5,324	5,546	5,515	5,974
..Vil.	436	1,017	1,085	1,043	1,038	1,084	1,062	1,119	....	......	....
.. “	1,858	910	892	872	848	943	1,038	1,038	1,180	1,167	1,148
n	6,351	11,047	11,001	11,065	11,017	11,034	10,944	10,736	9,963	9,837	10,365
ND:											
...Tp.	17,134	1,065	1,053	1,080	1,063	1,083	1,220	1,016	980	1,107	1,055
... “	49,128	2,995	2,919	2,793	2,856	2,854	2,849	2,821	2,890	2,753	3,145
... “	45,304	3,065	2,935	3,031	2,925	3,114	3,181	3,080	3,147	2,800	3,000
d. “	77,133	4,669	4,669	4,537	4,586	5,087	5,185	5,185	4,527	4,527	4,797
.. “	61,743	4,452	4,143	4,178	4,277	4,596	4,649	4,397	4,481	4,834	4,913
, S “	18,341	1,076	1,064	993	871	900	1,072	1,077	924	959	1,028
... “	46,385	3,024	2,917	2,973	2,965	3,182	3,070	3,166	3,063	3,081	3,090
... “	51,277	3,153	3;117	3,186	3,154	3,419	3,529	3,321	3,263	3,168	3,101
... “	66,066	3,224	3,158	3,304	3,263	3,476	3,293	3,358	3,411	3,276	3,405
l.....	432,511	26,723	25,975	26,075	25,960	27,711	28,048	27,421	26,686	26,505	27,534
...Tn.	1,991	4,940	5,007	5,100	5,313	5,210	5,164	5,118	5,178	5,177	5,278
..Vil.	2,770	1,818	1,818	1,498	1,501	1,481	1,515	1,550	1,557	1,586	1,545
ord “	600	1,951	1,703	1,714	1,693	1,602	1,355	1,292	1,060	1,080	1,144
... “	1,051	883	915	915	953	939	974	1,009	1,029	935	1,036
... “	560	786	797	793	803	806	802	778	725	735	772
n ...	6,972	10,378	10,240	10,020	10,263	10,038	9,810	9,747	9,549	9,513	9,775
WARD:											
rg Tp.	42,337	3,079	2,976	3,071	3,020	2,995	3,084	3,106	3,004	3,012	3,167
... “	23,864	1,366	1,296	1,340	1,331	1,331	1,384	1,446	1,408	1,280	1,321
.. “	43,478	3,175	3,038	3,117	3,117	3,124	3,217	3,342	3,446	3,515	3,463
... “	31,609	1,759	1,773	1,785	1,957	1,791	1,842	1,921	1,985	1,954	2,075
,N “	23,105	1,456	1,431	1,531	1,578	1,443	1,548	1,541	1,530	1,506	1,443

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.								
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
	Acres.									
P. EDWARD—*Con*										
Marysb'gh, S Tp.	24,793	1,792	1,947	1,949	1,947	1,953	1,886	1,944	1,927	1,836
Sophiasburgh "	43,564	2,132	2,107	2,211	2,239	2,108	2,200	2,085	2,173	2,128
Rural	232,750	14,759	14,568	15,004	15,189	14,745	15,161	15,385	15,473	15,231
Picton ......Tn.	552	2,825	2,744	2,975	2,733	2,863	2,833	2,828	2,855	2,869
Wellington . Vil.	1,441	569	563	508	503	523	537	550	543	484
Urban	1,993	3,394	3,307	3,483	3,236	3,386	3,370	3,378	3,398	3,353
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:										
Adolphust'n. Tp.	11,606	691	674	664	685	620	649	679	632	734
Amherst Isl'd "	14,701	1,043	1,035	1,058	1,067	1,093	1,117	1,141	1,074	1,140
Camden East "	82,925	4,796	4,796	4,464	4,174	4,040	4,142	4,243	4,678	4,433
Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby. Tp.	32,969	680	540	647	552	552	536	520	572	400
Ernesttown .. "	61,761	3,250	3,375	3,264	3,288	3,243	3,354	3,464	3,439	3,511
Fredericksburgh, N .. "	23,100	1,619	1,582	1,540	1,480	1,640	1,583	1,526	1,592	1,531
Fredericksburgh, S .. "	20,480	1,223	1,245	1,245	1,067	1,250	1,195	1,139	1,264	983
Kaladar and Anglesea .. "	43,785	814	936	935	904	932	895	858	858	875
Richmond .. "	49,574	2,481	2,526	2,590	2,518	2,676	2,477	2,278	2,550	2,620
Sheffield .... "	56,199	2,194	2,190	2,178	2,225	2,218	2,243	2,267	2,247	2,377
Rural	397,100	18,791	18,899	18,585	17,960	18,264	18,191	18,115	18,906	18,584
Napanee ....Tn.	1,250	3,414	3,300	3,062	3,558	3,323	3,313	3,302	3,101	2,894
Bath .... Vil.	2,222	539	533	525	621	637	589	542	550	520
Newburgh .. "	3,200	866	913	711	791	797	760	723	700	716
Urban	6,672	4,819	4,746	4,298	4,970	4,757	4,662	4,567	4,351	4,130
FRONTENAC:										
Barrie ..... Tp.	20,400	532	475	476	433	458	419	380	395	364
Bedford .... "	63,643	1,462	1,342	1,337	1,327	1,560	1,568	1,577	1,604	1,635
Clarendon & Miller ..... "	40,328	833	823	696	699	660	642	624	680	640
Hinchinbr'ke "	61,113	1,285	1,225	1,167	1,105	1,101	1,155	1,209	1,181	997
Howe Island "	7,663	412	411	398	384	400	396	391	384	364
Kennebec .. "	37,389	1,040	1,040	1,071	885	966	935	904	919	955
Kingston ... "	51,971	3,060	2,879	3,047	2,750	2,418	2,716	3,014	2,976	2,721
Loughboro' . "	50,994	1,808	1,891	1,498	1,849	1,904	1,855	1,807	2,124	2,060
Olden ...... "	51,398	889	842	881	877	715	728	741	792	732
Oso .... "	46,720	996	786	796	938	767	779	791	783	671
Palmerston & Canonto ... "	50,464	772	705	712	732	728	739	750	714	883
Pittsburgh .. "	48,344	2,600	2,577	2,601	2,643	2,653	2,760	2,867	2,928	2,867
Portland.... "	52,848	2,209	2,256	2,249	2,286	2,303	2,300	2,296	2,231	2,254
Storrington . "	53,153	2,130	2,043	2,062	2,086	2,200	2,217	2,234	2,246	2,239
Wolfe Island "	30,535	1,847	1,850	1,789	1,916	1,955	1,917	1,880	1,999	2,105
Rural	666,963	21,875	21,145	20,780	20,910	20,788	21,126	21,465	21,956	21,497
Garden Isl'd Vil.	65	405	430	457	760	493	502	511	577	489
Portsmouth . "	150	825	900	924	807	1,066	999	932	861	865
Urban	215	1,230	1,330	1,381	1,567	1,559	1,501	1,443	1,438	1,354
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:										
Augusta ....Tp.	74,579	4,573	4,584	4,601	4,552	4,525	4,418	4,483	4,709	4,73
Bastard and Burgess, S. "	57,416	3,022	3,059	2,900	2,816	2,810	2,665	2,476	2,679	2,98

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

ALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
GREN- —*Con.*	Acres.										
N ..Tp.	42,342	1,699	1,701	1,672	1,624	1,633	1,680	1,693	1,706	1,715	1,713
S .. “	35,561	1,689	1,765	1,668	1,683	1,816	1,865	1,834	1,938	1,915	1,915
burg “	70,021	4,090	4,059	4,050	4,221	4,182	4,143	4,145	4,732	4,715	4,718
t'wn “	76,868	4,394	4,464	4,166	4,166	4,201	4,214	4,471	4,320	4,320	4,183
S .. “	21,521	844	835	819	788	930	960	967	935	961	1,012
ront “	23,082	1,167	1,158	1,144	1,163	1,228	1,034	1,034	1,200	1,218	1,218
.... “	21,745	849	835	888	852	921	842	883	944	925	867
.... “	49,292	1,993	2,078	2,065	2,038	2,219	2,261	2,325	2,275	2,332	2,345
d Lans- F ..Tp.	56,920	3,016	3,108	3,008	3,032	2,919	3,028	3,125	3,150	3,003	3,066
R .. “	44,841	2,246	2,312	2,176	2,239	2,199	2,401	2,286	2,286	2,428	2,393
l-on- .... “	59,469	3,117	3,081	3,040	3,085	3,139	3,118	3,333	3,390	3,484	3,433
.... “	46,838	1,890	1,917	1,915	1,905	1,877	1,900	1,945	1,984	1,984	2,044
.. “	28,700	1,316	1,357	1,408	1,560	1,547	1,493	1,652	1,502	1,540	1,549
and Rear “	29,247	1,918	1,973	1,940	1,961	1,937	1,985	2,100	2,102	2,088	1,967
al	738,442	37,823	38,286	37,460	37,685	38,083	38,007	38,752	39,852	40,346	39,923
le ..Tn.	1,243	8,294	8,389	8,499	7,929	7,504	7,473	7,441	7,468	6,597	6,543
.... “	640	2,946	2,848	2,842	2,842	2,893	2,930	2,968	2,872	2,693	2,747
....Vil.	300	697	636	598	595	605	546	800	....	......	....
ue.. “	1,297	3,198	3,208	3,079	2,919	3,007	2,736	2,781	2,856	2,812	2,812
lle.. “	363	1,203	1,128	1,169	960	899	987	1,136	1,149	1,125	1,119
ille. “	716	857	834	753	675	726	719	781	819	849	884
.. “	962	407	407	431	500	423	387	459	400	419	435
ban	5,521	17,602	17,450	17,371	16,420	16,057	15,778	16,366	15,564	14,495	14,540
....Tp.	62,602	4,288	4,137	4,013	3,950	3,728	3,785	3,841	3,840	4,026	4,000
n .. “	57,600	2,984	2,926	2,976	3,024	3,070	3,098	3,033	3,094	3,104	3,151
sburg “	59,618	3,853	3,892	3,936	4,051	4,022	4,186	3,956	4,069	3,828	4,200
ter.. “	57,600	4,317	4,028	4,086	4,449	4,058	4,032	3,838	3,923	3,864	3,727
ral	237,420	15,442	14,983	15,011	15,474	14,878	15,101	14,668	14,926	14,822	15,078
....Vil.	800	1,031	1,002	996	969	964	902	872	918	945	900
rg . “	1,067	1,993	1,802	2,000	1,681	1,708	1,704	1,797	1,806	1,531	1,558
ban	1,867	3,024	2,804	2,996	2,650	2,672	2,606	2,669	2,724	2,476	2,458
r :											
l....Tp.	64,749	4,386	3,959	3,750	3,745	3,583	3,580	3,510	3,381	3,448	3,603
..... “	51,331	3,090	2,967	2,929	3,086	2,640	3,035	2,879	2,886	3,048	2,881
ck .. “	62,042	5,050	4,941	4,894	4,946	4,880	4,856	4,790	4,880	4,674	4,674
ugh. “	69,964	4,183	4,041	3,712	3,712	3,822	3,727	3,712	3,763	3,508	3,384
ral	248,086	16,709	15,908	15,285	15,489	14,925	15,198	14,891	14,910	14,678	14,542
l....Tn.	653	5,710	5,397	5,391	4,932	4,316	4,190	4,154	3,867	3,652	3,459
RY :											
enb'g Tp	82,472	5,249	5,252	5,087	5,237	5,228	5,473	5,474	5,807	5,689	5,744
.... “	78,647	4,968	4,680	4,662	4,873	4,593	4,278	4,171	4,096	4,477	4,320
er . “	56,502	4,071	4,043	4,149	3,877	4,045	4,164	4,082	4,187	4,000	4,000
.... “	71,339	4,314	3,702	3,843	4,820	4,674	4,480	4,500	4,500	4,368	4,368
ral	288,960	18,602	17,677	17,741	18,807	18,540	18,395	18,227	18,590	18,534	18,432
ria. .Vil.	361	966	966	1,200	....	....	....	......	....	......	....
r :											
.. ..Tp.	43,724	3,185	3,112	2,812	3,146	2,503	2,454	2,209	2,203	2,022	1,821
ia .. “	43,793	1,627	1,651	1,509	1,528	1,502	1,440	1,429	1,369	1,297	1,299

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
PRESCOTT—*Con.*											
Hawkesb'y, E Tp.	56,468	4,067	3,515	3,711	3,817	3,796	3,898	4,001	3,733	3,677	3,431
Hawkesb'y, W "	24,414	1,987	1,774	1,937	1,739	1,796	1,888	1,965	1,990	2,003	1,960
Longueuil .. "	17,327	1,022	1,007	1,069	1,107	972	984	997	1,063	907	883
Plantag'net, N "	48,925	3,949	3,916	3,653	3,691	3,602	3,446	3,500	3,612	3,407	3,171
Plantag'net, S "	48,828	2,715	2,678	2,568	2,217	2,217	2,192	2,159	2,076	2,012	1,931
Rural	283,479	18,552	17,653	17,259	17,245	16,388	16,302	16,260	16,046	15,325	14,406
Hawkesbury Vil.	5,500	1,527	1,539	1,469	1,462	1,344	1,457	1,452	1,481	1,582	1,650
L'Orignal .. "	3,998	919	841	801	801	801	764	736	685	639	639
Urban	9,498	2,446	2,380	2,270	2,263	2,145	2,221	2,188	2,166	2,221	2,289
RUSSELL:											
Cambridge .. Tp.	60,000	2,747	2,150	1,791	1,680	1,613	1,471	1,339	1,400	1,228	1,205
Clarence .... "	69,839	5,318	5,720	4,825	4,477	4,297	4,059	3,889	3,882	3,592	3,717
Cumberland. "	74,075	3,806	3,607	3,490	3,485	2,642	2,509	2,506	2,650	2,721	2,708
Russell ..... "	46,413	3,117	2,763	3,029	3,029	2,813	2,833	2,786	2,669	2,788	2,748
Rural	250,327	14,988	14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	10,520	10,601	10,329	10,378
CARLETON:											
Fitzroy .... Tp.	57,852	1,966	2,196	2,621	2,437	2,651	2,798	2,448	2,656	2,440	2,500
Gloucester .. "	83,962	5,826	5,347	5,000	4,666	4,764	5,000	5,150	5,150	5,000	5,000
Goulbourn .. "	65,293	2,845	2,852	2,817	2,643	2,911	3,235	3,200	3,340	3,090	3,040
Gower, N .. "	32,895	2,173	2,121	1,939	1,939	2,394	2,388	2,266	2,149	2,302	2,283
Huntley .... "	61,412	2,333	2,357	2,307	2,312	2,326	2,393	2,457	2,481	2,438	2,466
March ...... "	28,035	948	1,011	1,035	1,048	1,163	1,122	1,038	1,042	1,042	1,053
Marlborough "	56,160	1,752	1,762	1,777	1,723	1,855	1,852	1,861	2,110	1,991	2,000
Nepean .... "	60,288	8,375	7,858	7,406	7,019	6,994	7,058	6,776	7,002	7,031	6,500
Osgoode .... "	92,435	4,387	4,309	4,263	3,837	3,995	3,995	3,799	3,921	3,885	3,685
Torbolton .. "	25,197	908	848	811	811	868	1,118	926	920	888	845
Rural	563,529	31,513	30,661	29,976	28,435	29,921	30,959	29,921	30,771	30,107	29,372
N. Edingb'gh Vil.	80	1,169	1,169	1,057	1,066	905	867	897	894	890	907
Richmond .. "	1,459	362	403	441	430	347	381	364	377	452	477
Urban	1,539	1,531	1,572	1,498	1,496	1,252	1,248	1,261	1,271	1,342	1,384
RENFREW:											
Admaston .. Tp.	65,622	2,134	2,119	2,134	2,152	2,201	2,126	2,225	2,228	2,054	2,103
Algona, S... "	26,595	734	711	679	633	621	662	604	529	498	503
Alice & Fraser "	47,983	1,560	1,582	1,561	1,569	1,552	1,607	1,441	1,557	1,504	1,517
Bagot & Blithefield .... Tp.	49,430	1,004	916	962	900	962	952	1,027	1,062	1,034	1,072
Bromley .. . "	49,363	1,591	1,577	1,569	1,539	1,623	1,623	1,646	1,577	1,630	1,588
Brougham .. "	19,518	484	500	650	620	575	490	530	612	420	300
Brudenell and Lynedoch .. "	41,934	1,255	1,208	1,165	1,149	1,038	1,185	1,162	1,213	1,470	1,457
Grattan .... "	52,167	2,021	1,703	1,605	1,494	1,510	1,523	1,488	1,412	1,466	1,694
Griffith & Matawatchan ... Tp.	18,952	638	637	589	532	516	569	570	553	560	500
Hagarty, Sherwood, etc .. Tp.	56,939	1,718	1,555	1,264	1,361	1,392	1,210	1,365	1,281	1,280	1,200
Head, Clara and Maria ..... Tp.	17,864	306	306	308	308	270	391	331	269	282	150
Horton ..... "	37,162	1,076	1,198	1,345	1,277	1,252	1,262	1,304	1,220	1,217	1,173
McNab .... "	62,480	3,360	3,287	3,106	3,047	3,006	2,984	2,927	2,857	2,725	2,852
Pembroke .. "	8,129	664	700	654	635	621	630	584	552	589	563
Petewawa .. "	20,246	600	420	425	423	472	547	587	593	545	553
Radcliffe and *Raglan* ... "	26,599	683	724	659	636	619	619	660	711	......	....

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

ITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
-*Con.*	Acres.										
lie, ...Tp.	31,487	790	606	882	519	525	577	538	.530	574	493
... "	51,242	2,353	2,300	2,123	2,269	2,213	2,080	1,697	1,423	1,778	1,817
l.. "	26,407	644	599	562	553	537	572	537	549	530	502
... "	21,459	998	1,053	953	1,014	951	973	987	966	915	784
h . "	68,470	2,851	2,797	2,648	2,581	2,627	2,614	2,608	2,546	2,737	2,597
ze and N.. "	61,139	1,637	2,019	1,965	1,950	1,883	2,002	2,003	2,115	2,027	2,175
l.....	861,187	29,101	28,517	27,808	27,161	26,966	27,198	26,821	26,355	25,835	25,593
...Tn.	584	3,666	3,290	3,272	3,286	3,000	2,804	2,886	2,824	2,865	2,741
...Vil.	908	2,730	2,925	3,000	2,800	2,000	1,948	1,844	1,769	1,820	1,639
... "	2,205	2,162	1,746	1,985	1,329	1,414	1,483	1,282	1,199	1,112	1,306
an ..	3,697	8,558	7,961	8,257	7,415	6,414	6,235	6,012	5,792	5,797	5,686
...Tp.	61,401	2,513	2,600	2,555	2,587	2,617	2,677	2,736	2,806	2,830	2,828
...Tp.	56,916	1,673	1,632	1,659	1,663	1,750	1,791	1,832	1,849	1,794	2,035
N.. "	33,324	1,029	950	936	1,035	1,058	1,034	1,010	1,154	1,190	1,181
, Sher- N.. "	70,681	2,075	2,012	2,050	2,689	2,471	2,458	2,444	2,391	2,438	2,416
... "	44,342	674	589	556							
... "	41,544	632	628	620	651	647	694	742	702	677	690
d . "	55,269	2,062	2,149	2,134	2,094	2,137	2,188	2,240	2,134	2,168	2,058
N.. "	28,431	1,035	1,009	1,109	1,112	1,141	1,130	1,118	1,156	1,138	1,152
... "	56,250	1,759	1,785	1,639	1,752	1,717	1,747	1,777	1,832	1,835	1,834
.. "	61,925	2,535	2,194	2,090	2,240	2,126	2,158	2,190	2,156	2,166	2,068
n .. "	57,397	1,816	1,759	1,801	1,866	1,804	1,792	1,780	1,773	1,730	1,780
.... "	61,345	2,397	2,465	2,365	2,416	2,203	2,377	2,550	2,546	2,538	2,546
e,S "	31,582	874	856	849	841	742	782	823	834	796	758
al.. .	660,407	21,074	20,628	20,363	20,946	20,413	20,828	21,242	21,333	21,300	21,346
...Tn.	700	2,972	2,859	2,842	2,906	2,632	2,631	2,633	2,516	2,529	2,570
... "	1,000	3,774	3,774	3,780	3,202	2,730	2,755	2,780	2,803	2,845	2,745
alls "	600	2,248	2,227	2,086	2,009	2,003	1,980	1,957	1,804	1,800	1,853
Pl. Vil.	550	3,336	2,938	2,707	2,452	1,915	1,800	1,688	1,669	1,834	1,873
... "	2,943	745	715	705	687	689	666	642	705	654	678
an	5,793	13,075	12,513	12,120	11,256	9,969	9,832	9,700	9,497	9,662	9,719
...Tp.	28,486	694	742	677	640	711	844	659	692	677	559
and .... "	45,421	1,114	1,174	1,140	1,130	1,202	995	1,203	1,051	1,191	1,346
.... "	61,975	2,926	2,824	2,858	3,111	2,888	3,008	3,296	3,238	3,005	3,079
... "	60,014	2,340	2,303	2,366	2,366	2,434	2,382	2,554	2,489	2,529	2,470
.... "	51,956	2,669	2,687	2,652	2,784	2,806	2,811	2,733	2,722	2,652	2,842
Digby & l...Tp.	68,893	779	828	809	771	801	796	794	789	771	758
... "	73,945	4,618	4,673	4,719	5,397	5,397	5,216	4,910	4,795	4,809	4,981
.... "	55,524	3,101	3,011	2,861	2,850	2,766	2,804	2,781	2,895	2,856	3,077
e .. "	62,245	1,276	1,276	1,251	1,251	1,187	1,359	1,282	1,432	1,342	1,173
.... "	55,200	2,046	2,028	2,041	2,041	2,161	2,195	2,230	2,009	2,109	2,112
al	563,659	21,563	21,546	21,374	22,341	22,353	22,410	22,442	22,112	21,941	22,397
...Tn.	1,600	5,512	5,250	5,388	5,251	5,120	5,365	5,324	5,521	5,591	5,374
on. Vil.	500	811	811	811	872	713	710	717	669	752	714
'alls "	460	1,300	1,312	1,208	1,144	1,050	1,017	965	921	1,038	957
.... "	401	667	683	713	665	650	689	774	821	835	803
s .. "	482	556	523	474	....	....	....	......	....	......	......
an	3,443	8,846	8,579	8,594	7,932	7,533	7,781	7,780	7,932	8,216	7,848

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
PETERBOROUGH :											
Asphodel ...Tp.	37,723	1,628	1,739	1,813	1,761	1,741	1,687	1,792	1,846	1,958	2,629
Belmont and Methuen .. "	75,616	1,896	1,736	1,639	1,632	1,580	1,643	1,740	1,626	1,652	1,553
Burleigh, Anstruthers, etc "	68,128	1,326	1,187	1,254	1,295	1,279	1,307	1,296	1,070	1,084	941
Douro ...... "	38,279	2,092	2,004	1,982	1,889	1,926	1,862	2,146	2,129	1,923	1,654
Dummer .... "	64,874	2,076	2,019	1,987	1,951	1,936	2,012	1,980	1,839	1,777	1,759
Ennismore .. "	17,227	859	974	969	980	1,002	1,033	1,077	1,023	884	1,038
Galway and Cavandish . "	30,942	690	693	719	655	648	716	692	534	574	501
Harvey .... "	60,831	1,076	1,016	979	964	954	934	979	1,021	932	947
Monaghan, S "	13,920	787	779	792	750	743	740	742	771	870	837
Otonabee ... "	64,926	3,680	3,737	3,741	3,661	3,607	3,739	3,766	3,685	3,525	3,480
Smith .... "	57,213	2,667	2,730	2,749	2,714	2,729	2,732	2,772	2,777	2,734	2,732
Rural	529,679	18,777	18,614	18,624	18,252	18,145	18,405	18,982	18,321	17,913	18,071
Peterboro' ..Tn.	1,282	8,159	8,101	7,622	7,832	7,010	6,752	6,495	6,606	6,825	6,875
Ashburnham Vil.	953	1,406	1,396	1,308	1,308	1,292	1,299	1,205	1,251	1,245	1,296
Lakefield ... "	500	1,139	1,085	1,087	996	981	987	976	911	816	902
Norwood.... "	442	958	746	747	756	760	767	750	813	821	....
Urban	3,177	11,662	11,328	10,764	10,892	10,043	9,805	9,426	9,581	9,707	9,073
HALIBURTON :											
Lutterworth. Tp.	23,718	494	395	483	379	488	491	515	525	582	900
Anson and Hindon .... "	14,498	293	277	256	252	329	322	342	342	237	
Cardiff. .... "	24,199	529	534	486	502	499	515	483	389	339	698
Glamorgan.. "	17,145	410	345	491	496	486	864	789	695	583	
Monmouth.. "	14,024	390	262	363	377	397					
Minden .... "	36,497	1,184	1,090	1,045	1,052	1,019	1,075	1,148	993	1,099	1,090
Snowdon.... "	36,269	707	755	695	730	848	540	540	722	599	537
Stanhope and Sherborne.. "	20,128	487	473	590	423	479	495	486	473	463	417
Dysart, etc.. "	373,526	895	915	965	876	891	914	1,013	926	861	856
Rural	560,004	5,389	5,046	5,374	5,087	5,436	5,216	5,316	5,065	4,763	4,500
HASTINGS :											
Carlo' & Mayo Tp.	31,832	878	855	947	714	814	869	925	939	814	725
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe "	60,064	1,170	1,099	1,213	1,130	1,115	1,132	1,150	1,208	1.199	1,111
Faraday and Dungannon. "	67,570	1,171	1,041	1,002	950	936	920	904	853	690	572
Hungerford . "	85,477	4,088	3,903	3,820	3,782	3,810	4,005	4,200	4,465	4,500	4,540
Huntingdon. "	55,534	2,271	2,189	2,222	2,187	2,345	2,377	2,408	2,674	2,624	2,750
McClure, Wicklow and B..Tp.	27,399	692	570	521	575	580	612	644	598	592	581
Herschel and Monteagle . "	48,669	1,135	1,183	970	970	985	982	979	871	872	872
Madoc...... "	57,718	2,512	2,647	2,653	2,675	2,823	2,700	2,576	2,516	2,473	2,858
M'rm'ra & Lake "	104,802	1,791	1,890	1,821	1,829	1,667	1,711	1,755	1,849	1,742	1,632
Rawdon .... "	67,483	2,939	2,886	2,888	2,775	2,898	2,910	2,923	2,912	2,968	3,151
Sidney. .... "	69,213	3,791	3,846	3,922	3,566	3,465	3,698	3,930	3,812	3,667	3,774
Thurlow .... "	53,192	4,374	4,369	4,429	4,328	4,271	4,392	4,513	4,530	4,500	4,400
Tudor, Limerick and Cashel . "	99,807	1,407	1,299	1,170	1,057	1,446	1,501	1,557	1,355	1,268	1,212
Wollaston .. "	35,139	670	643	507	510						
Tyendinaga . "	79,271	4,408	4,299	4,317	4,373	4,910	4,759	4,609	4,647	4,556	4,781
Rural	943,170	33,297	32,719	32,402	31,421	32,065	32,568	33,073	33,229	32,465	32,759
Trenton ....Tn.	1,800	4,500	4,300	3,200	3,320	3,100	2,726	2,353	2,183	2,189	2,522
Deseronto .. *Vil.*	335	2,263	2,213	1,864	1,708	1,535	1,331	1,128	1,160	1,004	1.008

TABLE No. III.—AREA AND POPULATION.—*Continued.*

UNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
ASTINGS—*Con.*											
adoc ....Vil.	467	1,021	1,025	1,557	1,193	1,049	1,063	1,077	865	658	....
tirling .... "	800	776	825	796	825	834	814	795	791	785	677
Urban	3,402	8,560	8,363	7,417	7,046	6,518	5,934	5,353	4,999	4,636	4,207
USKOKA:											
runel.. ..Tp.	38,697	590	628	631	617	634	624	666	696	618	550
ardwell.... "	25,059	385	408	380	268	243	246	316	190	196	803
att ...... "	33,917	844	800	795	757	750	755	757	747	758	
haffey .... "	42,304	863	978	999	1,041	....	....	.....	....	......	....
raper ..... "	39,204	987	931	903	916	902	1,237	1,073	850	844	1,078
akley...... "	19,746	330	299	303	275	261					
yde ...... "	25,794	669	639	635	617	607	623	525	516	441	
cLean and Ridout .... "	37,433	692	686	610	704	695	700	677	721	571	571
acaulay .. "	38,640	823	817	762	739	890	890	937	948	797	735
edora and Wood...... "	43,873	781	760	736	705	664	675	627	612	498	464
onck...... "	25,746	619	651	554	613	576	621	680	625	548	520
orrison.... "	21,992	637	607	658	725	660	646	636	621	621	552
uskoka ... "	28,771	1,026	946	927	875	867	828	771	678	521	798
tephenson.. "	40,759	816	794	823	807	877	863	920	962	848	766
tisted...... "	47,600	664	637	642	628	624	....	.....	....	......	....
Rural	509,535	10,726	10,581	10,358	10,287	9,250	8,708	8,585	8,166	7,261	6,837
racebridge.Vil.	424	1,252	1,389	1,029	1,126	1,086	1,127	1,023	986	902	851
ravenhurst. "	419	1,141	1,141	1,217	1,207	1,127	938	976	883	883	....
untsville .. "	500	512	......	......	....	....	....	.....	....	......	....
Urban	1,343	2,905	2,530	2,246	2,333	2,213	2,065	1,999	1,869	1,785	851
ARRY SOUND:											
rmour ....Tp.	34,820	778	735	647	623	554	435	.....	....	......	....
hapman ... "	31,542	695	691	647	587	542	....	.....	....	......	....
oley ...... "	26,627	507	516	499	488	565	563	630	661	582	520
umphrey.. "	26,464	461	361	329	267	377	438	486	535	672	501
cDougall.. "	25,829	1,443	1,049	1,078	1,177	1,002	930	855	839	823	807
cKellar .. "	27,296	648	605	640	624	607	577	513	565	480	451
yerson .... "	39,271	682	645	599	593	577	532	652	....	......	....
trong...... "	35,957	800	620	537	....	....	....	.....	....	......	....
Rural	247,806	6,014	5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	3,136	2,600	2,557	2,279
LGOMA:											
ssiginack..Tp.	45,569	988	1,151	1,053	1,093	959	907	895	708	574	471
arnarvon .. "	25,752	455	455	478	478	429	381	380	372	......	....
ordon .... "	27,576	919	1,000	1,000	810	808	....	.....	....	......	....
owland ... "	33,603	1,068	1,057	986	947	929	932	905	704	532	362
liver ...... "	26,080	225	222	245	206	172	163	.....	....	......	....
t.Joseph's I'd"	28,103	655	601	656	649	256	220	194	148	141	....
andfield.... "	16,119	475	446	452	438	428	462	516	....	......	....
lt Ste. Marie "	49,729	1,830	1,795	1,885	1,700	1,655	1,700	1,705	1,660	1,460	1,320
ehkummah. "	17,781	361	416	377	416	400	....	.....	....	......	....
Rural	270,312	6,976	7,143	7,132	6,737	6,036	4,765	4,595	3,592	2,707	2,153
t. Arthur. Tn.	6,400	6,097	6,097	6,097	....	....	....	.....	....	......	....

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area assessed in Ontario in the year 1886, the population for the ten years 1877-86, and the average population (rural and urban) in 1886 per square mile of assessed land.

COUNTIES.	Area 1886.	Population.										Average Population in 1886 per square mile assessed.		
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	Rural	Urban.	Total.
	Acres.													
Essex	437,018	45,852	46,243	44,899	44,004	42,780	41,520	40,228	39,742	37,500	36,658	45.4	1,491	67.4
Kent	574,489	48,702	48,377	47,410	46,366	46,265	47,031	46,425	45,117	43,188	41,761	35.7	1,681	54.3
Elgin	443,001	40,596	40,542	39,921	39,482	38,736	39,050	39,264	38,480	37,450	36,381	39.2	2,269	58.6
Norfolk	400,112	29,677	29,619	29,830	29,074	30,241	30,194	30,592	29,893	30,012	30,069	39.2	2,056	47.5
Haldimand	283,300	22,046	20,475	20,723	20,834	21,431	21,708	21,646	22,202	22,120	22,510	41.4	1,046	49.8
Welland	231,891	28,626	28,296	27,853	27,063	27,203	28,340	28,821	30,010	29,484	27,690	50.0	1,809	79.0
Totals	2,369,811	215,499	213,552	210,636	206,823	206,656	207,843	206,976	205,444	199,754	195,069	40.8	1,706	58.2
Lambton	669,049	48,321	47,540	47,120	45,657	45,592	45,595	44,966	44,131	43,451	43,407	29.8	1,166	46.2
Huron	805,733	65,765	65,360	65,362	65,234	65,745	67,535	67,424	68,369	68,164	68,412	39.9	1,417	54.2
Bruce	827,147	59,199	57,601	56,323	55,367	55,917	56,407	56,151	56,394	55,994	53,602	33.3	1,106	45.8
Totals	2,301,929	173,285	170,501	168,805	166,258	167,254	169,537	168,541	168,894	167,609	165,421	34.5	1,212	48.2
Grey	1,071,991	65,193	63,537	62,562	61,316	62,331	62,520	63,278	63,404	61,104	60,056	33.7	673	38.9
Simcoe	964,695	69,537	69,693	67,750	65,493	63,092	62,602	61,745	60,896	60,645	58,288	32.7	1,022	46.1
Totals	2,036,686	134,730	133,230	130,312	126,800	125,423	125,122	125,023	124,300	121,749	118,344	33.2	883	42.3
Middlesex	767,116	88.909	87,768	87,649	87,206	87,716	87,424	86,854	84,288	81,292	79,366	44.3	2,806	74.2
Oxford	478,768	44,792	44,203	44,452	44,655	43,895	44,595	44,289	43,872	42,646	43,171	40.3	1,426	59.9
Brant	218,172	32,521	32,233	31,513	30,706	30,026	29,762	29,786	29,538	29,472	29,109	49.3	4,130	95.4
Perth	526,288	49,096	48,844	47,594	47,820	48,177	49,541	51,531	51,167	51,150	50,733	37.9	1,395	59.7
Wellington	637,942	59,056	57,658	57,974	57,947	58,376	59,626	59,337	58,051	57,219	57,438	37.5	1,349	59.2
Waterloo	316,131	45,052	43,100	42,220	41,310	40,103	39,611	38,626	38,501	38,258	37,994	52.8	1,341	91.2
Dufferin	357,669	19,606	19,713	19,336	18,645	19,221	19,060	19,082	18,649	17,730	17,593	29.0	981	35.1
Totals	3,302,086	339,032	333,519	330,738	328,289	327,514	329,619	329,505	324,066	317,767	315,404	40.8	1,741	65.7
Lincoln	196,072	30,036	29,907	29,766	29,954	29,464	30,040	30,614	32,727	33,087	32,151	49.5	1,783	98.0
Wentworth	275,657	70,760	68,789	68,102	66,761	65,831	65,107	64,067	61,535	61,072	61,500	58.5	8,193	164.3

York	553,475	174,946	167,309	158,070	147,974	141,952	136,591	132,588	131,680	127,522	122,604	52.2	5,954	202.5
Ontario	508,639	45,742	45,436	45,403	44,636	45,193	45,161	45,637	45,710	46,206	44,904	41.9	1,049	57.6
Durham	376,806	32,825	32,896	33,179	32,863	33,649	33,817	32,785	32,595	33,196	33,626	37.6	1,113	55.8
Northumberland	439,483	37,101	36,215	36,095	36,223	37,749	37,858	37,168	36,235	36,018	37,309	39.5	956	54.0
Prince Edward	234,743	18,153	17,875	18,487	18,425	18,131	18,531	18,763	18,871	18,584	18,933	40.6	1,090	49.5
Totals	3,102,028	454,195	441,795	432,455	419,406	414,841	410,706	405,968	404,117	400,535	394,697	44.6	2,950	93.7
Lennox & Addington	403,772	23,610	23,645	22,883	22,930	23,021	22,853	22,682	23,257	22,714	22,575	30.3	462	37.4
Frontenac	669,478	38,214	37,712	37,458	37,088	36,958	36,887	36,837	37,752	36,923	35,641	21.0	4,158	36.5
Leeds & Grenville	743,963	55,425	55,736	54,831	54,105	54,140	53,785	55,118	55,416	54,841	54,463	32.8	2,040	47.7
Dundas	239,287	18,466	17,787	18,007	18,124	17,550	17,707	17,337	17,650	17,298	17,536	41.6	1,037	49.4
Stormont	248,739	22,419	21,305	20,676	20,421	19,241	19,388	19,045	18,777	18,330	18,001	43.1	5,596	57.7
Glengarry	289,321	19,568	18,643	18,941	18,807	18,540	18,395	18,227	18,590	18,534	18,432	41.2	1,713	43.3
Prescott	292,977	20,998	20,033	19,529	19,508	18,533	18,523	18,448	18,212	17,546	16,695	41.9	165	45.9
Russell	250,327	14,988	14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	10,520	10,601	10,329	10,378	38.3	......	38.3
Carleton	566,897	65,901	65,025	62,265	56,159	56,731	56,998	55,207	56,057	56,449	55,256	35.8	6,535	74.4
Renfrew	864,884	37,659	36,478	36,065	34,576	33,380	33,433	32,833	32,147	31,632	31,279	21.6	1,482	27.9
Lanark	666,200	34,149	33,141	32,483	32,202	30,382	30,660	30,942	30,830	30,962	31,065	20.4	1,445	32.8
Totals	5,235,845	351,397	343,745	336,273	326,591	319,841	319,501	317,196	319,289	315,558	311,321	30.1	1,713	43.0
Victoria	567,102	30,409	30,125	29,968	30,273	29,886	30,191	30,222	30,044	30,157	30,245	24.5	1,644	34.3
Peterborough	532,856	30,439	29,942	29,388	29,144	28,188	28,210	28,408	27,902	27,620	27,144	22.7	2,349	36.6
Haliburton	560,004	5,389	5,046	5,374	5,087	5,436	5,216	5,316	5,065	4,763	4,500	6.2	....	6.2
Hastings	948,172	51,933	52,082	49,286	47,945	48,604	48,540	48,413	48,219	46,213	46.078	22.6	2,384	35.1
Totals	2,608,134	118,170	117,195	114,016	112,449	112,114	112,157	112,359	111,230	108,753	107,967	19.5	2,156	29.0
Muskoka	510,878	13,631	13,111	12,604	12,620	11,463	10,773	10,584	10,035	9,046	7,688	13.5	1,384	17.1
Parry Sound	247,806	6,014	5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	3,136	2,600	2,557	2,279	15.5	....	15.5
Algoma	276,712	13,073	13,240	13,229	6,737	6,036	4,765	4,595	3,592	2,707	2,153	16.5	610	30.2
Totals	1,035,396	32,718	31,573	30,809	23,716	21,723	19,013	18,315	16,227	14,310	12,120	14.8	744	20.2
Cities	31,123	295,563	289,254	277,131	255,824	248,036	240,042	234,848	231,593	226,327	218,670	6,078	} 1,852	......
Towns and villages	201,997	378,943	369,262	359,047	338,676	326,756	319,264	317,747	313,085	302,128	293,002	1,201		
Townships	21,758,795	1,144,520	1,126,594	1,117,866	1,115,841	1,120,574	1,134,192	1,131,288	1,128,889	1,117,580	1,108,671	33.7	....	....
The Province	21,991,915	1,819,026	1,785,110	1,754,044	1,710,341	1,695,366	1,693,498	1,683,883	1,673,567	1,646,035	1,620,343	......	....	52.9

NOTE.—In this table the cities are included in the respective counties within which they are situated.

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by City Municipalities the area (resident and non-resident) assessed in Ontario in 1886, and the population as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the ten years 1887-86.

MUNICIPALITIES.	Area 1886.	Population.									
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	Acres.										
Belleville (Hastings)	1,600	10,076	11,000	9,467	9,478	10,021	10,038	9,987	9,991	9,112	9,112
Brantford (Brant)	1,781	12,600	12,167	11,783	10,976	10,865	10,555	10,587	10,587	10,792	10,631
Guelph (Wellington)	3,210	10,216	10,216	10,134	10,190	9,854	10,057	10,260	10,072	9,918	9,680
Hamilton (Wentworth)	2,700	41,280	39,985	39,216	38,196	36,946	35,977	35,009	34,268	33,511	33,511
Kingston (Frontenac)	2,300	15,109	15,237	15,297	14,611	14,611	14,260	13,929	14,358	14,072	13,253
London (Middlesex)	2,798	26,047	26,254	25,792	24,815	24,665	23,839	23,592	23,173	22,514	21,856
Ottawa (Carleton)	1,829	32,857	32,792	30,791	26,228	25,558	24,791	24,025	24,015	25,000	24,500
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	3,000	9,779	9,882	9,931	10,050	9,576	10,026	10,475	10,475	11,079	10,143
St. Thomas (Elgin)	1,450	10,127	11,157	10,811	10,163	9,644	8,853	8,063	7,217	6,446	5,954
Stratford (Perth)	2,835	9,069	8,764	8,698	8,472	9,000	8,954	8,912	8,885	8,645	8,442
Toronto (York)	7,620	118,403	111,800	105,211	92,645	87,296	82,692	80,009	78,552	75,238	71,588
Total	31,123	295,563	289,254	277,131	255,824	248,036	240,042	234,848	231,593	226,327	218,670

MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing the number of Township, City, Town and Village Municipalities in Ontario for the ten years 1877-86.

MUNICIPALITIES.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Townships	445	445	445	442	438	433	430	427	424	418
Cities, Towns and Villages	206	205	204	200	201	198	193	189	182	174
Totals	651	650	649	642	639	631	623	616	606	592

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.

TABLE No. VII.—Statistics of the Area and Value of Public Lands sold and Timber Limits under license in Ontario in the twenty years 1867-86.

Year.	Area of Lands sold.							Timber Limits.	
	Crown Lands.	Clergy Lands.	Common School Lands.	Grammar School Lands.	Total Public Lands Sold.	Value.	Average Value per Acre.	Area under License.	Accrued Dues, Rents, Bonuses, etc.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	$	$ c.	Sq. Miles.	$
1867....	11,592	4,030	1,461	609	17,692	30,215	1 70	6,155	107,649
1868....	23,299	9,528	4,322	2,835	39,984	60,649	1 52	11,584	190,238
1869....	33,275	11,312	6,183	2,447	53,217	143,754	2 70	12,066	508,562
1870....	37,538	10,162	3,256	1,263	52,219	69,791	1 34	12,005	379,965
1871....	78,037	8,535	3,702	1,998	92,272	158,566	1 72	12,534	570,882
1872....	113,623	16,100	2,068	3,906	135,697	185,071	1 36	12,358	659,156
1873....	98,715	33,448	4,908	13,244	150,315	215,376	1 43	14,555	568,725
1874....	96,995	20,532	3,583	11,652	132,762	180,874	1 36	16,259	425,505
1875....	51,952	6,434	1,945	4,622	64,953	79,960	1 08	15,769	377,504
1876....	51,387	7,255	2,039	3,511	64,192	83,005	1 11	14,981	362,398
1877....	35,506	5,287	3,551	2,327	46,671	59,340	1 28	16,132	409,340
1878....	39,164	3,757	2,299	3,375	48,595	51,055	1 05	16,005	293,310
1879....	25,071	2,488	1,463	1,279	30,301	35,219	1 13	16,084	342,894
1880....	30,722	1,977	1,002	1,389	35,090	31,955	0 91	15,940	413,416
1881....	88,543	7,126	1,292	1,295	98,256	64,508	0 66	15,612	537,934
1882....	98,814	4,693	555	1,959	106,021	106,292	1 00	17,989	547,103
1883....	69,357	3,233	448	863	73,901	65,446	0 89	16,886	480,490
1884 ..	61,189	3,669	337	730	65,925	55,425	0 84	16,840	421,485
1885....	99,919	1,270	66	1,572	102,827	92,093	0 90	17,215	657,298
1886....	55,641	1,788	157	783	58,369	53,707	0 92	18,486	742,030
Totals.	1,200,339	162,624	44,637	61,659	1,469,259	1,822,301	1 24	....	....
Average annual sales..	60,017	8,131	2,232	3,083	73,463	91,115	....	....	....

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing for the five years 1881-5 the assessment of rural and urban Municipalities in the Province, the amount of local taxation levied for Municipal and School purposes, the rate of taxation per head for both purposes according to the municipal censuses and the rate on the dollar of assessed values.

Counties.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
Essex:								
1881 Rural	6,738	419,789	4,850,372	288,170	59,088	39,761	3 40	19.2
1881 Urban	3,480	5,742	2,775,594	184,807	36,811	20,493	4 60	19.4
1881 Total	10,218	425,531	7,625,966	472,977	95,899	60,254	3 76	19.3
1882 Rural	6,738	414,268	4,850,372	296,610	59,810	43,130	3 45	20.0
1882 Urban	3,487	5,737	2,939,090	228,567	37,524	20,677	4 48	18.4
1882 Total	10,225	420,005	7,789,462	525,177	97,334	63,807	3 77	19.4
1883 Rural	7,506	417,713	6,654,938	361,251	65,632	41,991	3 49	15.3
1883 Urban	3,882	5,724	3,077,040	192,404	44,463	19,921	4 90	19.7
1883 Total	11,388	423,437	9,731,978	553,655	110,095	61,912	3 91	16.7
1884 Rural	7,516	425,187	6,706,031	349,341	73,087	53,355	4 15	17.9
1884 Urban	4,366	6,411	3,304,398	205,339	50,595	24,462	5 21	21.4
1884 Total	11,882	431,598	10,010,429	554,680	123,682	77,817	4 49	19.1
1885 Rural	7,720	427,462	7,380,844	345,174	76,263	47,496	3 96	16.0
1885 Urban	4,489	6,585	3,642,342	279,742	50,393	25,467	5 06	19.3
1885 Total	12,209	434,047	11,023,186	624,916	126,656	72,963	4 32	17.1
Kent:								
1881 Rural	8,820	548,147	9,742,729	492,770	72,639	49,701	3 77	11.9
1881 Urban	3,949	6,522	3,672,347	411,554	35,706	32,328	4 66	16.7
1881 Total	12,769	554,669	13,415,076	904,324	108,345	82,029	4 05	13.3
1882 Rural	9,194	549,478	10,400,177	506,613	81,365	46,236	4 08	11.7
1882 Urban	4,031	6,836	4,057,185	410,520	45,912	29,170	5 01	16.8
1882 Total	13,225	556,314	14,457,362	917,133	127,277	75,406	4 38	13.2
1883 Rural	8,775	556,584	11,622,722	610,969	92,971	52,734	4 71	11.9
1883 Urban	4,340	6,564	3,871,736	415,725	52,375	30,506	5 36	19.3
1883 Total	13,115	563,148	15,494,458	1,026,694	145,346	83,240	4 93	13.8
1884 Rural	9,030	565,020	18,862,579	1,198,385	97,702	58,014	5 04	7.8
1884 Urban	4,367	6,788	4,481,858	382,245	52,288	35,534	5 32	18.1
1884 Total	13,397	571,808	23,344,437	1,580,630	149.990	93,548	5 14	9.8
1885 Rural	9,047	566.317	17,197,688	958,707	77,454	51,078	4 05	7.1
1885 Urban	4,438	6,865	4,742,643	472,540	57,705	39,614	5 86	18.7
1885 Total	13,485	573,182	21,940,331	1,431,247	135,159	90,692	4 67	9.7
Elgin:								
1881 Rural	8,164	435,960	12,403,224	693,004	69,263	39,405	4 00	8.3
1881 Urban	881	1,750	608,183	80,309	5,950	7,619	4 48	19.7
1881 Total	9,045	437,710	13,011,407	773,313	75,213	47,024	4 05	8.8
1882 Rural	8,141	434.986	12,378,916	741,211	73,853	37,896	4 32	8.5
1882 Urban	979	2,693	617,833	83,460	6,122	6,445	3 91	17.9
1882 Total	9,120	437,679	12,996,749	824,671	79,975	44,341	4 27	9.0

NOTE.—The amount assessed under the head of personal property includes taxable income. Taxation for School purposes includes Municipal and Trustee assessments for High, Public and Separate Schools. Towns separated from counties for municipal purposes are included in the statistics of the counties in which *they are situated.*

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
ELGIN.—*Continued.*								
1883 Rural	8,052	435,254	12,530,197	745,517	81,480	41,528	4 69	9.3
Urban	888	2,782	648,633	98,685	5,822	7,313	4 28	17.6
Total	8,940	438,036	13,178,830	844,202	87,302	48,841	4 64	9.7
1884 Rural	8,032	439,469	12,537,309	792,681	77,839	41,358	4 60	8.9
Urban	936	2,478	649,127	99,200	6,598	7,521	4 44	18.9
Total	8,968	441,947	13,186,436	891,881	84,437	48,879	4 58	9.5
1885 Rural	8,287	440,330	12,635,833	784,804	78,525	41,894	4 62	9.0
Urban	955	2,412	665,612	103,815	8,033	7,667	4 70	20.4
Total	9,242	442,742	13,301,445	888,619	86,558	49,561	4 63	9.6
NORFOLK:								
1881 Rural	6,721	393,799	7,670,542	546,782	34,853	33,683	2 69	8.3
Urban	1,493	1,745	1,154,497	208,680	16,214	6,532	4 87	16.7
Total	8,214	395,544	8,825,039	755,462	51,067	40,215	3 02	9.5
1882 Rural	6,984	390,630	7,649,225	545,735	34,145	37,183	2 85	8.7
Urban	1,497	1,722	1,177,735	199,194	17,098	6,611	4 57	17.2
Total	8,481	392,352	8,826,960	744,929	51,243	43,794	3 14	9.9
1883 Rural	6,847	391,390	7,993,333	592,520	34,003	36,674	2 97	8.3
Urban	1,542	1,682	1,200,190	189,746	16,109	7,437	4 44	16.9
Total	8,389	393,072	9,193,523	782,266	50,112	44,111	3 24	9.4
1884 Rural	6,878	395,299	8,048,760	557,316	37,917	40,646	3 21	9.1
Urban	1,550	1,704	1,223,092	232,910	17,110	8,195	4 74	17.4
Total	8,428	397,003	9,271,852	790,226	55,027	48,841	3 48	10.3
1885 Rural	6,971	396,804	8,658,495	674,735	37,363	36,223	3 02	7.9
Urban	1,651	1,706	1,234,702	191,202	17,225	10,010	5 15	19.1
Total	8,622	398,510	9,893,197	865,937	54,588	46,233	3 40	9.4
HALDIMAND:								
1881 Rural	4,954	280,350	6,980,184	517,981	34,726	27,947	3 43	8.4
Urban	997	2,408	775,401	98,770	6,857	7,642	4 20	16.6
Total	5,951	282,758	7,755,585	616,751	41,583	35,589	3 55	9.2
1882 Rural	5,059	280,613	6,927,848	506,401	33,157	30,172	3 50	8.5
Urban	929	2,429	763,391	88,495	8,146	7,462	4 67	18.3
Total	5,988	283,042	7,691,239	594,896	41,303	37,634	3 68	9.5
1883 Rural	4,983	281,236	6,967,423	527,290	34,294	30,019	3 66	8.6
Urban	996	2,404	768,146	102,800	8,197	6,826	4 58	17.2
Total	5,979	283,640	7,735,569	630,090	42,491	36,845	3 81	9.5
1884 Rural	4,989	280,515	6,975,319	548,985	37,313	31,183	3 93	9.1
Urban	1,023	2,215	772,280	98,900	8,070	7,717	4 81	18.1
Total	6,012	282,730	7,747,599	647,885	45,383	38,900	4 06	10.0
1885 Rural	5,043	279,036	7,196,139	549,993	34,419	32,795	3 93	8.7
Urban	1,007	2,289	761,530	95,400	6,854	7,643	4 31	16.9
Total	6,050	281,325	7,957,669	645,393	41,273	40,438	3 99	9.5
WELLAND:								
1881 Rural	5,152	223,350	6,296,764	550,045	25,849	28,790	2 87	8.0
Urban	2,598	3,865	2,237,939	403,765	17,948	12,341	3 26	11.5
Total	7,750	227,215	8,534,703	953,810	43,797	41,131	3 00	8.9

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
				$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
Welland.—*Continued.*									
1882	Rural	5,027	220,403	6,457,899	568,772	25,074	24,251	2 81	7.0
	Urban	2,907	4,095	2,664,029	379,771	22,805	16,068	4 04	12.8
	Total	7,934	224,498	9,121,928	948,543	47,879	40,319	3 24	8.8
1883	Rural	4,975	226,580	6,513,056	571,703	21,478	22,425	2 57	6.2
	Urban	2,968	3,968	2,803,815	353,765	27,156	20,181	4 76	15.0
	Total	7,943	230,548	9,316,871	925,468	48,634	42,606	3 37	8.9
1884	Rural	4,958	227,601	6,509,806	572,181	22,418	26,132	2 82	6.9
	Urban	2,953	4,020	3,109,097	409,231	37,508	15,736	5 00	15.1
	Total	7,911	231,621	9,618,902	981,412	59,926	41,868	3 65	9.6
1885	Rural	5,123	225,085	6,606,182	598,507	25,507	26,592	3 00	7.2
	Urban	3,348	3,892	3,150,622	401,713	39,291	16,832	5 14	15.8
	Total	8,471	228,977	9,756,804	1,000,220	64,798	43,424	3 82	10.1
Lambton:									
1881	Rural	8,406	661,651	8,722,871	682,053	73,849	55,769	4 22	13.8
	Urban	3,848	8,131	2,257,182	306,477	35,935	20,987	3 83	22.2
	Total	12,254	669,782	10,980,053	988,530	109,784	76,756	4 09	15.6
1882	Rural	8,491	661,085	10,116,459	715,235	75,726	59,227	4 43	12.5
	Urban	4,194	9,571	2,585,338	308,673	47,268	22,060	4 59	24.0
	Total	12,685	670,656	12,701,797	1,023,908	122,994	81,287	4 48	14.9
1883	Rural	8,577	660,792	11,788,160	798,087	79,157	60,765	4 69	11.1
	Urban	4,541	9,949	2,771,808	336,308	54,727	31,955	5 47	27.9
	Total	13,118	670,741	14,559,968	1,134,395	133,884	92,720	4 96	14.4
1884	Rural	9,051	660,860	13,595,236	825,038	77,554	62,668	4 66	9.7
	Urban	4,592	9,945	3,217,564	723,640	57,492	23,569	4 77	20.6
	Total	13,643	670,805	16,812,800	1,548,678	135,046	86,237	4 70	12.0
1885	Rural	9,385	661,536	14,722,263	832,887	90,247	61,710	5 03	9.8
	Urban	5,176	9,579	3,853,682	689,320	81,048	27,908	6 28	24.0
	Total	14,561	671,115	18,575,945	1,522,207	171,295	89,618	5 49	13.0
Huron:									
1881	Rural	12,554	795,226	24,112,901	1,118,917	108,570	73,434	3 57	7.2
	Urban	4,592	7,011	3,421,469	457,640	44,797	24,641	4 21	17.9
	Total	17,146	802,237	27,534,370	1,576,557	153,367	98,075	3 72	8.6
1882	Rural	12,852	789,427	24,544,268	1,171,270	100,687	74,358	3 43	6.8
	Urban	4,260	6,953	3,454,173	434,200	48,713	27,060	4 59	19.5
	Total	17,112	796,380	27,998,441	1,605,470	149,400	101,418	3 71	8.5
1883	Rural	12,722	796,257	24,635,452	1,252,654	116,118	75,021	3 86	7.4
	Urban	4,358	6,942	3,437,454	444,535	47,170	27,467	4 73	19.2
	Total	17,080	803,199	28,072,906	1,697,189	163,288	102,488	4 07	8.9
1884	Rural	12,473	796,799	25,033,855	1,280,210	113,537	78,431	3 92	7.3
	Urban	4,473	7,555	3,433,653	460,980	47,249	27,303	4 54	19.1
	Total	16,946	804,354	28,467,508	1,741,190	160,786	105,734	4 08	8.8
1885	Rural	12,639	798,450	26,118,454	1,409,556	126,002	76,899	4 14	7.4
	Urban	4,593	7,067	3,410,016	463,605	49,863	28,721	4 82	20.3
	Total	17,232	805,517	29,528,470	1,873,161	175,865	105,620	4 31	9.0

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of— Real property.	Assessed value of— Personal property.	Taxes imposed for— Municipal purposes.	Taxes imposed for— School purposes.	Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes— Per head of population.	Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes— On the dollar.
UCE:			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
881 Rural	9,653	770,370	16,423,264	903,462	96,639	62,522	3 74	9.2
Urban	3,311	8,602	2,662,290	295,345	37,865	24,546	4 51	21.1
Total	12,964	778,972	19,085,554	1,198,807	134,504	87,068	3 93	10.9
882 Rural	9,619	795,632	16,366,884	1,062,539	96,269	62,039	3 77	9.1
Urban	3,347	9,624	2,642,815	233,237	37,090	19,265	4 05	19.6
Total	12,966	805,256	19,009,699	1,295,776	133,359	81,304	3 84	10.6
883 Rural	9,830	834,245	17,421,095	1,271,755	101,299	62,187	3 92	8.7
Urban	3,572	9,651	2,729,025	379,215	41,868	22,064	4 66	20.6
Total	13,402	843,896	20,150,120	1,650,970	143,167	84,251	4 11	10.4
884 Rural	9,817	822,088	17,522,767	1,252,785	105,996	64,873	4 11	9.1
Urban	3,535	9,286	2,865,763	367,322	37,217	21,739	3 98	18.2
Total	13,352	831,374	20,388,530	1,620,107	143,213	86,612	4 08	10.4
885 Rural	10,235	825,900	17,326,893	1,124,600	108,192	65,219	4 12	9.4
Urban	4,154	9,311	2,854,708	458,675	43,241	24,573	4 36	20.5
Total	14,389	835,211	20,181,601	1.583,275	151,433	89,792	4 19	11.1
EY:								
881 Rural	13,203	1,036,430	9,879,318	808,483	109,236	71,781	3 27	16.9
Urban	2,008	8,225	1,595,565	249,362	26,314	15,085	5 80	22.4
Total	15,211	1,044,655	11,474,883	1,057,845	135,550	86,866	3 56	17.7
882 Rural	13,223	1,059,645	12,596,700	954,136	101,043	73,780	3 19	12.9
Urban	2,031	8,225	1,670,994	253,515	26,833	14,070	5 46	21.2
Total	15,254	1,067,870	14,267,694	1,207,651	127,876	87,850	3 46	13.9
883 Rural	13,404	1,062,671	12,539,078	1,017,709	108,723	75,948	3 42	13.6
Urban	2,084	8,625	1,710,889	260,015	34,110	12,443	6 38	23.6
Total	15,488	1,071,296	14,249,967	1,277,724	142,833	88,391	3 77	14.9
884 Rural	13,151	1,065,429	14,749,796	1,070,620	115,477	78,126	3 54	12.2
Urban	2,169	8,420	1,844,902	239,870	28,422	14,098	5 43	20.4
Total	15,320	1,073,849	16,594,698	1,310,490	143,899	92,224	3 77	13.2
885 Rural	13,629	1,065,197	15,532,012	1,108,056	113,700	79,853	3 51	11.6
Urban	2,315	8,420	2,087,869	230,420	33,685	14,985	5 79	21.0
Total	15,944	1,073,617	17,619,881	1,338,476	147,385	94,838	3 81	12.8
ICOE:								
881 Rural	13,466	1,144,027	12,193,282	591,507	99,740	75,659	3 49	13.7
Urban	3,947	10,675	3,454,842	339,180	42,318	38,320	4 60	21.2
Total	17,413	1,154,702	15,648,124	930,687	142,058	113,979	3 78	15.4
882 Rural	12,571	1,123,381	12,540,578	631,024	99,898	71,716	3 47	13.0
Urban	5,135	12,052	3,779,243	363,200	53,450	31,564	4 51	20.5
Total	17,706	1,135,433	16,319,821	994,224	153,348	103,280	3 75	14.8
883 Rural	13,668	1,142,228	12,687,824	748,348	109,177	76,040	3 62	13.8
Urban	4,748	12,344	3,911,648	392,080	49,001	35,155	4 25	19.5
Total	18,416	1,154,572	16,599,472	1,140,428	158,178	111,195	3 80	15.2
884 Rural	14,325	1,160,011	13,128,868	686,259	118,017	83,572	3 82	14.6
Urban	5,111	12,406	4,009,080	389,105	49,728	31,405	3 94	18.4
Total	19,436	1,172,417	17,137,948	1,075,364	167,745	114,977	3 85	15.5

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
SIMCOE.—*Continued.*								
1885 Rural	14,223	1,167,643	12,976,940	678,285	123,473	79,409	3 91	14.9
1885 Urban	6,601	14,056	4,354,140	384,270	63,513	40,689	4 44	22.0
1885 Total	20,824	1,181,699	17,331,080	1,062,555	186,986	120,098	4 07	16.7
MIDDLESEX:								
1881 Rural	14,221	755,502	21,819,461	753,505	128,561	81,406	3 94	9.3
1881 Urban	4,132	6,172	2,312,552	116,083	24,531	30,725	3 95	22.7
1881 Total	18,353	761,674	24,132,013	869,588	153,092	112,131	3 94	10.6
1882 Rural	14,843	753,085	22,242,290	753,729	137,128	84,509	4 18	9.3
1882 Urban	4,212	6,374	2,517,500	99,230	26,720	23,703	3 52	19.6
1882 Total	19,055	759,459	24,759,790	852,959	163,848	108,212	4 04	10.
1883 Rural	14,826	758,220	22,329,203	725,725	185,960	83,287	4 26	9.5
1883 Urban	4,531	6,255	2,601,162	104,300	31,948	23,772	3 60	20.6
1883 Total,	19,357	764,475	24,930,365	830,025	167,908	107,059	4 11	10.7
1884 Rural	14,300	757,698	22,436,691	711,637	144,677	86,209	4 48	10.0
1884 Urban	4,464	6,317	2,663,031	101,071	39,549	26,079	4 34	23.7
1884 Total	18,764	764,015	25,099,722	812,708	184,226	112,288	4 45	11.4
1885 Rural	14,673	757,793	22,507,376	696,622	145,221	82,969	4 45	9.8
1885 *Urban	3,155	5,670	1,932,331	89,000	23,579	18,199	4 09	20.7
1885 Total	17,828	763,463	24,439,707	785,622	168,800	101,168	4 39	10.7
OXFORD:								
1881 Rural	8,184	471,102	18,959,690	1,324,425	59,422	53,535	3 69	5.6
1881 Urban	4,463	6,822	3,361,015	278,675	42,912	21,028	4 57	17.6
1881 Total	12,647	477,924	22,320,705	1,603,100	102,334	74,563	3 97	7.4
1882 Rural	8,221	466,252	19,034,537	1,349,020	63,927	53,832	3 83	5.8
1882 Urban	4,514	6,632	3,467,035	272,275	45,059	21,778	5 07	17.9
1882 Total	12,735	472,884	22,501,572	1,621,295	108,986	75,610	4 21	7.6
1883 Rural	8,283	470,543	19,226,858	1,414,700	85,819	56,294	4 65	6.9
1883 Urban	5,234	6,829	3,571,075	317,500	53,110	22,698	5 38	19.5
1883 Total	13,517	477,372	22,797,933	1,732,200	138,929	78,992	4 88	8.9
1884 Rural	8,191	471,520	19,126,285	1,388,546	81,102	52,015	4 43	6.5
1884 Urban	4,125	6,784	3,590,770	315,950	48,304	20,288	4 77	17.6
1884 Total	12,316	478,304	22,717,055	1,704,496	129,406	72,303	4 54	8.3
1885 Rural	8,325	471,664	19,116,046	1,374,258	76,311	53,056	4 34	6.3
1885 Urban	3,985	6,950	3,635,365	295,925	45,651	21,784	4 67	17.3
1885 Total	12,310	478,614	22,751,411	1,670,183	121,962	74,840	4 45	8.1
BRANT:								
1881 Rural	4,207	217,531	8,557,133	764,273	25,115	21,331	2 88	5.0
1881 Urban	875	685	863,143	151,062	6,491	6,418	4 22	12.7
1881 Total	5,082	218,216	9,420,276	915,335	31,606	27,749	3 09	5.7
1882 Rural	4,113	213,952	8,894,436	811,926	28,262	26,030	3 37	5.6
1882 Urban	892	685	881,515	156,195	9,858	6,922	5 47	16.2
1882 Total	5,005	214,637	9,775,951	968,121	38,120	32,952	3 71	6.6

* London East annexed to city of London.

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
Brant.—*Continued.*				$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
1883	Rural	4,303	215,990	9,013,575	975,044	28,552	25,963	3 37	5.5
	Urban	956	685	908,006	147,095	11,606	5,943	4 97	16.6
	Total	5,259	216,675	9,921,581	1,122,139	40,158	31,906	3 65	6.5
1884	Rural	4,296	215,905	9,065,482	989,361	30,638	24,440	3 36	5.5
	Urban	986	685	918,099	140,302	12,701	5,990	5 59	17.7
	Total	5,282	216,590	9,983,581	1,129,663	43,339	30,430	3 74	6.6
1885	Rural	4,488	215,826	9,184,292	980,976	31,051	24,615	3 32	5.5
	Urban	903	685	947,794	144,818	13,111	6,104	5 79	17.6
	Total	5,391	216,511	10,132,086	1,125,794	44,162	30,719	3 73	6.7
Perth:									
1881	Rural	7,548	517,085	17,724,088	708,256	84,486	49,144	4 22	7.2
	Urban	4,368	8,646	4,561,040	370,300	61,367	31,634	5 20	18.9
	Total	11,916	525,731	22,285,128	1,078,556	145,853	80,778	4 57	9.7
1882	Rural	7,472	516,844	17,657,944	685,665	87,658	49,591	4 49	7.5
	Urban	4,205	,9,727	4,728,345	370,750	62,268	28,873	5 18	17.9
	Total	11,677	526,571	22,386,289	1,056,415	149,926	78,464	4 74	9.7
1883	Rural	7,419	518,668	17,873,671	812,129	87,198	48,132	4 46	7.2
	Urban	4,521	10,114	4,580,106	351,910	62,541	26,988	5 12	18.1
	Total	11,940	528,782	22,453,777	1,164,039	149,739	75,120	4 70	9.5
1884	Rural	7,647	517,412	17,916,639	780,921	91,432	51,519	4 75	7.6
	Urban	4,414	8,943	4,538,776	332,750	60,589	29,852	5 16	18.6
	Total	12,061	526,355	22,455,415	1,113,671	152,021	81,371	4 90	9.9
1885	Rural	7,770	518,921	17,860,782	873,161	93,019	51,999	4 71	7.7
	*Urban	2,470	5,617	2,325,281	261,100	29,676	16,427	4 97	17.8
	Total	10,240	524,538	20,186,063	1,134,261	122,695	68,426	4 77	9.0
Wellington:									
1881	Rural	9,511	663,474	13,468,020	1,054,636	97,623	53,742	3 86	10.4
	Urban	3,435	7,316	2,104,700	239,325	31,201	21,790	4 45	22.6
	Total	12,946	670,790	15,572,720	1,293,961	128,824	75,532	4 00	12.1
1882	Rural	9,486	662,650	13,503,752	1,054,080	94,241	55,009	3 95	10.2
	Urban	3,479	7,431	2,184,458	210,967	33,911	21,708	4 56	23.2
	Total	12,965	670,081	15,688,210	1,265,047	128,152	76,717	4 10	12.1
†1883	Rural	9,001	626,314	13,452,701	1,099,841	99,047	54,623	4 29	10.6
	Urban	3,179	7,456	2,187,972	242,234	34,997	21,560	4 74	23.3
	Total	12,180	633,770	15,640,673	1,342,075	134,044	76,183	4 40	12.4
1884	Rural	9,136	625,863	13,489,192	1,123,196	94,223	60,150	4 30	10.6
	Urban	3,208	7,391	2,199,373	249,385	33,797	21,123	4 61	22.4
	Total	12,344	633,254	15,688,565	1,372,581	128,020	81,273	4 37	12.3
1885	Rural	9,138	626,962	13,945,504	1,214,701	105,153	60,214	4 66	10.9
	Urban	3,271	7,365	2,214,283	259,310	32,325	21,147	4 48	21.6
	Total	12,409	634,327	16,159,787	1,474,011	137,478	81,361	4 61	12.4
Waterloo:									
1881	Rural	5,453	307,036	8,533,491	809,492	50,881	41,905	3 65	9.9
	Urban	3,625	8,742	2,768,958	508,667	44,732	25,892	4 98	21.5
	Total	9,078	315,778	11,302,449	1,318,159	95,613	67,797	4 13	12.9

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* Stratford becomes a city.

† Township of East Luther annexed to Dufferin.

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
				$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
Waterloo.—*Continued.*									
1882	Rural	5,526	303,305	8,571,744	878,643	49,537	42,823	3 63	9.8
	Urban	3,653	8,792	2,864,953	519,952	47,200	27,110	5 06	21.9
	Total	9,179	312,097	11,436,697	1,398,595	96,737	69,933	4 16	13.0
1883	Rural	5,592	305,930	8,485,609	840.435	51,132	44,245	3 72	10.2
	Urban	3,928	8,936	3,013,054	538,050	47,359	28,497	4 85	21.4
	Total	9,520	314,866	11,498,663	1,378,485	98,491	72,742	4 15	13.3
1884	Rural	5,342	306,607	8,479,003	827,642	56,797	42,808	4 00	10.7
	Urban	4,481	9,281	3,372,316	576,278	48,753	39,437	5 09	22.3
	Total	9,823	315,888	11,851,319	1,403,920	105,550	82,245	4 45	14.2
1885	Rural	5,203	306,133	8,518,916	825,296	52,107	43,768	3 86	10.3
	Urban	4,753	9,448	3,553,237	588,125	55,327	31,498	4 75	21.0
	Total	9,956	315,581	12,072,153	1,413,421	107,434	75,266	4 24	13.5
Dufferin:									
1881	Rural	3,254	312,335	3,812,913	188,860	28,596	18,563	3 25	11.8
	Urban	1,067	2,300	596,060	48,590	8,222	4,601	4 03	19.9
	Total	4,321	314,635	4,408,973	237,450	36,818	23,164	3 38	12.9
1882	Rural	3,492	313,012	3,705,465	170,700	29,343	18,063	3 23	12.2
	Urban	1,084	2,300	467,090	54,040	6,562	5,895	3 99	23.9
	Total	4,576	315,312	4,172,555	224,740	35,905	23,958	3 37	13.6
*1883	Rural	3,895	356,212	4,241,558	214,500	31,590	22,401	3 49	12.1
	Urban	1,096	2,300	590,905	54,550	7,985	7,749	4 95	24.4
	Total	4,991	358,512	4,832,463	269,050	39,575	30,150	3 74	13.7
1884	Rural	3,844	355,319	4,192,661	226,150	33,224	24,144	3 58	13.0
	Urban	1,115	2,224	718,252	53,215	10,772	8,016	5 67	24.4
	Total	4,959	357,543	4,910,913	279,365	43,996	32,160	3 94	14.7
1885	Rural	4,084	357,661	4,375,035	274,778	35,819	25,946	3 80	13.3
	Urban	1,171	2,380	753,602	73,850	15,571	12,960	8 22	34.5
	Total	5,255	360,041	5,128,637	348,628	51,390	38,906	4 58	16.5
Lincoln:									
1881	Rural	4,142	191,434	4,392,353	265,843	27,586	22,966	3 48	10.9
	Urban	1,643	2,500	1,003,874	94,945	8,970	11,030	3 65	18.2
	Total	5,785	193,934	5,396,227	360,788	36,556	33,996	3 53	12.2
1882	Rural	4,249	188,732	4,453,801	302,431	29,397	23,749	3 68	11.2
	Urban	1,474	2,548	1,028,697	82,910	11,529	11,210	4 18	20.5
	Totai	5,723	191,280	5,482,498	385,341	40,926	34'959	3 82	12.9
1883	Rural	4,249	189,312	4,453,801	302.431	29,397	24,474	3 79	11.3
	Urban	1,474	2,753	1,028,697	82,910	11,529	9,887	3 76	19.3
	Total	5,723	192,065	5,482,498	385,341	40,926	34,361	3 78	12.8
1884	Rural	4,277	190,266	4,447,476	282,671	29,355	25,348	3 84	11.6
	Urban	1,581	2,509	1,058,568	85,785	11,608	9,081	3 71	18.1
	Total	5,858	192,775	5,506,044	368,456	40,963	34,429	3 80	12.8
1885	Rural	4,371	190,904	4,514,881	292,255	28,676	24,704	3 66	11.1
	Urban	1,516	2,497	1,058,310	78,240	11,808	11,128	4 22	20.3
	Total	5,887	193,401	5,573,191	370,495	40,484	35,832	3 81	12.8

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* East Luther added.

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
NTWORTH :								
881 Rural	6,436	272,069	9,574,480	636,810	35,223	31,764	2 71	6.6
Urban	1,339	880	1,034,970	125,712	10,891	7,803	4 23	16.1
Total	7,775	272,949	10,609,450	762,522	46,114	39,567	2 94	7.5
882 Rural	6,530	271,534	9,607,483	662,876	36,943	29,693	2 76	6.5
Urban	1,296	950	1,058,655	122,941	11,804	7,549	4 06	16.4
Total	7,826	272,484	10,666,138	785,817	48,747	37,242	2 98	7.5
883 Rural	6,722	273,458	11,090,988	699,854	35,947	30,319	2 80	5.6
Urban	1,373	890	1,070,475	127,250	19,106	8,395	5 64	23.0
Total	8,095	274,348	12,161,463	827,104	55,053	38,714	3 28	7.2
884 Rural	7,250	275,032	11,013,600	714,605	35,015	31,551	2 75	5.7
Urban	1,355	950	1,052,240	126,265	12,241	8,578	4 48	17.7
Total	8,605	275,982	12,065,840	840,870	47,256	40,129	3 03	6.8
885 Rural	7,158	274,307	10,925,888	712,383	33,249	32,270	2 69	5.6
Urban	1,336	900	1,049,015	116,890	11,784	7,398	4 33	16.5
Total	8,494	275,207	11,974,903	829,273	45,033	39,668	2 94	6.6
LTON .								
881 Rural	3,710	222,873	7,473,855	517,817	27,696	21,531	3 34	6.2
Urban	1,707	3,694	1,226,906	103,063	12,012	9,103	3 34	15.9
Total	5,417	226,567	8,700,761	620,880	39,708	30,634	3 34	7.5
882 Rural	3,703	223,948	7,454,455	549,214	35,939	12,006	4 03	7.2
Urban	1,706	3,704	1,234,396	106,212	12,532	10,617	3 75	17.3
Total	5,409	227,652	8,688,851	655,426	48,471	32,623	3 95	8.7
883 Rural	3,911	223,209	7,418,432	602,005	37,563	21,523	4 17	7.4
Urban	1,734	3,708	1,297,322	109,861	13,974	9,597	3 79	16.7
Total	5,645	226,917	8,715,754	711,866	51,537	31,120	4 06	8.8
884 Rural	3,717	224,243	7,399,445	605,176	30,133	22,226	3 71	6.5
Urban	1,751	3,679	1,290,904	118,410	13,486	10,315	3 69	16.9
Total	5,468	227,922	8,690,349	723,586	43,619	32,541	3 70	8.1
895 Rural	3,785	224,723	7,360,355	613,970	28,885	22,538	3 63	6.4
Urban	1,933	3,723	1,308,685	112,961	13,265	9,439	3 45	16.0
Total	5,718	228,446	8,669,040	726,931	42,150	31,977	3 58	7.9
EL :								
881 Rural	5,041	287,544	8,892,960	562,315	44,827	27,361	3 93	7.6
Urban	1,545	2,216	926,011	121,050	14,942	8,350	5 57	22.2
Total	6,586	289,760	9,818,971	683,365	59,769	35,711	4 24	9.1
882 Rural	5,093	288,329	9,011,095	547,120	45,768	27,069	4 06	7.6
Urban	1,585	2,589	952,255	230,375	17,980	8,997	6 10	22.8
Total	6,678	290,918	9,963,350	777,495	63,748	36,066	4 47	9.3
883 Rural	5,133	288,349	9,007,450	552,469	39,701	26,432	3 71	6.9
Urban	1,613	2,515	880,228	255,125	17,337	10,189	6 28	24.2
Total	6,746	290,864	9,887,678	807,594	57,038	36,621	4 22	8.7
884 Rural	5,150	288,009	9,019,180	523,721	39,803	30,766	3 89	7.4
Urban	1,730	2,413	889,418	290,985	19,241	8,241	5 92	23.3
Total	6,880	290,422	9,908,598	814,706	58,044	39,007	4 30	9.1

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
Peel.—*Continued.*								
1885 Rural	5,113	287,995	9,042,965	562,080	38,659	27,468	3 69	6.9
1885 Urban	1,653	2,494	1,054,566	142,950	14,859	12,550	5 84	22.9
1885 Total	6,766	290,489	10,097,531	704,980	53,518	40,018	4 13	8.7
York:								
1881 Rural	13,531	540,719	23,125,704	1,227,125	77,550	65,296	3 08	5.9
1881 Urban	3,838	6,385	4,553,942	260,834	40,345	18,497	4 45	12.2
1881 Total	17.369	547,104	27,679,646	1,487,959	117,895	83,793	3 38	6.9
1882 Rural	13,507	537,411	23,536,564	1,205,640	71,253	68,303	3 11	5.6
1882 Urban	4,723	6,837	5,544,161	279,855	47,296	24,807	4 59	12.4
1882 Total	18,230	544,248	29,080,725	1,485,495	118,549	93,110	3 49	6.9
1883 Rural	13,223	538,758	23,856,668	1,237,790	76,269	64,638	3 14	5.6
1883 Urban	3,671	6,705	3,478,869	133,535	22,998	22,617	4 06	12.6
1883 Total	16,894	545,463	27,335,537	1,371,325	99,267	87,255	3 32	6.5
1884 Rural	13,436	539,415	23,311,692	1,145,635	71,779	61,887	3 20	5.5
1884 Urban	4,424	6,315	3,255,975	179,500	29.401	29,436	5 28	17.1
1884 Total	17,860	545,730	26,567,667	1,325,135	101,180	91,323	3 64	6.9
1885 Rural	14,152	541,516	23,518,287	1,241,190	77,543	62,752	3 23	5.7
1885 Urban	4,783	6,464	3,515,457	194,345	33,005	21,613	4 53	14.7
1885 Total	18.935	547,980	27,033,744	1,435,535	110,548	84,365	3 51	6.8
Ontario:								
1881 Rural	9,309	500,911	15,301,307	863,348	55,684	48,720	3 09	6.5
1881 Urban	2,853	7,664	2,861,423	200,858	38,300	22,014	5 29	19.7
1881 Total	12,162	508,575	18,162,730	1,064,206	93,984	70,734	3 65	8.6
1882 Rural	9,345	494,444	15,271.105	951,285	58,221	50,815	3 25	6.7
1882 Urban	2,988	7,638	2,881,630	220,431	39,415	22,542	5 33	20.0
1882 Total	12,333	502,082	18,152,735	1,171,716	97,636	73,357	3 78	8.8
1883 Rural	9,389	497,056	15,345,866	966,710	58,171	50,269	3 29	6.6
1883 Urban	2,971	7,746	2,861,568	205,400	39,736	24,623	5 52	21.0
1883 Total	12,360	504,802	18,207,434	1,172,110	97,907	74,892	3 87	8.9
1884 Rural	9,540	498,237	15,532,466	986,171	61,382	51,457	3 37	6.8
1884 Urban	3,018	7,575	2,815,598	195,530	42,596	26,961	5 83	23.1
1884 Total	12,558	505,812	18,348,064	1,181,701	103,978	78,418	4 02	9.3
1885 Rural	9,473	496,283	15,772,969	1,014,135	59,563	51,568	3 41	6.6
1885 Urban	3,358	7,984	2,963,769	232,368	33,329	29,225	4 86	19.6
1885 Total	12,831	504,267	18,736,738	1,246,503	92,892	80,793	3 82	8.7
Durham and Northumberland:								
1881 Rural	13,266	807,377	21,768,527	1,200,235	83,881	74,617	3 11	6.9
1881 Urban	5,405	13,581	4,778,660	689,804	69,039	31,932	4 87	18.5
1881 Total	18,671	820,958	26,547,187	1,890,039	152,920	106,549	3 62	9.1
1882 Rural	13,327	796,788	21,587,392	1,271,670	74,214	75,080	2 97	6.5
1882 Urban	5,562	13,775	5,155,223	713,758	73,463	31,083	4 96	17.8
1882 Total	18,889	810,563	26,742,615	1,985,428	147,677	106,163	3 56	8.8
1883 Rural	13,091	800,485	21,675,095	1,235,255	71,385	77,844	3 12	6.5
1883 Urban	5,561	13,956	4,945,349	716,922	68,211	37,235	4 96	18.6
1883 *Total*	18,652	814,441	26,620,444	1,952,177	139,596	115,079	3 69	8.9

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
RHAM AND NORTHUMBER-AND.—*Continued.*								
884 Rural	12,789	803,398	21,429,093	1,252,256	72,242	81,719	3 19	6.8
Urban	5,859	13,494	5,031,344	736,179	72,023	36,337	5 19	19.0
Total	18,648	816,892	26,460,437	1,988,435	144,265	118,056	3 80	9.3
885 Rural	13,177	800,476	21,304,334	1,267,816	73,530	80,904	3 23	6.8
Urban	5,881	13,304	5,051,209	806,535	76,265	38,027	5 38	19.5
Total	19,058	813,780	26,355,543	2,074,351	149,795	118,931	3 89	9.5
NCE EDWARD:								
881 Rural	4,772	230,207	5,639,519	336,820	20,161	25,249	3 00	7.6
Urban	892	2,014	1,058,755	59,350	7,395	7,759	4 05	13.5
Total	5,664	232,221	6,698,274	396,170	27,556	33,008	3 27	8.5
882 Rural	4,815	229,504	5,789,445	345,273	20,177	24,372	3 02	7.3
Urban	1,010	2,014	1,073,870	60,150	7,826	8,616	4 81	14.5
Total	5,825	231,518	6,863,315	405,423	28,003	32,988	3 36	8.4
883 Rural	4,757	230,746	5,768,061	353,592	21,931	25,206	3 10	7.7
Urban	891	2,012	1,089,525	79,250	8,308	7,395	4 85	13.4
Total	5,648	232,758	6,857,586	432,842	30,239	32,601	3 41	8.6
884 Rural	4,846	230,261	5,785,645	358,190	22,645	25,232	3 19	7.8
Urban	905	2,008	1,088,930	64,650	9,148	6,523	4 50	13.6
Total	5,751	232,269	6,874,575	422,840	31,793	31,755	3 44	8.7
885 Rural	4,888	232,000	5,822,782	359,848	28,001	26,634	3 75	8.8
Urban	1,186	1,983	1,092,835	42,600	12,731	7,688	6 17	18.0
Total	6,074	233,983	6,915,617	402,448	40,732	34,322	4 20	10.3
ENNOX AND ADDINGTON:								
881 Rural	5,787	394,114	6,403,149	307,445	39,913	23,980	3 51	9.5
Urban	1,426	6,870	1,018,848	64,550	14,013	7,751	4 67	20.1
Total	7,213	400,984	7,421,997	371,995	53,926	31,731	3 75	11.0
882 Rural	5,592	395,239	6,413,826	276,654	43,699	25,223	3 77	10.3
Urban	1,385	6,380	1,079,054	94,450	17,626	12,091	6 25	25.3
Total	6,977	401,619	7,492,880	371,104	61,325	37,314	4 28	12.5
883 Rural	5,692	392,858	6,433,124	303,096	44,207	26,827	3 91	10.5
Urban	1,431	6,503	1,072,834	100,150	23,658	8,971	6 57	27.8
Total	7,123	399,361	7,505,958	403,246	67,865	35,798	4 52	13.1
884 Rural	5,774	399,050	6,419,255	325,873	45,061	27,680	3 91	10.8
Urban	1,307	6,741	1,075,647	89,700	17,365	10,070	6 38	23.5
Total	7,081	405,791	7,494,902	415,573	62,426	37,750	4 38	12.7
885 Rural	6,050	404,040	6,552,850	345,589	48,991	29,224	4 14	11.3
Urban	1,425	6,546	1,178,770	88,650	18,211	9,473	5 83	21.8
Total	7,475	410,586	7,731,620	434,239	67,202	38,697	4 48	13.0
ONTENAC:								
881 Rural	5,871	609,438	4,637,178	358,604	42,295	29,646	3 41	14.4
Urban	352	564	135,321	36,200	1,536	2,038	2 38	20.8
Total	6,223	610,002	4,772,499	394,804	43,831	31,684	3 34	14.6
882 Rural	5,897	604,582	4,500,907	356,721	38,625	31,716	3 38	14.5
Urban	349	564	128,780	36,000	2,680	2,099	3 06	29.0
Total	6,246	605,146	4,629,687	392,721	41,305	33,815	3 36	15.0

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
FRONTENAC.—*Continued.*								
1883 Rural	5,723	640,099	4,528,712	389,580	38,074	30,709	3 29	14.0
1883 Urban	334	575	128,560	47,100	2,851	2,085	3 15	28.1
1883 Total	6,057	640,674	4,657,272	436,680	40,925	32,794	3 28	14.5
1884 Rural	6,033	650,555	4,490,341	384,718	38,425	32,604	3 42	14.6
1884 Urban	333	565	128,800	44,200	2,766	2,031	3 47	27.7
1884 Total	6,366	651,120	4,619,141	428,918	41,191	34,635	3 42	15.0
1885 Rural	5,966	668,023	4,422,752	354,957	42,729	31,873	3 53	15.6
1885 Urban	340	565	158,935	42,200	3,735	2,343	4 57	30.2
1885 Total	6,306	668,588	4,581,687	397,157	46,464	34,216	3 59	16.2
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:								
1881 Rural	11,216	749,955	9,846,276	712,041	39,097	51,766	2 39	8.6
1881 Urban	3,960	5,327	3,759,165	259,900	43,200	22,731	4 17	16.4
1881 Total	15,176	755,282	13,605,441	971,941	82,297	74,497	2.92	10.8
1882 Rural	10,918	748,790	9,527,398	749,610	43,786	52,919	2 54	9.4
1882 Urban	4,046	5,482	3,781,861	273,700	42,261	22,879	4 06	16.1
1882 Total	14,964	754,272	13,309,259	1,023,310	86,047	75,798	2 99	11.3
1883 Rural	11,182	741,350	9,843,689	769,587	47,426	53,996	2 69	9.6
1883 Urban	4,002	5,246	3,758,580	254,050	44,914	22,394	4 10	16.8
1883 Total	15,184	746,596	13,602,269	1,023,637	92,340	76,390	3 12	11.5
1884 Rural	11,378	750,416	9,898,301	808,435	47,015	56,496	2 76	9.7
1884 Urban	4,001	5,060	4,556,901	470,957	58,556	24,505	4 78	16.5
1884 Total	15,379	755,476	14,455,202	1,279,392	105,571	81,001	3 40	11.9
1885 Rural	11,592	747,824	9,914,324	802,190	53,284	57,073	2 88	10.3
1885 Urban	4,063	5,595	4,590,320	454,132	54,490	23,835	4 49	15.5
1885 Total	15,655	753,419	14,504,644	1,256,322	107,774	80,908	3 39	12.0
DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY:								
1881 Rural	11,626	766,467	12,331,821	899,019	49,641	56,047	2 17	8.0
1881 Urban	1,626	2,623	1,511,791	188,490	12,589	10,014	3 34	13.3
1881 Total	13,252	769,090	13,843,612	1,087,509	62,230	66,061	2 31	8.6
1882 Rural	11,692	769,765	12,252,946	976,375	51,963	57,439	2 26	8.3
1882 Urban	1,753	2,653	1,666,770	181,250	10,951	10,774	3 11	11.7
1882 Total	13,445	772,418	13,919,716	1,157,625	62,914	68,213	2 37	8.7
1883 Rural	11,911	778,223	12,261,703	910,581	51,572	61,539	2 27	8.8
1883 Urban	1,880	2,570	1,646,325	177,350	12,808	12,108	3 29	13.7
1883 Total	13,791	780,793	13,908,028	1,087,931	64,380	73,647	2 41	9.2
1884 Rural	12,064	778,605	12,150,777	966,294	54,856	62,601	2 45	9.0
1884 Urban	2,147	3,016	1,955,032	183,400	18,114	14,576	3 41	15.3
1884 Total	14,211	781,621	14,105,809	1,149,694	72,970	77,177	2 61	9.8
1885 Rural	12,058	774,668	12,132,162	936,658	58,314	67,771	2 60	9.6
1885 Urban	2,347	2,881	2,038,505	157,675	18,466	16,192	3 78	15.8
1885 Total	14,405	777,549	14,170,667	1,094,333	76,780	83,963	2 78	10.5
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:								
1881 Rural	6,024	536,746	4,138,952	259,440	23,693	28,259	1 91	11.8
1881 Urban	444	9,418	288,945	76,925	3,767	3,162	3 12	18.9
1881 Total	6,468	546,164	4,427,897	336,365	27,460	31,421	2 00	12.4

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
ESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—*Continued.*								
882 Rural	6,147	529,263	3,821,787	290,780	22,971	28,310	1 85	12.5
Urban	444	9,419	288,945	76,925	3,767	3,319	3 30	19.4
Total	6,591	538,682	4,110,732	367,705	26,738	31,629	1 95	13.0
883 Rural	6,540	536,985	4,148,610	288,590	27,199	33,046	2 01	13.8
Urban	640	9,419	291,995	75,650	2,574	3,509	2 69	16.5
Total	7,180	546,404	4,440,605	364,240	29,773	36,555	2 06	13.8
884 Rural	6,768	535,895	4,232,189	285,253	27,013	36,326	2 08	14.0
Urban	461	9,355	292,295	74,800	3,113	3,804	3 05	18.8
Total	7,229	545,250	4,524,484	360,053	30,126	40,130	2 15	14.4
885 Rural	7,010	537,513	4,092,219	292,424	32,506	37,779	2 20	16.0
Urban	470	9,418	333,085	72,150	3,484	4,000	3 14	18.5
Total	7,480	546,931	4,425,304	364,574	35,990	41,779	2 27	16.2
RLETON:								
881 Rural	7,674	559,289	6,769,801	482,085	36,855	40,316	2 49	10.6
Urban	356	1,505	353,600	42,550	4,629	2,108	5 40	17.0
Total	8,030	560,794	7,123,401	524,635	41,484	42,424	2 61	11.0
882 Rural	7,548	552,287	6,723,461	478,078	35,884	39,929	2 53	10.5
Urban	361	1,505	355,345	41,902	5,199	2,055	5 79	18.3
Total	7,909	553,792	7,078,806	518,980	41,083	41,984	2 66	10.9
883 Rural	7,444	558,460	7,224,547	477,082	38,658	39,541	2 75	10.1
Urban	372	1,544	350,105	42,476	4,738	2,003	4 51	17.2
Total	7,816	560,004	7,574,652	519,558	43,396	41,544	2 84	10.5
884 Rural	7,692	557,841	7,326,207	488,178	40,058	45,084	2 84	10.9
Urban	389	1,587	355,471	41,188	4,106	3,037	4 77	18.0
Total	8,081	559,428	7,681,678	529,366	44,164	48,121	2 93	11.2
885 Rural	7,703	565,416	7,690,572	529,510	37,767	42,273	2 61	9.7
Urban	383	1,627	358,337	40,385	4,782	2,712	4 77	18.8
Total	8,086	567,043	8,048,909	569,895	42,549	44,985	2 72	10.2
NFREW:								
881 Rural	5,875	767,786	2,177,351	387,338	19,594	27,755	1 74	18.5
Urban	1,535	3,843	1,274,582	214,995	12,828	11,879	3 96	16.6
Total	7,410	771,629	3,451,933	602,333	32,422	39,634	2 16	17.8
882 Rural	5,845	779,860	2,187,497	419,939	17,395	28,902	1 72	17.8
Urban	1,613	3,790	1,314,912	236,325	13,553	12,036	3 99	16.5
Total	7,458	783,650	3,502,409	656,264	30,948	40,938	2 15	17.7
883 Rural	6,020	807,954	2,184,837	387,262	22,563	28,271	1 87	19.8
Urban	1,758	3,562	1,367,078	244,950	12,043	14,743	3 61	16.6
Total	7,778	811,516	3,551,915	632,212	34,606	43,014	2 24	18.5
884 Rural	6,056	809,553	2,221,707	432,171	22,250	34,030	2 02	21.2
Urban	1,792	3,642	1,415,298	250,755	14,637	13,803	3 44	17.1
Total	7,848	813,195	3,637,005	682,926	36,887	47,833	2 35	19.6
885 Rural	6,233	856,962	2,245,737	480,904	25,566	32,567	2 04	21.3
Urban	1,802	3,741	1,467,563	247,897	15,652	18,117	4 24	19.7
Total	8,036	860,703	3,713,300	728,801	41,218	50,684	2 52	20.7

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.		Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
LANARK:				$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
1881	Rural	5,261	643,668	4,479,362	557,803	20,941	28,874	2 39	9.9
	Urban	2,626	5,635	2,177,751	327,397	22,776	16,248	3 97	15.6
	Total	7,887	649,303	6,657,113	885,200	43,717	45,122	2 90	11.8
1882	Rural	5,314	629,743	4,473,274	607,135	21,897	27,662	2 43	9.7
	Urban	2,964	5,420	2,216,879	363,442	24,028	16,123	4 03	15.6
	Total	8,278	635,163	6,690,153	970,577	45,925	43,785	2 96	11.7
1883	Rural	5,319	635,861	4,613,904	660,233	22,243	29,120	2 45	9.7
	Urban	2,957	5,778	2,370,964	398,950	26,988	25,569	4 67	19.0
	Total	8,276	641,639	6,984,868	1,059,183	49,231	54,689	3 23	12.9
*1884	Rural	5,319	665,789	4,613,904	660,233	22,243	31,855	2 66	10.3
	Urban	2,957	5,783	2,370,964	398,950	26,988	26,886	4 45	19.4
	Total	8,276	671,572	6,984,868	1,059,183	49,231	58,741	3 32	13.4
*1885	Rural	5,319	663,295	4,613,904	660,233	22,243	31,832	2 62	10.3
	Urban	2,957	5,794	2,370,964	398,950	26,988	25,399	4 19	18.9
	Total	8,276	669,089	6,984,868	1,059,183	49,231	57,231	3 21	13.2
VICTORIA:†									
1881	Rural	6,902	744,480	8,143,995	423,688	62,326	35,712	3 67	11.4
	Urban	2,004	3,460	1,845,514	235,115	27,856	15,961	4 92	21.1
	Total	8,906	747,940	9,989,509	658,803	90,182	51,673	3 98	13.3
1882	Rural	6,813	747,778	8,052,143	428,263	63,522	38,941	3 85	12.1
	Urban	2,076	3,584	1,829,951	238,675	27,553	13,884	4 81	20.0
	Total	8,889	751,362	9,882,094	666,938	91,075	52,825	4 09	13.6
1883	Rural	6,929	751,420	8,103,670	465,747	58,384	38,603	3 70	11.4
	Urban	2,102	3,517	1,787,965	245,040	29,147	20,004	5 43	24.2
	Total	9,031	754,937	9,891,635	710,787	87,531	58,607	4 14	13.9
1884	Rural	6,915	757,454	8,025,753	484,268	56,736	43,227	3 93	11.7
	Urban	2,255	3,881	1,958,296	279,940	32,841	18,084	5 29	22.8
	Total	9,170	761,335	9,984,049	764,208	89,577	61,311	4 31	14.0
1885	Rural	7,036	763,013	8,058,352	508,464	58,317	40,891	3 86	11.6
	Urban	2,377	3,801	1,945,940	269,893	33,520	21,232	5 49	24.7
	Total	9,413	766,814	10,004,292	778,357	91,837	62,123	4 32	14.3
PETERBOROUGH:									
1881	Rural	4,539	520,760	6,983,305	540,869	32,621	24,167	3 09	7.7
	Urban	2,543	3,151	2,847,618	402,363	21,906	12,984	3 56	10.7
	Total	7,082	523,911	9,830,923	943,232	54,527	37,151	3 25	8.5
1882	Rural	4,560	517,253	6,972,534	611,268	34,253	23,582	3 11	7.6
	Urban	2,674	3,181	2,895,408	459,968	21,904	16,474	3 82	11.4
	Total	7,234	520,434	9,867,942	1,071,236	56,157	40,056	3 41	8.8
1883	Rural	4,716	520,311	7,049,666	631,702	32,058	23,993	3 07	7.3
	Urban	2,849	3,134	3,150,325	486,304	30,973	20,409	4 72	14.1
	Total	7,565	523,445	10,199,991	1,118,006	63,031	44,402	3 69	9.5
1884	Rural	4,797	526,790	7,151,228	651,233	29,928	26,635	3 04	7.
	Urban	2,893	3,118	3,201,154	478,225	27,483	20,407	4 45	13.
	Total	7,690	529,978	10,352,382	1,129,458	57,411	47,042	3 55	9.

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* No report. The statistics of ratepayers, assessment and municipal taxation for 1883 are here given.

† Including portions of Muskoka throughout.

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar,
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
OUGH.—*Continued.*								
ural..................	4,966	527,298	7,107,378	680,149	33,336	27,201	3 25	7.8
rban..................	3,096	3,186	3,483,910	485,425	32,695	20,232	4 67	13.3
otal..................	8,062	530,484	10,591,288	1,165,574	66,031	47,433	3 79	9.7
ON:								
ural..................	1,324	525,211	606,487	17,432	14,607	6,731	4 09	34.2
ural..................	1,324	523,942	595,085	22,236	16,104	7,983	4 43	39.0
ural..................	1,387	524,606	419,160	32,561	16,193	8,424	4 84	54.5
ural..................	1,386	534,567	499,077	41,518	12,217	7,664	3 70	36.8
ural..................	1,411	538,050	567,566	40,512	22,744	7,039	5 90	49.0
:								
ural..................	8,920	833.645	8,958,478	441,465	86,047	45,886	4 05	14.0
rban..................	1,543	2,602	866,620	48,550	14,131	7,083	3 58	23.2
otal..................	10,463	836,247	9,825,098	490,015	100,178	52,969	3 98	14.8
ural..................	8,926	854,115	8,906,040	492,321	86,411	45,022	4 09	14.0
rban..................	1,590	3,482	1,205,379	49,760	16,306	7,989	3 73	19.4
otal..................	10,516	857,597	10,111,419	542,081	102,717	53,011	4 04	14.6
ural..................	9,316	895,492	8,873,693	515,893	84,492	46,322	4 16	13.9
rban..................	1,892	3,310	1,229,382	32,800	16,502	10,844	3 88	21.7
otal..................	11,208	898,802	10,103,075	548,603	100,994	57,166	4 11	14.8
ural..................	9,351	906,800	8,902,610	554,799	79,789	48,723	3 97	13.6
Urban..................	1,839	3,312	1,260,637	37,000	17,384	15,628	4 45	25.4
otal..................	11,190	910,112	10,163,247	591,799	97,173	64,351	4 06	15.0
ural..................	8,927	927,386	8,995,486	516,688	80,834	47,914	3 93	13.5
Urban..................	1,779	3,331	1,289,367	35,250	16,441	12,268	3 43	21.7
otal..................	10,706	930,717	10,284,853	551,938	97,275	60,182	3 83	14.6
CITIES.								
:								
....	2,280	1,495	3,534,266	126,500	51,251	17,726	6 87	18.8
....	2,324	1,495	3,509,788	101,450	51,009	15,107	6 60	18.3
....	2,310	1,495	3,575,580	113,350	52,106	16,143	7 20	18.5
....	2,339	1,645	3,512,259	360,200	40,661	17,487	6 14	15.0
....	2,746	1,500	3,545,180	295,925	40,332	15,762	5 10	14.6
:								
....	1,953	1,781	2,987,320	643,171	43,566	17,939	6 12	16.9
....	1,999	1,781	3,048,910	652,290	44,414	19,463	5 88	17.3
....	2,063	1,781	3,175,540	762,700	47,254	18,046	5 95	16.6
....	2,165	1,781	3,403,720	770,030	54,259	20,813	6 37	18.0
....	2,244	1,781	3,642,190	756,600	57,184	20,780	6 41	17.7
....	2,374	3,210	2,599,270	245,730	56,900	16,057	7 25	25.6
....	2,374	3,210	2,611,060	251,450	37,213	16,288	5 43	18.7

returns from the town of Trenton for 1884 and 1885. The statistics of ratepayers, assessment
ipal taxation for 1883 are here *given.*

TABLE No. VIII.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

CITIES.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of
			$	$	$	$	$
Guelph.—*Continued.*							
1883	2,486	3,210	2,680,140	289,800	33,041	15,569	4
1884	2,561	3,210	2,754,810	310,260	36,781	18,522	5
1885	2,684	3,210	2,776,510	273,700	36,603	18,577	5
Hamilton :							
1881	8,853	2,400	12,964,280	2,682,200	254,697	53,000	8
1882	9,400	2,400	13,383,335	2,914,380	244,466	62,850	8
1883	9,929	2,400	14,316,440	3,396,710	267,911	65,000	8
1884	10,173	2,400	14,841,300	3,977,030	290,508	67,090	9
1885	10,640	2,400	15,264,380	4,182,160	291,698	57,500	8
Kingston :							
1881	4,548	1,688	4,419,360	1,046,517	72,368	18,088	6
1882	4,714	1,688	4,514,830	1,203,452	76,282	17,848	6
1883	4,983	1,688	4,681,410	1,335,095	80,260	18,182	6
1884	5,338	2,300	4,809,905	1,402,884	81,512	21,521	6
1885	5,506	2,300	4,905,205	1,473,928	92,816	22,540	7
London :							
1881	6,225	1,252	7,896,216	2,298,703	180,450	38,484	10
1882	5,778	1,252	8,158,890	2,247,550	175,869	48,824	11
1883	6,551	1,252	8,546,279	2,633,537	166,579	39,166	10
1884	6,713	1,252	8,630,525	2,594,608	190,827	38,937	10
1885*	8,687	2,798	9,750,571	2,659,402	225,862	36,930	10
Ottawa :							
1881	9,000	1,829	9,485,000	933,000	161,479	37,377	8
1882	9,025	1,829	9,577,745	1,004,150	158,728	46,843	8
1883	9,050	1,829	9,742,515	954,950	160,462	55,329	8
1884	9,010	1,829	10,037,225	1,067,800	166,575	50,898	7
1885	9,025	1,829	10,348,000	1,197,000	173,175	50,267	6
St. Catharines :							
1881	2,519	2,400	3,516,600	544,860	59,907	19,559	7
1882	2,585	2,400	3,616,500	534,000	62,257	18,482	8
1883	3,314	2,400	3,884,388	736,970	74,866	19,800	9
1884	3,478	3,000	3,938,220	765,425	76,199	20,613	9
1885	3,071	3,000	3,762,435	732,930	73,724	20,095	9
St. Thomas :							
1881	1,989	1,450	2,207,651	332,100	30,477	13,040	4
1882	2,138	1,450	2,557,185	421,500	34,553	14,956	5
1883	2,336	1,450	2,732,460	427,746	36,658	13,975	4
1884	2,433	1,450	2,999,370	433,700	27,808	16,265	4
1885	2,582	1,450	3,216,410	528,389	40,444	20,150	5
Stratford :							
1885	2,090	2,835	2,388,370	114,900	30,790	12,181	4
Toronto :							
1881	27,340	4,867	44,151,187	9,389,724	749,573	121,250	11
1882	25,771	4,867	45,968,926	9,985,973	723,917	152,178	10
1883	27,981	5,632	51,261,047	10,683,616	785,923	180,280	10
1884	29,906	7,760	54,821,478	11,370,833	841,883	189,142	9
1885	31,796	7,620	57,393,764	11,563,942	969,718	220,969	10

* London East annexed.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

IX.—Summary of Assessment, Taxation, etc., for Municipal and School purposes in the Province for the thirteen years 1873-85.

ROVINCE.	Number of ratepayers.	Number of acres.	Assessed value of—		Taxes imposed for—		Rate of taxation for Municipal and School purposes—	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Municipal purposes.	School purposes.	Per head of population.	On the dollar.
			$	$	$	$	$ c.	Mills.
	248,647	19,506,201	195,387,274	20,914,075	1,793,070	1,609,906	3 25	15.7
	112,065	168,747	107,282,029	29,522,838	1,660,577	542,226	5 42	16.1
	360,712	19,674,948	302,669,303	50,436,913	3,453,647	2,152,132	3 86	15.9
	258,679	19,614,826	206,892,278	20,463,878	1,805,891	1,688,274	3 29	15.4
	120,893	174,17[illegible]	118,591,838	26,546,894	1,922,506	677,305	5 89	17.9
	379,572	19,789,000	325,484,116	47,010,772	3,728,397	2,365,579	4 05	16.4
	257,450	19,836,955	302,603,212	25,127,418	1,906,785	1,605,914	3 28	10.7
	133,313	183,906	136,204,770	28,078,489	2,143,109	730,245	6 09	17.5
	390,763	20,020,861	438,807,982	53,205,907	4,049,894	2,336,159	4 14	13.0
	263,200	20,071,639	340,225,773	25,691,102	1,963,989	1,627,754	3 31	9.8
	136,339	193,336	146,112,360	27,012,028	2,182,409	749,054	5 94	16.9
	399,539	20,264,975	486,338,133	52,703,130	4,146,398	2,376,808	4 13	12.1
	275,093	20,193,616	355,516,686	25,152,600	2,026,068	1,629,524	3 31	9.6
	138,827	194,917	152,689,531	26,606,239	2,486,211	826,330	6 47	18.5
	413,920	20,388,533	508,206,217	51,758,839	4,512,279	2,455,854	4 31	12.4
	285,511	20,333,820	368,910,409	24,992,557	2,113,030	1,582,907	3 32	9.4
	147,164	202,067	158,319,819	26,034,306	2,918,935	900,082	7 23	20.7
	432,675	20,535,887	527,230,228	51,026,863	5,031,965	2,482,989	4 58	13.0
	289,011	20,507,434	373,917,706	23,776,593	2,131,859	1,585,646	3 31	9.4
	150,662	205,384	163,592,258	24,472,236	2,556,079	883,782	6 32	18.3
	439,673	20,712,818	537,509,964	48,238,829	4,687,938	2,469,428	4 29	12.2
	289,705	20,617,201	374,774,517	22,922,642	2,123,123	1,597,654	3 31	9.4
	151,680	208,078	163,891,262	23,446,027	2,459,738	931,213	6 14	18.1
	441,385	20,825,279	538,665,779	46,368,669	4,582,861	2,528,867	4 24	12.2
	291,435	20,657,857	383,795,107	23,794,163	2,099,374	1,594,721	3 28	9.1
	157,787	211,663	168,468,223	26,543,747	2,547,964	933,589	6 22	17.9
	449,222	20,869,520	552,263,330	50,337,910	4,647,338	2,528,310	4 26	11.9
	292,197	20,631,955	389,577,732	24,948,198	2,119,545	1,618,560	3 37	9.0
	160,559	219,765	176,101,062	27,851,465	2,598,920	994,424	6 25	17.6
	452,756	20,851,720	565,678,794	52,799,663	4,718,465	2,612,984	4 35	11.9
	295,312	20,881,819	400,278,129	26,362,197	2,217,063	1,651,373	3 51	9.1
	167,872	221,790	182,784,609	30,070,464	2,743,999	1,072,542	6 42	17.9
	463,184	21,103,609	583,062,738	56,432,661	4,961,062	2,723,915	4 53	12.0
	297,514	21,010,778	412,246,224	27,132,652	2,246,895	1,742,754	3 61	9.1
	172,981	224,553	191,713,715	32,576,882	2,886,852	1,117,655	6 36	17.9
	470,495	21,235,331	603,959,939	59,709,534	5,133,747	2,860,409	4 61	12.0
	302,371	21,130,412	416,515,457	27,517,001	2,314,563	1,724,010	3 60	9.1
	182,191	226,854	199,422,316	33,281,202	3,133,947	1,160,850	6 58	18.5
	484,562	21,357,266	615,937,773	60,798,203	5,448,510	2,884,860	4 70	12.3

ASSESSED VALUATION.

TABLE No. X.—Showing the average assessed value per acre of Real Property in rural municipalities of the Province for the thirteen years 1873-85.

COUNTIES.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	17 27	15 77	15 93	11 71	11 55	10 82	10 68	11 13	10 71	10 78	10 13	8 13	7 11
Kent	30 37	33 38	20 88	18 93	17 77	17 57	17 12	17 21	17 04	17 12	8 87	7 17	6 67
Elgin	28 70	28 53	28 79	28 46	28 45	28 31	28 12	27 94	27 86	27 94	27 21	18 45	15 63
Norfolk	21 82	20 36	20 42	19 58	19 48	19 34	18 85	18 96	15 94	16 86	15 41	12 01	11 66
Haldimand	25 79	24 87	24 77	24 69	24 90	25 47	24 54	25 14	22 77	22 68	22 38	12 16	11 99
Welland	29 35	28 60	28 75	29 30	28 19	23 70	25 66	21 76	20 84	21 54	21 59	19 61	19 00
Lambton	22 25	20 57	17 84	15 30	13 18	13 09	12 67	13 01	12 44	8 41	7 14	6 56	6 71
Huron	32 71	31 42	30 94	31 09	30 32	30 01	30 02	29 74	29 73	28 78	27 91	11 23	10 01
Bruce	20 98	21 31	20 88	20 57	21 32	20 72	21 04	20 02	18 76	18 89	18 18	10 64	9 30
Grey	14 58	13 84	11 80	11 89	9 53	9 02	9 02	8 63	8 61	8 12	8 05	6 98	6 50
Simcoe	11 11	11 32	11 11	11 16	10 66	10 57	10 34	10 36	9 80	7 92	7 54	6 95	6 89
Middlesex	29 70	29 61	29 45	29 53	28 88	27 81	26 62	25 40	24 11	24 10	19 35	13 25	13 09
Oxford	40 53	40 56	40 86	40 82	40 25	40 44	40 87	40 66	40 59	39 37	37 52	21 16	20 31
Brant	42 55	41 99	41 73	41 10	39 34	38 65	39 55	40 14	39 27	37 29	36 12	26 17	25 71
Perth	34 42	34 63	34 46	34 16	34 28	34 42	34 47	32 06	30 58	28 47	27 95	16 71	17 06
Wellington	22 24	21 55	21 48	20 38	20 30	19 46	18 27	17 01	16 84	15 87	14 57	11 34	11 55
Waterloo	27 83	27 65	27 74	28 26	27 79	27 81	27 54	27 98	27 40	27 60	21 87	20 38	20 37
Dufferin	12 23	11 80	11 91	11 84	12 21	8 87	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lincoln	23 65	23 38	23 53	23 65	22 94	23 36	23 37	23 33	23 90	23 84	23 72	21 83	22 33
Wentworth	39 83	40 04	40 56	35 38	35 02	33 99	34 00	34 71	33 15	33 41	33 24	21 07	21 10
Halton	32 75	33 00	33 24	33 24	33 53	30 89	26 63	27 03	25 48	24 98	19 89	18 66	19 94
Peel	31 40	31 32	31 24	31 25	30 93	30 58	30 71	29 77	29 79	29 85	25 34	24 53	20 46
York	43 43	43 22	44 28	43 80	42 77	43 06	43 45	43 63	42 56	42 04	28 41	23 76	21 77
Ontario	31 78	31 17	30 87	30 89	30 55	32 32	32 75	33 26	32 92	30 97	31 00	16 26	14 81
Durham & Northumberland	26 61	26 67	27 08	27 09	26 96	26 42	27 11	27 18	27 31	27 36	23 38	13 41	11 17
Prince Edward	25 10	25 13	25 00	25 23	24 50	24 70	24 47	25 17	27 17	25 16	24 91	17 73	18 13
Lennox and Ad.	16 22	16 09	16 38	16 23	16 25	15 96	15 49	15 47	14 51	13 37	10 37	8 61	8 96
Frontenac	6 62	6 90	7 08	7 44	7 61	7 39	7 62	7 20	6 60	5 89	4 43	4 46	4 54
Leeds and Gren.	13 26	13 19	13 28	12 72	13 13	13 17	13 56	13 64	13 98	13 19	14 82	7 79	7 60
Dundas, Stormont & Glen.	15 66	15 61	15 76	15 92	16 09	15 83	15 94	16 13	10 52	9 75	7 95	7 76	7 69
Prescott & Russell	7 61	7 90	7 73	7 22	7 71	5 52	5 58	5 74	4 90	4 52	4 25	4 03	3 83
Carleton	13 60	13 13	12 93	12 17	12 10	12 15	12 22	12 62	12 78	8 42	7 02	6 49	6 40
Renfrew	2 62	2 74	2 70	2 80	2 84	2 95	2 60	2 86	2 74	2 86	2 92	1 86	1 73
Lanark	6 96	6 93	7 26	7 10	6 96	7 18	7 37	7 36	6 90	6 66	6 58	4 71	3 34
Victoria	10 56	10 60	10 78	10 77	10 94	10 01	10 58	10 35	11 18	11 85	10 31	5 64	5 68
Peterborough	13 48	13 58	13 55	13 48	13 41	13 26	13 60	13 73	14 34	13 73	15 34	4 29	2 81
Haliburton	1 05	93	80	1 14	1 15	1 14	1 14	1 25	1 17	1 19	99	95	......
Hastings	9 70	9 82	9 91	10 43	10 75	10 58	11 08	11 14	11 58	11 78	7 92	5 39	4 77
THE PROVINCE	19 71	19 63	19 17	18 88	18 58	18 18	18 23	18 14	17 61	16 95	15 25	10 55	10 03

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

LE No. XI.—Showing the amount of Government grants to County and City municipalities in Ontario for Administration of Justice and for School purposes in the five years 1881-5.

COUNTIES.	For administration of Justice.					For School purposes.				
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	3,040	3,193	2,524	4,152	4,156	6,240	6,726	6,667	7,253	7,178
	3,097	3,681	2,928	3,430	3,232	7,184	7,650	7,916	8,567	8,445
	5,234	3,678	3,020	4,411	5,245	5,793	5,077	5,191	5,234	5,035
lk	2,029	2,171	1,801	1,568	2,552	6,055	6,482	6,234	5,788	5,769
mand	2,102	1,665	2,439	2,302	3,242	5,121	5,421	4,956	4,623	4,481
nd	2,517	2,333	1,327	2,367	3,069	6,247	5,889	6,021	5,876	5,556
ton	3,499	2,778	2,536	3,663	2,091	7,472	7,606	7,535	7,748	7,983
	2,838	2,298	1,766	2,750	2,779	11,881	12,235	12,335	12,413	12,024
	2,740	1,843	2,100	1,088	3,787	9.499	9,804	9,427	9.749	9,642
	3,134	2,177	2,624	2,675	2,837	10,502	10,311	9,979	10,287	9,877
e	5,209	4,528	3,683	4,388	5,516	15,505	15,586	14,526	14,290	15,128
esex	8,907	5,099	6,303	9,015	10,182	11,395	11,522	11,673	11,770	10,874
d	1,616	1,842	2,580	1,895	2,395	7,883	8,098	7,903	7,883	7,938
	2,999	3,082	3,169	2,588	3,757	3,246	3,229	3,203	3,202	3,137
	2,954	1,939	2,098	2,384	3,481	11,405	11,639	11,354	11,036	7,721
gton	2,192	2,690	2,090	3,002	3,353	10,112	10,484	10,271	9,352	9,404
loo	2,092	2,456	3,050	2,189	2,077	7,639	8,170	8,438	8,551	8,597
in	1,277	1,398	2,024	1,443	858	3,213	3,833	4,100	4,043	4,478
n	2,194	1,290	2,105	2,420	2,935	4,787	4,977	4,843	4,930	4,797
worth	3,428	3,872	2,796	4,662	6,414	5,406	5,391	5,324	5,207	4,910
n	1,644	1,170	965	748	1,337	3,634	3,743	3,666	4,286	3,434
	1,041	1,496	787	1,321	2,177	4,618	4,670	4,673	4,990	4,737
	11,355	11,828	10,084	16,931	16,935	10,889	11,355	10,341	10,099	9,532
io	3,537	2,294	2,309	2,978	4,035	10,544	10,937	11,112	10,801	11,029
m and Northumberland	2,301	3,251	3,971	2,667	3,632	15,555	15,661	15,926	15,176	14,684
Edward	1,325	1,143	1,430	2,907	1,326	3,384	3,413	3,294	3,473	3,384
x and Addington	1,437	2,461	1,194	1,203	2,289	4,779	4,896	4,930	5,166	4,983
erac	3,250	3,019	1,551	1,949	2,565	3,985	4,237	3,833	3,873	3,943
and Grenville	1,978	1,742	1,106	1,455	1,631	11,011	10,982	11,042	10,924	10,540
as, Stormont and Glen- y	1,466	1,604	1,604	2,486	2,099	10,820	11,175	10,951	10,999	10,742
tt and Russell	1,279	1,251	2,143	2,168	2,163	5,325	5,501	5,684	5,618	5,528
on	3,135	4,866	3,534	3,358	6,167	4,406	4,810	4,448	4,341	4,466
ew	1,967	1,630	1,789	2,634	3,859	8,053	8,038	8,991	9,051	8,637
k	1,121	957	1,291	1,291	1,080	7,861	8,043	7,861	8,187	7,470
ria	1,909	1,697	1,009	1,337	1,940	9,001	9,454	6,962	9,013	7,627
borough	873	1,220	1,304	1,097	1,774	6,445	6,344	6,344	6,385	6,352
ngs	1,462	1,505	1,972	1,849	5,306	7,551	6,979	6,787	6,802	6,523
ern Districts	....	....	....	....	....	8,004	10,213	15,733	14,134	17,102
CITIES.										
ille	....	....	....	....	....	2,273	1,987	2,037	2,372	2,234
ford	....	....	....	....	....	3,636	3,723	3,644	3,373	3,493
h	....	....	....	....	....	2,304	2,203	2,299	2,451	2,348
lton	....	....	....	....	....	7,648	7,814	7,486	7,483	7,613
ton	....	....	....	....	....	3,559	3,580	3,588	3,642	3,790
on	....	....	....	....	....	4,705	4,846	4,778	4,834	5,796
a	....	....	....	....	....	4,921	4,983	5,491	5,812	6,001
tharines	....	....	....	....	....	4,314	4,207	3,708	3,279	3,070
homas	....	....	....	....	....	2,925	3,296	3,240	3,390	3,365
to	1,972	1,050	2,756	2,493	2,729	12,859	12,822	13,713	14,535	16,065
ord	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,126
Totals	106,150	98,197	93,762	113,264	137,002	341,594	350,042	350,458	352,291	350,588

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

TABLE No. XII.—Statement of Imports and Exports of Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Flour, etc., for the Dominion of Canada for the ten years ending June 30th, 1886.

——		Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1877.						$
Wheat	Bush.	4,589,051	3,559,095	1,167,940	-1,029,956	4,102,210
Indian Corn	"	8,260,079	4,083,174	4,081,662	-4,176,905	2,583,173
Barley	"	369,801	6,587,180	241,483	6,217,379	4,721,455
Rye	"	65,414	95,065	....	29,651	65,163
Oats	"	1,697,968	3,996,156	1,025,872	2,298,188	1,658,079
Pease	"	8,669	1,753,439	7,522	1,864,870	1,509,214
Beans	"		120,100	....		119,737
Other grain	"	635	3,928	....	3,293	3,018
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	549,063	276,439	7,834	-274,593	1,525,230
" Rye	"	1,969				
Indian Meal	"	294,342	1,499	291	-292,843	5,175
Oatmeal	"	4,012	33,727	10	29,715	151,386
Other meal	"	4,260	283	....	-3,977	988
1878.						
Wheat	Bush.	5,635,411	8,509,243	4,115,708	2,873,832	11,631,128
Indian Corn	"	7,387,507	3,987,600	3,986,945	-3,399,907	2,678,289
Barley	"	302,147	7,543,342	275,943	7,241,195	4,488,634
Rye	"	146,823	452,420	36,595	305,597	279,169
Oats	"	2,162,292	2,430,841	90,779	268,549	1,046,285
Pease	"	9,589	2,420,049	5	2,481,759	1,984,115
Beans	"		71,299	137		76,309
Other grain	"	730	5,920	27	5,190	6,008
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	314,520	479,245	2,814	162,842	2,757,688
" Rye	"	1,883				
Indian Meal	"	226,850	1,389	278	-225,461	4,609
Oatmeal	"	3,005	174,511	....	171,506	754,257
Other meal	"	1,615	1,103	....	-512	4,200
1879.						
Wheat	Bush.	4,768,733	9,767,555	3,156,831	4,998,822	9,748,795
Indian Corn	"	7,617,421	5,429,359	5,427,530	-2,188,062	2,754,585
Barley	"	43,233	5,393,212	9,290	5,349,979	4,793,887
Rye	"	74,238	641,694	770	567,456	364,479
Oats	"	2,070,535	2,514,598	141,308	444,063	843,619
Pease	"	2,343	2,715,252	257	2,712,909	2,056,079
Beans	"	7,187	59,175	24	51,988	53,207
Other grain	"	37	5,439	....	5,402	2,399
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	315,044	580,776	5,829	265,143	2,603,118
" Rye	"	589				
Indian Meal	"	221,488	1,200	368	-220,288	3,407
Oatmeal	"	5,478	102,116	2,057	96,638	409,151
Other meal	"	1,067	1,663	20	596	4,625
1880.						
Wheat	Bush.	7,521,594	12,169,493	7,078,988	4,647,899	13,549,876
Indian Corn	"	6,377,387	4,547,942	4,546,373	-1,829,445	2,184,212
Barley	"	15,635	7,241,379	1,817	7,225,744	4,482,585
Rye	"	18,636	970,463	12,643	951,827	712,223
Oats	"	176,926	4,742,028	24,988	4,565,102	1,715,495
Pease	"	2,979	3,819,412	22	3,816,433	2,977,545
Beans	"	6,466	75,214	23	68,748	76,986
Other grain	"	61	15,488	....	15,427	6,246
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	113,035	561,484	16,893	448,319	3,019,717
" Rye	"	130				
Indian Meal	"	172,446	1,367	894	-171,079	3,307
Oatmeal	"	1,248	111,393	10,472	110,145	477,397
Other meal	"	207	1,842	380	1,635	4,693
1881.						
Wheat	Bush.	7,339,689	9,092,279	6,568,606	1,752,590	9,636,505
Indian Corn	"	7,454,892	5,257,604	5,256 320	-2,197,288	2,615,744
Barley	"	16,933	8,811,278	....	8,794,345	6,261,383
Rye	"	225	870,296	....	870,071	783,840
Oats	"	84,934	2,926,532	....	2,841,598	1,191,873
Pease	"	3,787	4,245,590	....	4,241,803	3,478,003
Beans	"	6,504	108,997	74	102,498	117,832
Other grain	"	91	2,887	....	2,796	1,457
Flour of Wheat	Bbls.	236,433	501,455	61,727	265,022	2,469,900
" Rye	"	94	100	100	6	220
Indian Meal	"	178,194	1,517	1,262	-176,677	3,997
meal	"	959	54,480	655	53,521	236,191
er meal	"	240	544	....	304	1,742

BLE No. XII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN, Etc.—*Continued.*

——	Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1882.					$
Bush.	2,931,220	6,433,533	2,588,498	3,502,313	8,153,610
Corn. “	3,918,031	2,229,900	2,220,851	-1,688,131	1,353,738
“	9,491	11,588,446	....	11,578,955	10,114,623
“	1,447	1,281,678	....	1,280,231	1,191,119
“	73,022	4,148,865	1,911	4,075,843	1,729,300
“	3,641	3,521,496	....	3,517,855	3,191,874
“	12,709	95,643	27	82,934	197,687
grain. “	105	187,760	....	187,655	185,598
of Wheat. Bbls.	200,716	508,120	38,381	307,262	2,941,740
Rye. “	142				
Meal “	133,505	736	706	-132,769	2,473
al “	820	49,642	2	48,822	207,710
meal. “	165	4,142	855	3,977	13,074
1883.					
Bush.	4,954,174	10,733,535	4,866,077	5,779.361	11,703,374
Corn. “	2,425,668	819,605	819,353	-1,606,063	586,020
“	16,465	8,817,216	....	8,800,751	6,293,233
“	45,377	1,093,112	45,303	1,047,735	744,613
“	222,685	1,024,053	....	801,368	460,821
“	2,353	2,339,287	....	2,336,934	2,161,708
“	23,732	142,429	7	118,697	212,530
rain. “	80	106,018	....	105,938	59,435
f Wheat. Bbls.	301,455	526,340	37,294	224,885	2,703,078
Rye. “	96	....	....	-96	....
Meal “	130,545	279	231	-130,266	1,077
l “	1,182	67,016	965	65,834	280,572
neal. “	271	4,433	271	4,162	11,809
1884.					
Bush.	3,604,442	3,021,188	2,275,662	-583,254	3,359,192
Corn. “	5,996,412	3,806,474	3,794,550	-2,189,938	2,485,846
“	28,093	7,780,262	....	7,752,169	5,104,642
“	30,459	902,484	29,515	872,025	595,692
“	242,615	1,431,744	85,024	1,189,129	534,196
“	1,695	2,255,591	54,494	2,253,896	2,059,160
“	15,496	55,924	5	40,428	92,721
rain. “	68	90,576	....	90,508	59,007
f Wheat. Bbls.	565,277	284,504	87,115	-280,773	1,440,657
Rye. “	99	....	....	-99	....
Meal “	129,239	367	316	-128,872	1,080
l “	1,425	60,656	4,755	59,231	247,079
neal. “	244	12,357	1,050	12,113	33,258
1885.					
Bush.	3,128,143	5,423,805	3,082,849	2,295,662	5,061,005
Corn. “	3,508,529	2,007,674	1,988,789	-1,500,855	1,293,862
“	14,717	9,067,395	....	9,052,678	5,503,833
“	17,108	304,341	17,045	287,233	191,163
“	314,922	2,367,605	8,603	2,052,683	896,739
“	2,739	2,698,778	625	2,696,039	2,078,613
“	15,099	193,620	18	178,521	185,897
rain. “	26	55,455	....	55,429	53,126
f Wheat. Bbls.	565,562	161,054	37,277	-404,508	716,739
Rye. “	93	....	....	-93	....
Meal “	122,449	483	369	-121,966	1,469
l “	1,976	67,108	1,508	65,132	255,239
neal. “	214	7,408	....	7,194	19,377
1886.					
Bush.	2,373,230	5,705,874	2,286,706	3,332,644	5,190,424
Corn. “	4,528,878	2,667,401	2,666,907	-1,861,477	1,390,796
“	8,212	8,554,302	....	8,546,090	5,724,693
“	18	170,764	....	170,746	98,666
“	220,001	4,215,329	65,341	1,995,328	1,478,435
“	4,298	3,219,159	18	3,214,861	2,207,120
“	7,240	156,171	83	148,931	156,309
rain. “	23	89,711	....	89,688	40,701
f Wheat. Bbls.	215,391	415,397	29,298	200,006	1,875,979
Rye. “	116	....	....	-116	....
Meal “	125,107	907	650	-124,200	2,305
l “	1,406	79,409	3,483	78,003	320,908
neal. “	182	7,097	705	6,915	21,888

EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE No. XIII.—Statement of the quantities and values of Exports the growth, produce and manufacture of the Dominion of Canada for the eight fiscal years ending June 30, 1886; also, the average prices of articles for each year, computed from the declared values.

Articles.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
The Mine:									
Coal	tons	315,793	344,694	420,055	421,311	430,081	451,631	479,706	493,508
	$	937,268	1,013,899	1,123,091	1,078,704	1,087,411	1,201,172	1,468,166	1,416,160
	$	2.97	2.94	2.67	2.56	2.53	2.66	3.06	2.87
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc. ..	$	944,095	1,086,994	767,318	930,151	911,383	952,131	999,007	1,210,864
Gypsum, crude ...	tons	104,974	119,868	130,961	130,062	154,809	155,851	116,415	107,237
	$	90,704	98,503	119,399	127,139	151,844	160,607	120,046	114,736
	$	.86	.82	.91	.98	.98	1.03	1.03	1.07
Oils, mineral, coal & kerosene	gals	797,079	10,611	2,456	662	1,422	327,563	954,966	260,449
	$	97,049	1,049	631	136	368	7,546	27,303	30,957
	cts	12.2	9.9	25.7	20.5	25.9	2.3	2.9	11.9
Ore:									
Antimony .	tons	79	8	46	130	368	132	720	903
	$	4,800	327	3,921	4,733	11,842	4,855	33,700	38,320
	$	60.76	40.88	85.24	36,41	32.18	36.78	46.81	42.44
Copper	tons	98	5,883	19,802	44,744	4,402	1,677	1,257	5,224
	$	19,762	150,799	150,412	139,245	150,479	214,044	246,230	291,397
	$	201.65	25.63	7.60	3.11	34.18	127.64	195.89	55.78
Iron	tons	3,562	50,524	44,677	43,835	44,944	25,308	54,367	7,542
	$	7,530	76,474	114,850	135,463	138,775	66,549	132,074	23,039
	$	2.11	1.51	2.57	3.09	3.09	2.63	2.43	3.05
Manganese	tons	589	2,065	2,101	1,425	1,194	885	748	2,074
	$	11,698	27,732	38,738	37,485	29,417	15,851	22,790	45,608
	$	19.86	13.43	18.44	26.31	24.64	17.91	30.47	21.99
Silver	tons	....	....	....	....	100	37	31	81
	$	637,000	149,146	34,494	15,110	14,200	12,920	7,539	25,137
	$	....	....	....	....	142.00	349.19	243.19	310.33
Phosphates.	tons	11,927	7,974	15,601	17,181	14,478	21,471	18,984	25,974
	$	216,295	119,882	239,493	327,667	302,716	453,322	362,288	431,951
	$	18.13	15.03	15.35	19.07	20.91	21.11	19.08	16.63
Salt	bus	554,711	492,467	253,555	381,476	197,185	181,742	107,523	384,493
	$	48,667	46,190	39,566	36,418	17,511	17,408	12,326	26,749
	cts	8.8	9.4	15.6	9.5	8.9	9.6	11.5	7.0
Sand and gravel....	tons	51,847	50,132	55,860	54,593	63,426	61,575	90,015	102,795
	$	9,030	9,832	12,511	13,789	17,755	14,152	23,590	23,195
	$	.17	.20	.22	.25	.28	.23	.26	.23
Slate	tons	....	20	....	420	148	864	377	282
	$	....	76	....	8,100	3,043	11,445	4,642	4,552
	$	....	3.80	....	19.29	20.56	13.25	12.31	16.14
Stone and marble unwrought..	tons	19,510	43,209	28,189	39,339	26,578	12,954	15,736	15,259
	$	40,416	67,234	81,924	84,377	73,368	52,478	52,206	61,950
	$	2.07	1.56	2.91	2.14	2.76	4.05	3.32	4.06
Other articles....	$	18,586	29,214	41,481	75,056	60,774	62,612	127,630	206,532
Total values..	$	3,082,900	2,877,351	2,767,829	3,013,573	2,970,885	3,247,092	3,639,537	3,951,147
The Fisheries:									
Cod, including hadd'ck, ling and pollock, fresh .	lbs	....	....	150,850	219,883	489,200	130,541	452,000	276,469
	$	....	....	3,170	4,135	14,846	4,749	3,746	1,786
	cts	....	....	2.1	1.9	3.0	3.6	0.8	0.6
do dry salt'd	cwt	806,889	939,096	943,304	872,423	725,334	850,582	847,703	761,222
	$	3,195,331	3,561,141	3,164,665	3,387,811	3,653,083	3,739,600	3,053,321	2,384,500
	$	3.96	3.79	3.35	3.88	5.04	4.39	3.60	3.13
do wet salt'd	cwt	159	245	2,330	9,942	23,792	25,932	32,773	12,715
	$	622	550	9,553	32,875	110,496	89,607	92,912	33,306
	$	3.91	2.24	4.10	3.30	4.64	3.46	2.84	2.62

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
THE FISHERIES: —*Continued.*									
Cod, including had'ck, ling & pollock, pickl'd	bbls	327	483	770	478	1,562	1,337	589	97,307
	$	1,162	2,225	2,173	1,582	8,461	5,735	1,272	281,353
	$	3.55	4.61	2.82	3.31	5.42	4.29	2.16	2.89
do smoked	lbs	....	....	12,200	19,510	28,078	5,770	....	....
	$	....	....	453	1,233	2,000	223	....	....
	cts	....	....	3.7	6.3	7.1	3.9	....	....
Mackerel, fresh....	lbs	92,486	29,409	729,962	297,251	488,095	700,703	531,742	333,794
	$	4,641	1,424	22,355	13,039	18,372	29,589	9,017	13,916
	cts	5.0	4.8	3.1	4.4	3.8	4.2	1.7	4.2
do pickled	bbls	141,365	152,341	167,285	74,841	67,449	95,816	119,757	96,446
	$	809,304	683,982	794,194	453,113	520,335	876,797	802,942	509,374
	$	5.72	4.49	4.75	6.05	7.71	9.15	6.70	5.28
Halibut, fresh....	lbs	....	11,096	79,865	146,080	183,502	344,520	230,866	233,140
	$	....	853	4,095	6,851	12,161	12,311	7,358	13,266
	cts	....	7.7	5.1	4.7	6.6	3.6	3.2	5.7
do pickled	bbls	....	1	2	22	18	60	45	....
	$	....	1	12	132	92	519	240	....
	$	....	1.00	6.00	6.00	5.11	8.65	5.33	....
Herring, fresh....	lbs	1,596,900	3,585,700	4,960,561	4,811,799	1,409,050	1,097,786	1,556,105	3,446,036
	$	7,556	23,046	34,104	51,568	26,857	18,373	16,450	29,724
	cts	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
do pickled	bbls	113,515	97,119	85,624	98,007	123,883	137,370	151,169	69,256
	$	390,460	336,419	302,502	356,316	505,730	539,911	463,389	202,605
	$	3.44	3.46	3.53	3.64	4.08	3.93	3.07	2.93
do smoked	lbs	3,721,368	6,185,713	8,464,526	10,730,637	8,452,529	7,859,948	10,442,712	5,493,806
	$	48,968	95,790	127,220	159,821	169,385	154,257	150,593	74,530
	cts	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4
Sea-fish, other, fresh.........	$	16,337	12,777	3,070	1,562	150,264	211,369	30,300	44,605
do pickled	bbls	6,070	8,148	9,970	10,455	8,729	7,607	6,877	3,050
	$	31,860	40,712	46,328	39,453	41,078	33,573	26,246	11,695
	$	5.25	5.00	4.65	3.77	4.71	4.41	3.82	3.83
do pres'rv'd	lbs	17,132	....	96,280	118,086	682	108,495	....	6,940
	$	1,682	2,402	7,419	8,995	111	11,748	....	221
	cts	9.8	....	7.7	7.6	16.3	10.8	....	3.2
Oysters, fresh....	bbls	409	267	451	360	412	542	525	2,686
	$	750	484	959	742	849	1,091	932	6,063
	$	1.83	1.81	2.13	2.06	2.06	2.01	1.78	2.26
do in cans	lbs	10,521	480	....	1,824	24	....	15,071	1,216
	$	1,838	109	....	309	3	....	918	283
	cts	17.5	22.7	....	16.9	12.5	....	6.1	23.3
Lobsters, fresh....	bbls	301	475	399	2,922	5,107	10,103	20,687	32,077
	$	579	803	1,328	14,410	31,364	40,916	52,469	81,761
	$	1.92	1.69	3.33	4.93	6.14	4.05	2.54	2.55
do pres'rv'd	lbs	10,471,638	8,791,779	13,295,502	14,809,152	15,106,980	10,818,187	14,584,890	14,094,572
	$	1,103,960	917,987	1,347,901	1,431,741	1,478,895	1,145,644	1,653,178	1,662,992
	cts	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.3	11.8
Salmon, fresh....	lbs	2,451,463	1,760,567	1,232,169	1,016,888	1,262,809	1,059,761	2,133,154	2,159,500
	$	229,862	181,405	125,378	139,053	180,563	152,035	223,249	219,518
	cts	9.4	10.3	10.2	13.7	14.3	14.3	10.5	10.2
do smoked	lbs	26,545	22,282	4,028	4,487	8,743	15,867	8,411	5,238
	$	2,918	2,598	470	739	1,318	2,007	1,224	1,025
	cts	11.0	11.7	11.7	16.5	15.1	12.6	14.6	19.6
do canned	lbs	4,965,008	2,892,141	2,842,183	7,488,020	10,977,223	7,348,417	5,040,940	4,087,223
	$	614,817	302,725	297,992	897,172	1,156,223	802,017	510,893	413,817
	cts	12.4	10.5	10.5	12.0	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.1

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
THE FISHERIES:—*Continued.*									
Salmon, pickled	bbls	8,070	4,881	3,821	6,589	6,143	4,774	7,330	5,327
	$	78,911	60,224	46,622	76,463	83,746	67,832	73,551	48,416
	$	9.78	12.34	12.20	11.60	13.63	14.21	10.03	9.09
Fish, all other, fresh..........	$	133,222	157,954	211,679	258,996	240,912	342,074	447,396	426,913
do pickled	bbls	2,790	761	1,028	3,987	6,488	4,959	2,696	1,801
	$	14,551	3,861	4,910	27,143	33,144	23,767	10,840	10,659
	$	5.22	5.07	4.78	6.81	5.11	4.79	4.02	5.92
Fish Oil:									
Cod.......	gals	184,734	249,482	184,052	214,240	228,762	260,150	175,734	98,041
	$	76,505	89,837	90,556	99,756	122,731	125,634	67,076	45,337
	$	.41	.36	.49	.47	.54	.48	.38	.46
Seal	gals	22,194	32,596	4,963	44,205	3,003	6,013	777	....
	$	10,647	13,226	2,443	17,727	1,622	3,464	459	....
	$	.48	.41	.49	.40	.54	.58	.59	....
Whale	gals	4,620	....	10,347	10,876	1,800	9,771	5,417	6,426
	$	3,242	....	4,802	5,151	723	4,242	2,447	2,664
	$	.70	....	.46	.47	.40	.43	.45	.41
Other	gals	143,586	49,921	77,132	114,622	83,031	52,245	113,565	51,538
	$	40,925	15,456	22,735	38,660	32,089	20,229	47,263	15,746
	$	.29	.31	.29	.34	.39	.39	.42	.31
Furs and skins of marine animals	$	29,393	19,581	105,246	79,688	145,042	87,828	179,242	231,910
Other articles ...	$	78,828	52,084	83,381	75,843	66,623	44,513	31,078	75,403
Total values	$	6,928,871	6,579,656	6,867,715	7,682,079	8,809,118	8,591,654	7,960,001	6,843,388
THE FOREST:									
Ashes, leached...	$	10,260	14,446	10,215	17,308	49,994	21,161	16,613	16,106
do pot and pearl	bbls	11,056	11,980	10,149	11,109	7,801	7,495	5,959	5,543
	$	244,767	304,381	290,586	328,879	268,055	224,544	156,322	131,163
	$	22.14	25.41	28.63	29.60	34.36	29.96	26.23	23.66
Bark for tanning	crds	65,892	112,813	101,553	91,791	65,194	75,982	74,798	49,014
	$	227,986	441,360	481,758	431,562	321,991	399,598	364,053	221,815
	$	3.46	3.91	4.74	4.70	4.94	5.26	4.87	4.53
Basswood, butternut & hickory.	m.ft	610	1,925	1,895	1,417	1,560	1,250	1,459	815
	$	9,884	23,604	36,581	32,858	36,167	29,951	26,474	18,611
	$	16.20	12.26	19.30	23.19	23.18	23.96	18.15	22.84
Firewood .	crds	155,293	152,968	145,594	170,575	164,900	158,697	145,248	155,178
	$	299,709	295,187	312,170	367,484	388,910	353,829	316,647	313,480
	$	1.93	1.93	2.14	2.15	2.36	2.23	2.18	2.02
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles....	$	46,615	168,969	159,594	205,054	227,191	181,046	84,789	106,745
Knees and futtocks	pcs	7,317	15,017	9,093	25,331	36,588	23,943	12,895	12,430
	$	6,193	26,241	8,102	26,213	33,660	18,691	9,619	6,031
	$	.85	1.75	.89	1.03	.92	.78	.75	.49
Lathwood ..	crds	1,087	895	1,324	578	501	466	455	214
	$	8,935	6,947	7,272	4,626	4,031	3,421	1,843	1,785
	$	8.22	7.76	5.49	8.00	8.05	7.34	4.05	8.34
Logs:									
Hemlock ..	m.ft	1,375	4,125	5,399	3,761	4,374	4,869	3,643	7,001
	$	3,408	11,779	14,452	13,122	20,814	19,639	14,890	28,885
	$	2.48	2.86	2.68	3.49	4.76	4.03	4.09	4.13
Oak	m.ft	1,056	2,821	3,784	5,019	1,820	2,225	1,151	1,190
	$	10,472	32,789	49,648	74,883	29,819	30,399	15,671	14,417
	$	9.92	11.62	13.12	14.92	16.38	13.66	13.62	12.12
Pine	m.ft	108	2,075	2,640	1,313	2,863	974	380	2,869
	$	1,071	13,771	20,276	16,001	18,812	8,012	2,300	24,452
	$	9.92	6.64	7.68	12.19	6.57	8.23	6.05	8.52

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Logs—Continued.									
Spruce	m.ft	4,041	6,036	4,332	5,980	6,255	6,820	11,168	17,566
	$	14,382	19,272	15,584	22,681	30,858	31,793	49,474	82,016
	$	3.56	3.19	3.60	3.79	4.93	4.66	4.43	4.67
All other..	m.ft	18,451	18,984	21,677	30,762	28,872	31,081	31,487	37,667
	$	65,444	56,426	96,114	156,448	162,249	140,027	143,523	164,195
	$	3.55	2.97	4.43	5.09	5.62	4.51	4.56	4.36
Lumber, viz:									
Battens ...	pcs	35,593	57,442	43,408	46,183	24,296	24,242	....	....
	$	9,424	13,319	10,693	10,739	4,591	4,244	12,640	10,979
	$	.26	.23	.25	.23	.19	.18	....	....
Deals	st. h	199,283	213,613	260,305	263,594	266,068	286,214	211,604	244,977
	$	5,017,852	5,775,634	8,676,768	7,945,501	8,656,541	8,595,623	6,385,277	7,652,828
	$	25.18	27.04	33.33	30.14	32.53	30.03	30.18	31.24
Deal ends .	st. h	11,128	9,493	10,793	10,101	12,125	12,774	9,828	10,982
	$	225,767	222,501	324,914	246,007	329,545	315,815	265,039	302,035
	$	20.29	23.44	30.01	24.35	27.18	24.72	26.97	27.50
Laths, palings and pickets.	m	117,977	122,899	177,392	162,293	157,842	212,584	147,707	150,288
	$	136,486	143,268	180,754	208,781	230,637	351,460	270,227	258,259
	$	1.16	1.17	1.02	1.29	1.46	1.65	1.83	1.72
Planks, boards and joists.	m.ft	446,026	681,202	652,621	699,777	632,148	670,701	655,900	585,203
	$	4,119,196	5,880,281	7,101,532	8,267,862	8,022,095	8,439,994	8,053,878	6,637,878
	$	9.24	8.63	10.88	11.81	12.69	12.58	12.28	11.34
Scantling..	m. ft	21,109	17,997	19,118	20,137	15,607	16,361	15,631	18,104
	$	126,981	113,721	132,725	149,078	115,414	118,133	119,575	151,370
	$	6.02	6.32	6.94	7.40	7.40	7.22	7.65	8.36
Staves, standard	m	532	1,655	533	710	770	127	566	526
	$	104,577	129,071	107,470	108,958	95,696	42,113	13,705	14,521
	$	196.57	77.99	201.63	153.46	124.28	331.60	24.21	27.61
do other & headings	m	4,692	9,735	12,868	31,258	38,176	55,231	67,300	81,085
	$	70,114	80,826	102,863	185,059	250,953	291,562	345,796	330,686
	$	14.94	8.30	7.99	5.92	6.57	5.28	5.14	4.08
All other n.e.s..	$	17,694	32,583	45,982	88,506	91,941	158,877	201,907	357,344
Masts and spars	pcs	21,757	27,859	74,194	34,921	27,597	28,260	17,398	25,243
	$	21,179	33,426	54,595	35,520	44,197	45,530	42,691	37,454
	$	.97	1.20	.74	1.02	1.60	1.61	2.45	1.48
Oars	prs	436	3,059	556	558	867	368	....	....
	$	940	608	870	1,007	1,922	894	....	....
	$	2.16	.20	1.56	1.80	2.22	2.43	....	....
Shingles ...	m	79,073	67,361	93,313	99,346	100,411	94,951	79,176	69,154
	$	149,346	121,445	188,444	238,585	283,530	207,984	183,732	142,347
	$	1.89	1.80	2.02	2.40	2.82	2.19	2.32	2.06
Shingle bolts	crds	121	717	1,168	1,516	637	721	756	271
	$	385	2,202	3,386	5,653	2,685	2,857	2,906	936
	$	3.18	3.07	2.90	3.73	4.22	3.96	3.84	3.45
Sleepers and railroad ties.	pcs	1,010,585	913,296	3,651,955	2,743,848	2,126,668	1,429,319	760,435	1,358,398
	$	191,076	184,497	324,568	637,969	554,328	415,313	197,826	367,457
	$	.19	.20	.09	.23	.26	.29	.26	.27
Stave bolts .	crds	15,477	35,300	40,996	153,495	66,701	47,408	39,616	50,333
	$	30,959	83,853	100,574	160,376	211,484	132,183	97,863	116,900
	$	2.00	2.38	2.45	1.04	3.17	2.79	2.47	2.32
Sugar box shooks.	No	....	....	161,208	....	99,884	51,975	58,110	806,558
	$	95,899	69,510	69,415	80,482	50,699	30,213	28,710	86,106
	$	....	....	.43	....	.51	.58	.49	.11
Timber, square, viz:									
Ash.......	tons	2,529	4,591	9,302	7,706	8,202	9,098	8,452	7,119
	$	20,772	43,195	108,053	95,621	101,184	115,095	111,770	83,490
	$	8.21	9.41	11.62	12.41	12.34	12.65	13.22	11.73

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Timber—Con.									
Birch	tons	21,187	34,452	36,655	25,360	25,355	42,396	31,803	37,735
	$	126,620	226,873	255,826	170,081	194,345	301,204	246,031	265,273
	$	5.98	6.59	6.98	6.71	7.66	7.10	7.74	7.03
Elm	tons	8,615	14,578	28,905	17,465	22,830	16,303	18,028	19,667
	$	97,694	156,645	375,610	206,560	276,822	215,943	257,168	259,768
	$	11.34	10.75	12.99	11.83	12.13	13.25	14.26	13.21
Maple	tons	34	64	197	934	788	759	233	174
	$	318	523	2,280	12,838	9,977	8,383	3,001	1,799
	$	9.35	8.17	11.57	13.75	12.66	11.04	12.88	10.34
Oak	tons	26,779	43,110	67,161	37,629	47,802	44,201	29,366	36,492
	$	408,521	592,083	1,208,605	748,109	976,330	890,497	575,575	704,986
	$	15.26	13.73	18.00	19.88	20.42	20.15	19.60	19.32
Pine, white	tons	127,478	148,801	334,153	194,979	213,995	251,297	173,223	167,639
	$	1,086,078	1,214,159	3,524,317	2,188,845	2,852,908	3,168,236	2,019,310	1,750,529
	$	8.52	8.16	10.55	11.23	13.33	12.61	11.66	10.44
Pine, red.	tons	20,439	19,911	37,445	21,704	25,843	26,605	13,477	16,897
	$	140,693	137,013	321,206	188,466	223,298	207,792	101,210	131,043
	$	6.88	6.88	8.58	8.68	8.64	7.81	7.51	7.76
All other..	tons	3,450	3,761	9,809	8,409	6,294	6,342	6,482	3,235
	$	42,041	55,914	109,689	95,394	82,492	92,407	100,221	75,732
	$	12.19	14.87	11.18	11.34	13.11	14.57	15.46	23.41
Other articles....	$	71,721	126,185	126,521	217,939	114,561	196,694	151,432	165,190
Total values..	$	13,261,459	16,854,507	24,960,012	23,991,055	25,370,726	25,811,157	20,989,708	21,034,611
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:									
Horses	No	16,629	21,393	21,993	20,920	13,019	11,595	11,978	16,525
	$	1,376,794	1,880,379	2,094,037	2,326,637	1,633,291	1,617,829	1,554,629	2,147,584
	$	82.79	87.90	95.21	111.21	125.45	139.52	129.79	129.96
Horned cattle	No	46,569	54,944	62,277	62,106	66,396	89,263	143,003	91,866
	$	2,096,696	2,764,437	3,464,871	3,256,330	3,898,028	5,681,082	7,377,777	5,825,188
	$	45.02	50.31	55.64	52.43	58.70	63.64	51.59	63.41
Swine......	No	6,803	6,229	2,819	3,263	3,858	3,883	1,652	2,994
	$	60,142	41,281	11,841	10,875	12,281	14,243	7,283	7,588
	$	8.84	6.63	4.20	3.33	3.18	3.67	4.40	2.53
Sheep......	No	308,093	398,726	354,155	311,669	308,474	304,403	335,043	359,407
	$	988,045	1,422,830	1,372,127	1,228,957	1,388,056	1,544,605	1,261,071	1,182,241
	$	3.21	3.57	3.87	3.94	4.50	5.07	3.76	3.29
Poultry, etc	$	90,880	141,034	133,963	149,804	161,229	192,908	175,475	126,162
Bones......	cwt	45,681	61,969	60,194	63,135	53,546	57,528	59,203	141,508
	$	44,425	48,415	55,686	54,068	56,131	47,527	53,345	94,895
	$	.97	.78	.92	.86	1.05	.83	.90	.67
Butter	lbs	14,307,977	18,535,362	17,649,491	15,161,839	8,106,447	8,075,537	7,330,788	4,668,741
	$	2,101,897	3,058,069	3,573,034	2,936,156	1,705,817	1,612,481	1,430,905	832,355
	cts	14.7	16.5	20.2	19.4	21.0	20.0	19.5	17.8
Cheese	lbs	46,414,035	40,368,678	49,255,523	50,807,049	58,041,387	69,755,423	79,655,367	78,112,927
	$	3,790,300	3,893,366	5,510,443	5,500,868	6,451,870	7,251,989	8,265,240	6,754,626
	cts	8.2	9.6	11.2	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.3	8.6
Lard.	lbs	312,443	498,680	209,679	135,169	51,203	214,772	63,559	95,790
	$	18,464	31,270	19,882	13,869	5,855	21,425	5,491	6,722
	cts	5.9	6.3	9.5	10.3	11.4	10.0	8.6	7.0
Furs	$	1,191,356	1,035,625	1,983,096	1,278,340	1,087,523	1,119,756	1,626,826	1,656,204
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs......	$	387,592	709,163	432,498	375,565	460,983	435,898	601,111	469,087
Honey	lbs	398	6,070	8,915	2,438	875	1,079	3,278	9,363
	$	51	1,857	1,163	316	107	178	440	1,096
	cts	12.8	30.6	13.0	13.0	12.2	16.5	13.4	11.7
gs	doz	5,440,823	6,452,580	9,090,135	10,499,082	13,451,410	11,490,855	11,542,703	12,758,532
	$	574,093	740,665	1,103,812	1,643,709	2,256,586	1,960,197	1,830,632	1,728,082
	cts	10.6	11.5	12.1	15.7	16.8	17.1	15.9	13.5

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
ts, viz.:									
on	lbs	3,977,276	8,616,739	9,785,089	9,758,027	3,736,724	7,546,807	7,189,260	8,143,503
	$	242,851	467,790	717,589	1,071,394	436,973	731,590	630,614	621,016
	cts	6.1	5.4	7.3	11.0	11.7	9.7	8.8	7.6
ms	lbs	669,878	955,603	569,598	615,947	517,636	571,163	962,827	422,987
	$	45,764	66,203	40,745	64,367	62,285	62,212	86,641	32,836
	cts	6.8	6.9	7.2	10.5	12.0	10.9	9.0	7.8
f	lbs	2,050,672	692,842	1,372,809	749,742	628,728	423,915	542,209	533,353
	$	148,587	41,948	83,738	49,798	40,722	27,469	34,517	28,745
	cts	7.2	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.4
tton ...	lbs	300,915	100,888	173,798	334,548	397,280	176,835	330,376	421,715
	$	17,583	5,424	8,814	18,732	22,826	10,990	18,731	22,146
	cts	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.3
k	lbs	498,290	1,281,391	1,578,168	1,225,408	806,843	630,970	555,436	346,105
	$	25,383	67,280	113,694	93,621	69,969	44,518	35,269	18,911
	cts	5.1	5.3	7.2	7.6	8.7	7.1	6.3	5.5
gues...	lbs	41,823	61,774	68,916	72,316	32,596	8,106	131,498	117,132
	$	2,661	4,385	4,765	6,094	1,801	521	10,878	8,757
	cts	6.4	7.1	6.9	8.4	5.5	6.4	8.3	7.5
nison ..	lbs	480	3,300	7,352	8,340	11,525	60	....	....
	$	49	149	364	431	648	5	....	....
	cts	10.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.6	8.3	....	....
served n.e.s.	lbs	670,216	1,171,184	1,040,251	1,286,005	1,770,774	1,793,249	499,187	892,863
	$	86,100	124,591	103,289	124,888	180,080	160,212	37,495	90,667
	cts	12.8	10.6	9.9	9.7	10.2	8.9	7.5	10.2
p pelts.	No	124,562	136,564	48,574	43,853	84,799	101,987	73,324	134,691
	$	28,924	51,431	13,201	10,664	18,157	28,740	20,515	28,901
	$	.23	.38	.27	.24	.21	.28	.28	.21
ow	lbs	1,054,627	818,474	855,327	942	3,864	136,521	62,624	68,700
	$	72,065	50,451	66,173	61	710	8,929	4,034	4,730
	cts	6.8	6.2	7.7	6.5	18.4	6.9	6.4	6.9
d	lbs	3,013,587	3,619,181	1,404,123	1,053,305	1,375,572	1,501,031	989,925	1,524,184
	$	691,894	920,923	409,683	246,657	280,530	310,060	196,178	316,937
	$	.23	.25	.29	.23	.20	.21	.20	.21
r articles....	$	18,008	38,611	41,711	56,461	51,885	60,744	72,007	59,957
otal values..	$	14,100,604	17,607,577	21,360,219	20,518,662	20,284,343	22,946,108	25,337,104	22,065,433
ICULTURAL ODUCTS:									
n	cwt	40,568	89,113	90,130	56,459	24,561	52,072	62,881	116,107
	$	31,843	52,738	52,241	39,590	21,806	46,637	46,677	64,513
	$	.78	.60	.58	.70	.89	.90	.74	.56
......	cwt	5,864	10,137	6,286	6,509	11,634	5,312	7,060	7,286
	$	46,194	95,502	67,874	85,537	108,220	73,779	59,904	49,301
	$	7.88	9.42	10.80	13.14	9.30	13.89	8.48	6.77
it, green, viz.:									
ples	bbls	87,101	146,548	334,538	212,526	158,018	51,019	238,936	222,743
	$	157,618	347,166	645,658	540,464	499,185	173,048	602,260	477,004
	$	1.81	2.37	1.93	2.54	3.16	3.39	2.52	2.14
er	$							32,980	22,594
in and Products viz.:									
eat	bush	6,610,724	5,090,505	2,523,673	3,845,035	5,867,458	745,526	2,340,956	3,419,168
	$	6,274,640	5,942,042	2,593,820	5,180,335	5,881,488	812,923	1,966,287	3,025,864
	$	.95	1.17	1.03	1.35	1.00	1.00	.84	.88
lianCorn	bush	1,829	1,569	1,284	49	252	11,924	18,885	494
	$	999	965	594	61	293	8,941	11,399	313
	$	.55	.62	.46	1.24	1.17	.75	.60	.63
rley	bush	5,383,922	7,239,562	8,811,278	11,588,446	8,817,216	7,780,262	9,067,395	8,554,382
	$	4,789,487	4,481,685	6,261,383	10,114,623	6,293,238	5,104,642	5,503,833	5,724,693
	$	.89	.62	.71	.87	.71	.66	.61	.67

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Grain.—Con.									
Rye	bush	640,924	957,820	870,296	1,281,678	1,047,809	872,969	287,296	170,764
	$	364,017	702,701	783,840	1,191,119	712,900	565,663	179,873	98,666
	$	.57	.73	.90	.93	.68	.65	.63	.58
Oats	bush	2,373,290	4,717,040	2,926,532	4,146,954	1,024,053	1,346,720	2,359,002	4,149,968
	$	804,325	1,707,326	1,191,873	1,728,774	460,821	501,712	893,513	1,453,996
	$	.34	.36	.41	.42	.45	.37	.38	.35
Pease	bush	2,714,995	3,819,390	4,245,490	3,521,493	2,339,287	2,201,097	2,698,153	3,219,141
	$	2,055,872	2,977,516	3,478,003	3,191,869	2,161,708	2,009,275	2,077,762	2,207,093
	$	.76	.78	.82	.91	.92	.91	.77	.69
Beans.....	bush	59,151	75,191	108,923	95,616	142,422	55,919	193,602	156,068
	$	53,162	76,948	117,708	197,602	212,514	92,702	185,869	156,114
	$	.90	1.02	1.08	2.07	1.49	1.66	.96	1.00
Other grain	bush	5,439	15,488	2,887	187,760	106,018	90,576	55,455	89,711
	$	2,399	6,246	1,457	185,598	59,435	59,007	33,126	40,701
	$	.44	.40	.50	.99	.56	.65	.59	.45
Flour of wheat	bbls	574,947	544,591	439,728	469,739	489,046	197,389	123,777	386,099
	$	2,572,675	2,930,955	2,173,108	2,748,988	2,515,955	1,025,995	556,530	1,744,969
	$	4.47	5.38	4.94	5.85	5.14	5.20	4.50	4.52
Indianmeal	bbls	832	473	255	30	48	51	114	257
	$	2,317	1,050	784	125	202	126	371	840
	$	2.78	2.22	3.07	4.16	4.20	2.47	3.25	3.27
Oatmeal...	bbls	100,059	100,921	58,825	49,640	66,051	55,901	65,600	75,986
	$	401,370	438,020	234,150	207,698	276,574	230,294	250,319	309,631
	$	4.01	4.34	3.98	4.18	4.19	4.12	3.82	4.08
Other meal.	bbls	1,643	1,462	544	3,287	4,162	11,307	7,408	6,392
	$	4,578	3,777	1,742	10,609	10,816	30,203	19,377	20,191
	$	2.79	2.58	3.20	3.23	2.60	2.67	2.62	3.16
Hay	tons	11,704	64,444	168,381	90,647	93,740	108,461	134,939	93,944
	$	105,643	484,967	1,813,208	915,691	902,105	913,057	1,270,525	1,001,336
	$	9.03	7.53	10.77	10.10	9.62	8.42	9.42	10.66
Hops	lbs	102,499	388,330	10,500	201,767	177,142	117,266	103,438	136,577
	$	7,535	45,120	2,712	41,780	89,859	16,402	17,292	80,383
	$	.07	.12	.26	.20	.51	.14	.17	.59
Malt	bush	505,929	1,056,294	708,771	1,171,580	1,329,958	235,959	374,961	284,443
	$	423,343	843,570	649,857	1,108,943	1,136,700	178,330	280,137	222,187
	$	.84	.80	.92	.95	.85	.76	.75	.78
Maple sugar	lbs	1,888	119,332	172,285	277,782	169,662	391,348	11,704	150,955
	$	192	7,985	14,616	20,864	12,358	25,018	1,016	10,870
	cts	10.2	6.7	8.5	7.5	7.3	6.4	8.7	7.2
Potatoes ...	bush	2,654,422	1,423,415	2,295,307	3,800,162	2,424,979	753,435	660,715	2,222,927
	$	1,261,389	459,668	830,218	2,268,769	1,048,954	231,716	234,812	492,702
	$	.48	.32	.36	.60	.43	.31	.35	.22
Seeds, other	$	190,879	591,065	204,476	913,215	207,052	80,464	116,267	140,025
Tobacco leaf	lbs	39,644	10,150	6,351	66,824	32,249	118	....	....
	$	3,384	766	2,332	6,837	6,469	25	....	....
	$	.09	.08	.37	.09	.20	.21	....	....
Vegetables	$	25,023	40,400	67,745	195,435	91,887	92,280	75,062	64,006
Other articles....	$	49,580	56,150	80,128	141,686	107,985	125,604	103,102	244,787
Total values	$	19,628,464	22,294,328	21,269,527	31,035,712	22,818,519	12,397,843	14,518,293	17,652,779
MANUFACTURES:									
Agricultural implements	$	79,911	59,128	31,269	46,142	16,766	17,252	22,640	16,656
Books, maps and pamphlets	$	19,519	30,961	31,321	23,223	45,551	105,486	155,511	86,677
Biscuits	cwt	6,557	5,981	3,981	4,919	4,437	3,927	4,176	3,258
	$	24,298	20,631	17,228	22,095	19,326	18,031	18,996	15,384
	$	3.71	3.45	4.33	4.49	4.36	4.59	4.53	4.72

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
MANUFACTURES:—*Continued.*									
Candles	lbs	43,149	41,834	6,152	186	4,447	6,463	200	397
	$	4,899	4,574	836	29	685	1,109	47	65
	cts	11.4	10.9	13.6	15.6	15.4	16.1	23.5	16.4
Carriages, etc	No	612	867	789	426	293	318	285	361
	$	43,984	40,480	46,442	32,056	21,714	21,756	17,765	22,369
	$	71.87	46 69	58.35	75.25	74.11	68.41	62.32	61.96
Clothing (wearing apparel........	$	23,053	8,742	9,952	6,846	10,057	15,521	15,055	12,984
Cordage, etc	$	23,279	14,084	12,031	11,506	11,355	14,593	44,279	24,763
Cottons	$	1,418	4,170	1,540	1,372	11,565	10,931	37,191	20,632
Extract of hemlock bark.	bbls	10,602	18,641	22,034	29,375	40,323	27,946	15,766	13,899
	$	101,897	171,808	190,068	234,908	305,418	361,156	203,211	167,017
	$	9.61	9.22	8.63	8.00	7.57	12.92	12.89	12.02
Furs	$	10,643	4,669	3,223	2,746	3,476	5,369	9,443	3,811
Glass & glassware	$	708	6,070	2,441	1,920	1,823	1,825	1,135	4,050
Grindstones	$	46,301	45,006	35,755	45,477	51,726	40,492	31,082	21,110
Gypsum (ground)	$	2,542	8,925	13,388	11,041	8,950	12,321	22,207	19,044
Hats and Caps..	$	339	400	108	1,639	914	655	736	375
India rubber	$	1,430	2,897	870	897	3,614	4,208	4,512	4,206
Iron:									
Stoves	No	382	113	240	53	64	89	63	180
	$	5,270	1,552	3,309	1,035	798	1,554	878	2,960
	$	13.80	13.73	13.79	19.53	12.47	17.46	13.94	16.44
Castings, n.e.s..	$	13,555	20,677	14,387	7,895	6,699	11,752	6,458	11,876
Pig	tons	68	2,846	11	65	14	3	....	....
	$	805	72,023	179	1,000	317	66	....	....
	$	11.84	25.30	16.27	15.38	22.64	22.00	....	....
Scrap	$	37,498	205,134	191,210	120,493	46,482	26,576	3,797	46,117
All other and hardware	$	81,995	92,588	84,713	209,548	319,217	217,389	99,268	74,970
Junk and oakum	cwt	16,883	21,332	18,477	10,398	13,735	14,629	13,204	25,425
	$	32,287	34,939	35,177	30,846	34,963	32,574	32,408	37,696
	$	1.91	1.64	1.90	2.97	2.55	2.23	2.45	1.48
Leather:									
Sole and upper .	$	263,826	408,708	416,902	426,403	271,140	296,186	419,749	257,153
Boots and shoes	prs	195,256	159,676	95,828	116,437	90,872	101,501	....	....
	$	193,553	165,147	101,727	117,868	96,815	109,430	70,199	68,534
	$	.99	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.08	....	....
Harness and saddlery......	$	2,823	3,314	4,746	2,149	4,346	2,752	2,827	4,774
Other manufactures, of......	$	5,149	8,357	4,986	5,918	121,982	110,374	20,605	28,129
Lime....	$	4,299	8,047	4,691	7,579	11,112	10,402	11,005	18,638
Liquors, viz.:									
Ale, beer & cider.	gals	54,399	53,219	56,802	42,450	18,641	19,305	5,103	4,774
	$	19,500	18,952	20,824	19,088	7,657	7,021	2,086	2,384
	$	.36	.36	.37	.45	.41	.36	.40	.50
Whiskey ..	gals	21,291	4,181	2,513	7,056	14,515	8,054	10,630	9,133
	$	10,637	3,280	2,598	5,591	12,486	6,668	10,311	9,987
	$	.50	.78	1.03	.79	.86	.83	.97	1.09
Other spirits	gals	83,833	12,629	5,558	5,363	2,366	1,482	406	1,320
	$	69,069	12,212	3,931	3,297	2,722	1,796	775	1,756
	$	.82	.97	.71	.61	1.15	1.21	1.91	[illegible]
Machinery, n.e.s.	$	54,205	47,193	40,201	77,432	74,366	82,491	86,168	[illegible]

TABLE No. XIII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Musical Instruments, viz.:									
Organs....	No	224	293	306	965	459	1,114	2,007	2,139
	$	20,141	28,855	27,612	84,295	40,372	85,475	135,212	146,353
	$	90.00	98.48	90.24	87.35	87.96	76.73	67 37	68.42
Pianos	No	20	31	17	16	24	41	35	46
	$	3,955	7,995	3,480	2,865	6,768	11,215	8,830	13,035
	$	197.70	258.00	204.70	179.06	282.00	273.53	252.28	283.37
All others	$	79	470	133	3,874	1,629	1,399	463	3,366
Oil cake....	cwt	67,910	12,155	18,790	16,217	8,701	4,310	12,305	24,401
	$	44,572	21,819	39,474	38,288	20,855	6,947	23,127	50,347
	$	.66	1.80	2.10	2.36	2.40	1.61	1.88	2.06
Rags............	$	26,834	49,294	49,044	35,800	30,820	12,799	11,634	5,947
Sewing machines..	No	26,796	27,603	22,463	22,563	9,147	8,093	9,418	5,294
	$	218,601	201,545	165,452	150,643	69,933	95,326	69,235	35,637
	$	8.16	7.30	7.37	6.68	7.65	11.78	7.35	6.73
Ships sold to other countries.	No	72	64	61	42	44	43	28	46
	tons	19,318	16,208	16,808	16,161	23,896	17,368	13,177	14,343
	$	529,824	464,327	348,018	402,311	506,538	416,756	246,277	266,363
	*$	27.43	28.65	20.71	24.89	21.20	24.00	18.69	18.57
Soap	lbs	158,001	90,196	115,591	125,203	108,268	156,828	138,307	158,224
	$	6,627	4,498	4,370	5,020	3,957	6,855	5,419	8,502
	cts	4.2	5.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	5.4
Starch	lbs	16,715	643,057	880,092	93,679	824,049	2,675,160	1,157,597	914,920
	$	863	31,650	32,691	4,621	25,360	69,097	25,795	22,442
	cts	5.2	4.9	3.7	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.5
Steel and manufactures of........	$	34,673	78,451	143,656	96,266	43,812	30,781	30,323	24,093
Stone and marble, wrought	$	6,515	6,811	13,802	22,790	18,469	18,469	17,235	17,801
Tobaccos, viz.:									
Cigars and cigarettes	lbs	400	13,575	36,288	950	122,942	553	320	2,095
	$	593	4,657	6,842	1,112	25,696	1,067	686	3,101
	$	1.48	.34	.19	1.17	.21	1.93	2.14	1.48
Stems and cuttings..	lbs	69,484	205,796	37,201	421,844	301,513	526,880	370,949	256,489
	$	5,394	7,701	1,425	12,750	10,207	14,974	8,079	6,237
	cts	7.8	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.4
All other, n.e.s..	lbs	344,499	189,802	255,313	272,927	228,028	84,484	115,868	107,474
	$	50,851	28,141	36,536	53,289	38,134	14,883	25,957	22,159
	$	.15	.15	.14	.20	.17	.18	.22	.21
Vinegar	gals	317	670	680	1,737	527	82	335	56
	$	86	181	266	498	148	26	83	18
	$	.27	.27	.30	.29	.28	.32	.25	.32
Wood, viz.:									
Household furniture..........	$	95,988	118,961	100,387	106,854	133,932	131,705	169,115	225,025
Doors, sashes, and blinds....	$	20,025	22,742	22,280	39,997	22,147	59,645	46,678	33,070
Other manufactures of	$	184,805	268,035	291,657	354,043	384,796	430,345	470,206	379,498
Woollens........	$	35,125	32,687	21,681	25,752	31,296	41,060	55,733	38,283
Other articles....	$	236,038	339,129	440,236	410,491	564,309	580,975	481,135	468,298
Total values..	$	2,700,281	3,242,617	3,075,095	3,329,598	3,503,220	3,577,535	3,181,501	2,824,137
MISCELLANEOUS :	$	386,999	640,155	622,182	535,935	528,895	560,690	557,374	604,011
Grand totals...	$	60,089,578	70,096,191	80,922,579	90,106,614	84,285,707	77,132,079	76,183,518	74,975,506

* Per ton.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE: CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by quantity and value the exports of merchandise the growth or produce of Canada to the United States, and of merchandise the growth or produce of the United States to Canada, for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Compiled from the Trade Tables of Canada and the United States respectively.

ARTICLES.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
THE MINE:		$		$		$		$
Coal—								
Anthracite ...tons	355,696	1,178,799	362,553	1,127,677	554,576	2,458,795	642,531	2,564,340
Bituminous... "					511,532	1,422,712	298,683	751,895
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.	....	999,007	....	1,210,414	....	....	....	....
Gypsum, crude..tons	116,415	120,046	106,737	112,271	....	....	....	....
Oils, mineral...gals.	953,996	27,136	251,450	27,742	3,645,549	416,914	3,702,738	479,894
Ore, antimony..tons	3	1,500	2	3,000	....	....	....	....
" copper .... "	1,232	245,290	5,224	291,397	....	....	21	4,680
" iron ...... "	54,367	132,074	7,542	23,039	2,834	7.965	561	1,122
" manganese. "	302	14,974	281	13,001	....	....	....	....
" silver...... "	31	7,539	81	25,134	....	....	....	....
Phosphates .... "	745	8,980	532	6,817	....	....	....	....
Plumbago......cwt.	....	....	3,645	1,481	....	....	....	....
Salt ....bush.	107,523	12,326	384,283	26,714	5,672	2,809	10,046	4,873
Sand and gravel.tons	90,015	23,590	102,795	23,195	....	....	....	....
Slate .... "	353	4,210	260	4,256	....	1,000	....	2,406
Stone and marble—unwrought ...tons	15,724	52,155	14,850	59,888	....	172,440	....	139,314
Other articles	....	70,892	....	159,670	....	....	....	....
Total values..	....	2,898,518	....	3,115,696	....	4,482,635	....	3,948,524
THE FISHERIES:								
Codfish—including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh..lbs.	452,000	3,746	276,469	1,786	....	....	....	....
dry salted ....cwt.	195,666	641,611	153,271	406,392	2,865	8,907	571	3,423
wet salted.... "	32,729	92,846	12,715	33,306	....	....	....	....
pickled....... "	221	408	25,064	71,062	....	....	....	....
tongues and sounds ....bbls.	347	7,106	1,304	40,393	....	....	....	....
Mackerel, fresh lbs.	529,292	8,877	324,424	13,276	....	....	....	....
" canned "	....	....	153,991	8,901	....	....	....	....
" pickled bbls.	84,497	625,902	60,867	372,709	940	2,962	75	475
Halibut, fresh.. lbs.	230,866	7,358	233,140	13,266	....	....	....	....
Herring, fresh.. lbs.	1,556,105	16,450	3,446,036	29,724	....	....	....	....
" pickled.bbls.	98,390	290,534	28,299	78,172	....	....	....	....
" smoked .lbs.	9,717,162	133,109	5,133,261	67,225	....	....	....	....
Sea-fish, n. e. s.								
fresh ....lbs.	....	30,300	1,756,564	44,605	....	....	....	....
pickled ......bbls.	1,045	4,236	1,531	6,149	....	....	....	....
preserved......lbs.	....	....	6,150	145	....	....	....	....
Oysters	....	253	....	792	....	112,882	....	105,323
Lobsters, fresh.bbls.	20,687	52,469	32,077	81,761	....	....	....	....
" canned. lbs.	6,198,975	712,870	4,644,515	499,779	....	....	....	....
Other shell-fish	....	....	....	5	....	32,582	....	25,127
Salmon, fresh ..lbs.	2,133,154	223,249	2,157,700	219,358	......	25,217	....	24,435
" smoked . "	8,391	1,220	4,853	979				
" canned .. "	276,060	28,357	148,875	15,351				
" pickled.bbls.	3,698	42,015	3,422	32,225				
Fish, n. e. s.....lbs.	....	447,081	....	426,349	897,598	26,205	853,386	26,205
" pickled.....bbls.	2,692	10,804	1,576	9,935	438	1,539	528	3,984
" cured ....lbs.	....	....	....	....	529,049	29,159	426,977	24,348

TABLE No. XIV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Export to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
The Fisheries.—*Con.*		$		$		$		$
Fish oil, cod....gals.	95,656	41,168	12,813	3,933	....	....	....	....
" other .. "	70,032	27,174	46,420	13,332	17,736	5,482	11,425	9,504
Furs and skins of marine animals ...	....	91,211	....	79,215	....	....	....	....
Other articles.......	....	20,377	....	17,423	....	....	....	....
Total values..	....	3,560,731	....	2,587,548	....	244,935	....	222,824
The Forest:								
Ashes, pot and pearl ....bbls.	299	7,629	238	5,134	....	....	....	....
ashes, leached	....	16,582	....	16,072	....	....	....	....
" all other	....	7,179	....	14,766	....	....	....	....
Bark for tanning ....cords	74,794	364,015	49,014	221,815	....	1,418	....	297
Basswood, butternut and hickory..M ft.	939	11,610	140	1,050	....	....	....	....
Firewood ....cords.	145,106	316,299	155,087	313,214	2,106	6,648	2,677	8,342
Hop, hoop, telegraph & other poles.cords	....	84,789	....	106,665	....	....	....	45
Knees and futtocks ....pieces	7,507	7,610	5,800	5,446	....	....	....	....
Lathwood .....cords	245	260	....	....	....	....	....	....
Logs, hemlock..M ft.	3,629	14,752	6,881	28,076	......	* 442,957	....	*101,498
" oak ..... "	1,137	15,548	1,163	13,660				
" pine .... "	380	2,300	2,869	24,452				
" spruce ... "	11,165	49,449	17,541	81,874				
" all other. "	31,479	143,483	37,581	161,385				
Battens ...... "	....	....	....	6,571				
Deals, pine ..St. hd.	474	22,698	4	288				
" spruce & other "	483	11,765	2,147	54,804	....	....	....	....
Deal ends ..... "	96	1,520	25	399	....	....	....	....
Laths, palings and pickets ....M.	136,765	220,507	141,220	213,881	1,594	1,759	630	919
Planks, boards and joists........M ft.	562,542	6,956,248	514,985	5,853,021	22,371	374,732	25,700	539,675
Scantling...... "	5,911	42,765	8,709	66,487				
Staves & headings.M.	66,550	312,890	81,087	329,076	....	76,046	....	39,521
Lumber, all other. .	....	184,542	....	286,869	....	44,527	....	20,483
Masts & spars..pieces	10,908	5,746	21,201	12,063	....	....	....	....
Shingles ....M.	52,287	133,298	55,197	116,182	9,532	15,700	10,819	14,299
Shingle bolts ..cords	756	2,906	271	936	....	....	....	....
Sleepers and railroad ties ....pieces	712,935	142,049	1,337,292	261,405	....	....	....	....
Stave bolts ....cords	39,616	97,863	50,333	116,900	....	....	....	....
Shooks, box......M.	25,147	9,444	672,015	79,064	....	....	....	44
Timber, square—birch ....tons	129	1,373	106	828	......	597,493	....	516,296
maple........ "	42	460	....	....				
oak .... "	822	4,607	11	205				
pine, red .... "	....	....	24	271				
" white . "	3,188	19,108	270	2,226				
all other ..... "	583	3,215	319	1,916				
Other articles.......	....	141,227	....	148,405	....	....	....	....
Total values..	....	9,355,736	....	8,545,406	....	1,561,280	....	1,241,418

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* Logs and other timber, n. e. s.

ABLE No. XIV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
CLES.	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
AND THEIR E :								
........No.	11,681	1,524,023	16,113	2,104,355	1,355	235,328	688	105,235
attle .. "	67,758	1,411,642	25,338	633,094	1,250	47,388	441	18,749
........No.	1,309	5,319	2,695	6,401	50,856	539,146	66,858	617,152
.... "	274,962	773,491	313,201	829,884	21,066	56,752	25,310	54,462
and other	....	170,268	....	121,248	....	12,128	....	12,432
........cwt.	59,203	53,345	140,889	94,235	....	1,170	....	1,790
........lbs.	88,081	16,795	111,388	17,545	2,218,228	356,920	2,132,424	325,467
butter. "	....	....	....	....	4,512	654	38,564	4,535
.... "	628,168	68,978	174,674	15,478	9,559,315	874,141	8,370,117	655,072
........doz.	11,512,279	1,826,729	12,708,883	1,722,579	189,050	39,074	208,079	36,220
ssed... "	....	2,956	....	10,205	....	98,853	....	54,733
ressed. "	....	185,619	....	296,090				
scraps..lbs.	41,478	1,299	30,938	724	....	95,928	....	141,591
.... "	....	....	....	....	72,067	11,982	121,245	17,862
orns, etc. "	....	459,435	....	465,370	....	354,641	....	367,846
.... "	1,935	195	1,568	150	....	1,698	....	1,634
.... "	40	5	40	5	7,239,796	567,329	7,855,391	495,460
........gals.	....	....	....	....	65,713	39,011	23,432	10,909
........lbs.	8,820	461	368	37	21,867,062	2,227,561	3,952,486	283,535
.... "	109,013	8,834	67,592	4,802	13,556,531	1,146,082	27,175,248	1,764,377
.... "	44,593	5,102	1,276	139	2,417,110	279,984	3,238,898	312,122
.... "	211,048	12,667	343,466	18,459	169,862	10,104	141,505	6,745
.... "	1,441	117	5,642	382	19,304,911	1,443,404	27,025,728	1,556,495
es .... "	1,704	116	....	....	....	....	....	....
er....... "	18,862	1,932	469,298	53,005	....	....	....	....
lts ......No.	69,820	18,493	134,691	28,901	....	....	....	....
........lbs.	....	....	6,700	88	212,587	13,311	117,203	4,652
.... "	911,796	186,925	1,316,228	271,424	52,316	11,365	2,041,246	465,719
icles	....	54,816	....	48,189	....	51,725	....	28,312
tal values ..	....	6,789,562	....	6,742,789	....	8,515,679	....	7,343,106
TURAL PRO-								
........cwts.	23,089	10,646	89,108	39,775	....	....	....	....
........lbs.	....	....	....	....	13,198,837	1,400,968	18,712,718	1,882,273
......cwts.	7,060	59,904	7,286	49,301	....	....	....	....
...... bbls.	25,320	51,609	41,407	55,302	13,392	26,163	13,898	28,744
er green ...	....	27,666	....	22,064	....	271,472	....	269,251
........lbs.	3,116	281	2,618	152	....	18,030	....	....
roducts of—								
......bush.	9,028,314	5,477,441	8,528,287	5,708,130	37,073	18,442	17,223	11,352
corn.. "	20	20	22	12	3,478,193	1,787,486	5,461,389	2,308,135
...... "	94,971	34,515	240,159	75,817	621,993	187,333	239,302	70,231
...... "	369,166	300,669	506,704	377,003	5,364	8,219	7,064	7,169
...... "	192,512	184,917	155,092	154,739				
...... "	249,140	151,379	164,324	94,158	17,024	11,019	....	....
...... "	345,410	268,718	309,772	256,767	3,164,269	2,749,115	2,507,195	2,069,000
rain.. "	54,273	32,549	59,130	25,639	....	....	....	....
flour..bbls.	2,736	9,676	17,070	79,230	646,380	3,126,596	383,092	1,688,356
l...... "	1,096	2,891	4,398	15,680	17,740	82,778	34,439	139,357
eal ... "	21	79	6	28	103,511	290,033	117,896	310,575
neal .. "	485	1,218	415	857	70	135	44	170
........tons	127,820	1,181,616	85,490	897,806	716	7,489	423	3,646
........lbs.	1,000	389	7,675	480	68,789	13,289	126,558	11,647
......bush.	374,961	280,137	284,443	222,187	....	....	....	....
........lbs.	25,200	504	....	....	12,619	768	2,000	109
rn	....	....	....	....	....	95,580	....	83,991

TABLE No. XIV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—*Con.*								
Vegetable oils	....	....	....	....	....	21,339	....	16,431
Maple sugar.....lbs.	10,109	868	137,755	9,741	....	....	....	....
Potatoes ... ..bush.	377,885	108,797	1,848,462	374,122	43,193	18,163	43,872	16,754
Other seeds......lbs.	....	46,187	....	6,870	1,610,423	201,244	4,081,171	346,888
Straw ....tons.	3,014	13,632	2,586	13,395	... ...	....	....	....
Other vegetables..	....	61,624	....	49,828	....	75,197	.. ..	87.404
Tobacco ....lbs.	47,001	2,244	75,430	3,521	5,801,562	1,194,873	7,808,929	1,070,054
Other articles......	....	85,194	....	224,063	....	94,091	....	170,883
Total values ..	....	8,395,370	....	8,756,667	....	11,699,822	....	10,591,520
MANUFACTURES :								
Agricultural implements...........	....	9,451	....	5,434	. ...	126,852	....	121,492
Books, pamphlets, maps, etc	....	23,285	... .	16,001	....	141,224	... .	119,610
Bread, biscuit, etc ..	....	....	....	....	....	22,702	....	19,651
Brick and tile	....	....	....	....	....	24,632	....	36,715
Candles, etc.....lbs.	200	47	397	65	95,806	11,201	78,886	8,337
Carriages, cars, etc ....No.	209	10,666	274	12,130	....	177,415	....	339,863
Clothing and wearing apparel	....	9,016	....	7,933	....	....	....	....
Cordage, rope, etc ..	....	16,032	....	2,238	....	111,063	....	123,030
Cottons	....	2,080	....	7,860	....	602,734	....	650,400
Earthenware & china	....	....	....	....	....	66,045	....	76,455
Extract of hemlock bark ......bbls.	2,977	24,118	2,742	20,267	....	....	....	....
Fertilizers..........	....	....	....	....	....	13,615	....	7,872
Furs	....	3,689	....	3,109	....	....	....	....
Glass and glassware.	....	789	....	1,631	....	252,418	....	257,809
Grindstones	....	30,754	.. . ..	20,602	....	....	....	....
Gypsum, ground....	....	22,102	....	18,485	....	....	....	....
Hair mfrs..........	....	....	....	....	....	8,752	....	10,656
Hats and caps	....	123	....	71	....	....	....	....
India rubber........	....	470	....	2,362	....	145,352	....	139,066
Ink	....	....	....	....	....	16,982	....	11,929
Iron and steel, manufactures of—								
Stoves ....No.	28	462	38	806	....	40,421	....	13,813
Castings..........	....	5,115	....	5,005	....	131,995	....	91,977
Machinery, other .	....	24,237	....	25,187	....	476,335	....	432,413
Sewing m'chns.No.	803	6,810	412	4,714	....	127,915	......	108,245
Scrap iron	....	2,472	... .	46,117	....	....	....	....
All other iron and hardware	....	82,962	....	42,639	....	1,281,926	....	1,164,885
Manufactures of—								
Brass	....	... .	....	....	... .	34,927	....	44,506
Copper.	....	....	....	....	....	35,077	....	27,080
Lead.	....	.. ..	....	....	....	14,334	....	13,096
Tin	....	....	....	....	....	25,258	....	38,893
Zinc	....	....	....	....	....	2,156	....	11,439
Junk & oakum .cwts.	12,926	30,995	25,416	37,580	2,226	12,002	9,843	5,170
Leather, sole & upper	....	223	....	858	....	14,772	....	49,498
Boots and shoes.pairs	....	800	......	4,207	28,158	58,225	29,028	49,471
Harness and saddlery	....	1,851	....	3,464	....	43,230	....	49,339
Other leather mfrs..	....	2,348	....	10,954	... .	84,409	....	90,942
Lime and cement ...	....	7,965	....	18,552	....	24,104	....	25,047

TABLE No. XIV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1885.		1886.		1885.		1886.	
	Qnantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		$		$		$		$
MANUFACTURES.—*Con.*								
Ale and beer ... gals.	716	258	1,577	636	....	36,950	....	42,222
Whiskey ...... "	5,052	6,074	2,357	4,928	35,499	43,046	12,981	11,414
Wine.......... "	331	610	78	136	....	7,899	....	10,857
Other spirits... "	76	161	1,010	1,452	241,133	44,253	27,971	15,608
Organs ....No.	27	2,640	29	2,241	400	45,435	255	24,747
Pianos .... "	27	7,180	43	11,785	576	136,036	536	147,987
Other musical instruments	....	463	....	3,286	....	4,539	....	11,355
Oil cake ....cwt.	3,839	7,890	21,957	45,158	21,012	31,030	4,301	7,663
Rags . ...lbs.	....	11,384	....	5,347	1,903,610	28,696	1,588,740	23,122
Ships ....tons.	81	100	397	2,350	1,369	40,145	126	1,390
Soap.............lbs.	2,120	106	7,030	236	254,461	30,097	454,106	36,061
Starch .... "	482,022	10,650	44,800	1,100	192,110	9,079	72,687	4,004
Stone and marble..	....	16,956	....	15,461	....	42,655	....	86,919
Silk	....	....	....	....	....	22,773	....	11,562
Spices..............	....	....	....	....	....	11,382	....	7,657
Straw mfrs.........	....	....	....	....	....	5,620	....	6,731
Trunks.............	....	....	....	....	....	1,115	....	8,366
Varnish ....gals.	....	....	....	....	6,120	8,672	9,476	11,868
Sugar, refined...lbs.	90	9	268	22	1,416,000	91,307	3,007,575	186,238
" glucose or grape ....lbs.	....	....	....	....	88,642	3,116	74,061	2,078
Molasses and syrup ....gals.	....	5	....	....	14,672	7,535	44,269	17,560
Candy and confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	15,730	....	12,369
Cigars and cigarettes ....M.	....	....	*1,075	1,179	2,566	19,989	3,994	15,015
Other tobacco ..lbs.	1,584	552	1,730	603	....	59,392	....	46,639
Vinegar ......gals.	....	....	5	2	3,314	658	5,341	1,027
Household furniture.	....	147,416	....	205,437	....	494,535	....	409,948
Doors, sash & blinds.	....	478	....	1,913	....	4,355	....	16,215
Pails, tubs, etc......	....	2,568	....	1,829	....	26,849	....	27,643
Other woodenware..	....	221,734	....	208,027	....	299,088	....	244,952
Woollens...........	....	2,849	....	5,739	....	296,995	....	289,044
Chemicals and medicines	....	....	....	....	....	288,240	....	271,303
Clocks and watches.	....	....	....	....	....	50,795	....	28,576
Coffee, cocoa, etc ...	....	....	....	....	....	63,979	....	18,061
Gunpowder and explosives ......lbs.	....	....	....	....	371,474	112,693	47,520	63,535
Brooms	....	....	....	....	....	23,436	....	32,074
Fancy articles	....	....	....	....	....	109,062	....	95,633
Jewelry	....	....	....	....	....	100,472	....	88,834
Naval stores........	....	....	....	....	....	50,796	....	57,866
Paints and colors ...	....	....	....	....	....	57,769	....	52,404
Paper and mfrs. of..	....	....	....	....	....	166,115	....	153,098
Turpentine, spirits .... gals.	....	....	....	....	124,933	39,337	93,573	34,848
Stationery..........	....	....	....	....	....	39,243	....	27,548
Other articles	....	374,552	....	366,697	....	457,048	....	437,920
Total values..	....	1,133,497	....	1,203,835	....	7,556,029	....	7,238,660
MISCELLANEOUS	....	485,179	....	551,351	....	51,874	....	58,233
Grand totals......	....	32,618,593	....	31,503,292	....	34,112,254	....	30,644,285

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* Pounds.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE: CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by classes of products Canada's total imports from all countries, and her imports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, together with the imports of the United States from Canada for the same period.

Compiled from the Canadian and United States Trade returns.

Articles.		Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
The Mine:							
Coal	tons.	1,974,462	6,696,356	1,875,086	6,520,050	312,498	1,014,116
Gypsum, crude	"	1,870	2,429	1,870	2,429	111,891	115,003
Oils, mineral	gals.	4,676,607	614,504	4,670,144	610,424	370,302	15,204
Ore—copper	tons.					1,660	332,240
Iron	"					8,104	25,731
Phosphates	"					676	6,740
Plumbago	"		5,522		4,338		2,405
Salt	bush.	3,851,343	305,157	126,374	14,348	578,793	53 317
Sand and gravel	tons.	14,856	24,141	13,226	22,692		
Stone, unwrought	"	9,095	51,118	9,060	50,857		
Marble "	"		94,598		78,575		
Other articles			332,413		86,033		3,686
Total values			8,126,238		7,389,746		1,568,442
The Fisheries:							
Cod—including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh	lbs.	1,806,656	49,081	1,806,096	49,047	11,826,134	363,357
" salted	"	2,780,600	77,867	575,000	28,973		
Mackerel, fresh	"	80,236	4,619	79,214	4,539		
" pickled	bbls.		741		579	50,840	307,529
Halibut	lbs.	91,325	3,045	72,125	2,679		
Herring, fresh			5,780		434		
" pickled	bbls.		203,223		413	38,439	117,195
" smoked	lbs.	51,067	2,271	46,199	2,011	4,626,098	75,723
Other sea-fish, fresh	"	22,488	1,245	22,488	1,245		
" pickled			630		320		
Oysters			272,626		272,613		
Lobsters, fresh			2,577		2,551		
" canned			574		574		338,982
Salmon, fresh	lbs.	5,194	367	4,194	267	1,422,620	144,779
" smoked	"	26,681	1,211	18,788	902		557,367
" canned			32,413		1,227		
All other fish, fresh	lbs.	103,812	2,989	101,395	2,751		218,024
" pickled	"	26,344	1,166	26,344	1,166		
" cured			96,083		42,097		
Fish oil	gals.	183,169	88,593	27,222	10,717	65,046	18,024
Furs and skins			5,937		151		
Other articles			5,076		4,058		
Total values			858,114		429,314		2,040,960
The Forest:							
Ashes			5,249		5,120		
Bark for tanning	cords.		2,229		2,229	55,930	259,479
Firewood	"	1,373	5,577	1,373	5,577		
Logs			493,236		493,196		
Planks, boards, deals, etc.	m. ft.					547,424	6,381,571
Shingles	"	12,519	15,188	12,497	15,155	79,150	171,597
Timber, square							2,272
All other lumber and timber			402,521		401,504		757,208
Other articles			83,286		73,408		1,416,541
Total values			1,007,286		996,189		8,988,668

TABLE No. XV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.		Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:							
Horses	No.	3,345	480,227	3,017	264,684	21,142	2,949,775
Horned cattle	“	4,159	232,019	3,826	186,997	35,746	788,062
Sheep	“	33,256	73,977	32,984	68,350	365,242	967,210
Swine	“	16,695	125,830	16,568	123,081	....	136,644
Poultry and other animals		....	20,169	....	19,341		
Bones	cwt.	375	612	368	554	....	....
Butter	lbs.	325,201	65,274	323,590	64,830	176,038	27,748
Cheese	“	89,696	14,690	60,569	9,776	3,541	383
Lard	“	3,061,744	192,737	3,061,537	192,706	....	....
Furs		....	892,610	....	272,455	....	696,343
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs		....	1,742,750	....	1,658,035	....	495,970
Honey	lbs.	17,839	1,992	17,128	1,905	....	....
Eggs	doz.	268,722	44,638	264,167	44,261	14,465,764	1,893,672
Meats:							
Bacon and hams	lbs.	3,564,495	285,422	3,557,744	284,178	....	....
Beef	“	1,413,957	70,535	1,406,869	69,893	....	....
Mutton	“	139,119	7,136	139,119	7,136	....	....
Pork	“	14,308,040	646,748	14,283,340	644,818	....	....
Poultry and game		....	15,283	....	12,642	....	....
All other		....	89,656	....	80,967	....	133,705
Sheep pelts		....	8,696	....	8,228	....	....
Tallow	lbs.	150,312	8,559	129,071	6,896	....	....
Wool	“	11,983,111	1,796,850	4,166,805	592,681	1,627,048	337,188
Oils	gals.	39,045	21,661	35,911	18,652	3,476	1,382
Grease and scraps	lbs.	3,360,129	145,517	3,360,129	145,517	....	....
Silk		....	154,585	....	153,216	....	822
Bristles	lbs.	66,967	63,957	56,906	51,191	50	94
Hair	“	203,600	36,674	189,176	33,739	....	17,113
Other articles		....	124,639	....	96,531	....	969
Total values		....	7,363,443	....	5,113,260	....	8,447,080
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:							
Bran		....	41,376	....	41,376	....	....
Cotton	lbs.	31,506,045	3,008,659	30,831,706	2,971,063	2,350	306
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	cwt.	115,310	546,471	59,079	200,548	25,100	215,871
Fruit:							
Green		....	716,208	....	536,317	....	141,413
Dried		....	690,748	....	100,049		
Nuts		....	193,137	....	103,986		
Fruit trees		....	42,129	....	42,069	....	....
Other trees and plants		....	43,478	....	38,651	....	....
Coffee	lbs.	3,940,745	403,535	1,015,869	113,071	249,104	23,272
Tea	“	22,582,276	4,229,493	2,042,235	347,759	138,157	21,072
Tobacco	“	13,771,608	1,616,349	13,740,466	1,604,613	431,419	189,277
Oils	gals.	1,252,720	548,734	185,463	94,314	667	320
India rubber, crude	lbs.	627,203	348,254	627,124	348,219	....	....
Grain and products of—							
Barley	bush.	8,212	5,642	8,134	5,497	10,194,107	7,175,397
Indian corn	“	1,825,383	835,839	1,825,383	835,839	204	95
Oats	“	98,382	32,970	98,357	32,939	90,124	30,441
Beans	“	7,157	9,129	6,710	8,632	608,444	524,978
Pease	“	4,300	5,622	4,024	5,090		
Rye	“	18	15	18	15	173,787	128,175
Wheat	“	66,084	55,804	66,061	55,770	379,569	328,500
Other grain	“	23	21	23	21	....	....
Wheat flour	bbls.	201,327	787,982	199,375	777,848	1,694	5,912
Oatmeal	“	1,393	8,814	920	5,909	167	780
Cornmeal	“	123,780	298,043	123,779	298,038	....	....
Other meal	“	298	1,645	298	1,645	....	....

TABLE No. XV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.		Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Agricultural Products.—*Con.*							
Hay	**tons.**	814	6,697	814	6,697	91,951	1,034,496
Hops.	**lbs.**	290,009	47,481	164,369	23,559	546	124
Malt	**bush.**	20,387	18,094	19,914	17,456	319,005	233,751
Rice	**lbs.**	18,757,020	259,077	597,746	15,774	271,698	5,584
Seeds, n. e. s	....	......	397,360	......	324,723	......	14,971
Potatoes	**bush.**	58,170	26,620	58,157	26,609	1,441,504	369,965
Tomatoes	"	10,666	17,567	10,627	17,499	......	......
Other vegetables		......	130,236	......	106,504	......	57,139
Other breadstuffs—							
Arrowroot and tapioca	**lbs.**	794,177	26,171	131,687	5,038	......	......
Maccaroni, etc	"	206,999	9,778	53,192	3,216	......	......
All other		......	35,715	......	28,212	......	113,751
Broom corn		......	122,487	......	121,709	......	......
Spices	**lbs.**	1,504,840	191,435	613,331	65,442	......	373
Other articles		......	52,179	......	42,168	......	......
Total values		......	15,810,994	......	9,373,884	......	10,615,963
Manufactures:							
Agricultural implements		......	150,458	......	133,014	......	......
Baking powder		......	121,731	......	121,664	......	......
Bells		......	39,772	......	29,660	......	......
Belts and trusses		......	26,399	......	20,006	......	......
Blacking and harness dressing		......	47,220	......	36,067	......	......
Books, pamphlets, maps, etc.		......	1,284,173	......	790,964	......	46,449
Book-binders' tools		......	39,041	......	12,450	......	......
Boot and stay laces		......	46,430	......	12,548	......	......
Bolting cloth		......	19,823	......	16,866	......	......
Braces and suspenders		......	92,360	......	32,195	......	......
Bread and biscuit	lbs.	530,921	24,800	487,638	22,793	......	......
Brick and tile		......	133,736	......	78,861	......	......
Brooms and brushes		......	94,905	......	39.972	......	238
Buttons		......	305,863	......	94,607	......	49,168
Candles	lbs.	322,927	40,891	110,315	14,201	......	......
Candy and confectionery	"	649,084	94,621	306,966	50,633	......	306
Carriages, cars, etc		......	393,203	......	365,754	......	......
Cement		......	128,272	......	15,441	......	62
Clocks and parts of		......	124,699	......	106,009	......	435
Coal tar, etc	bbls.	20,162	27,912	19,353	26,896	......	......
Cocoa, chocolate, etc	lbs.	501,666	95,674	250,497	44,324	......	......
Collars, cuffs, etc		......	123,739	......	80,433	......	......
Combs		......	74.719	......	23,219	......	......
Cordage, rope, etc	lbs.	937,089	92,068	735,571	73,056	......	......
Corks		......	57,253	......	25,054	......	......
Cottons		......	5,781,848	......	1,038,528	......	165,164
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc		......	2,424,088	......	1,102,486	......	114,059
Earthenware and china		......	599,269	......	41,415	......	8,305
Electric & galvanic batteries		......	15,768	......	14,517	......	......
Electric light apparatus		......	35,508	......	35,030	......	......
Fancy goods		......	1,390,659	......	186,190	......	5,285
Fertilizers		......	1,849	......	1,849	......	82,218
Fishery supplies		......	287,073	......	152,570	......	......
Flax, hemp, and jute man'fs.		......	1,408,903	......	59,899	......	4,016
Furs		......	148,634	......	21,956	......	10,309
Glass and glassware		......	1,144,220	......	438,810	......	3,338
Grindstones	No.	964	12,803	926	12,292	......	......
Gunpowder & other explosives		......	139,686	......	76,636	......	......

TABLE No. XV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES.—*Continued.*			$		$		$
Hair goods		....	42,004	....	22,963	....	27
Hats and caps		....	1,163,190	....	594,541	....	4,524
India rubber goods		....	723,406	....	498,459	....	2,476
Ink		....	78,108	....	55,026	....	....
Jewelry		....	466,191	....	313,843	....	2,629
Junk and oakum	cwt.	15,239	57,320	4,326	18,221	....	....
Liquors—							
Ale and beer	gals.	346,153	174,688	125,648	30,458	7,593	5,296
Brandy	"	216,790	438,539	392	1,301	7,021	14,660
Gin	"	408,247	174,799	728	638	....	....
Whiskey	"	157,855	177,405	8,154	14,589	....	....
Wine		....	509,538	....	22,530	....	16,339
Other spirits		....	116,304	....	31,387	....	15,956
Lime	bbls.	11,021	9,347	11,021	9,347	....	....
Leather		....	954,967	....	514,201	....	34,081
Leather, manufactures of—							
Boots and shoes	prs.	280,292	218,639	171,372	164,960	....	....
Harness and saddlery		....	31,464	....	27,885	....	....
All other		....	497,358	....	136,222	....	11,751
Manufactures of—							
Iron and steel, viz. :							
Stoves	No.	1,976	22,991	1,923	22,522	....	....
Castings		....	250,831	....	220,759	....	....
Machinery		....	1,020,374	....	888,095	....	31,617
Sewing machines		....	147,254	....	145,393	....	....
All other and hardware		....	8,691,760	....	2,532,098	....	163,439
Brass		....	412,662	....	297,636	....	1,368
Copper		....	226,389	....	132,611	....	308
Gold and silver		....	280,343	....	158,665	....	....
Lead		....	175,571	....	14,800	....	106
Tin		....	1,103,918	....	316,313	....	7
Zinc		....	92,944	....	14,476	....	1,157
Other metals		....	447,906	....	257,683	....	13,816
Musical instruments—							
Organs, and parts of		....	34,592	....	34,189	....	17,860
Pianos, and parts of		....	304,573	....	275,270		
All other		....	77,962	....	28,501		
Mustard	lbs.	464,816	64,192	164,684	12.597	....	....
Oils		....	65,345	....	46,090	....	566
Oil cake	cwt.	11,312	14,046	11,312	14,046	....	....
Oilcloth		....	262,251	....	116,761	....	....
Optical instruments		....	60,844	....	29,040	....	....
Paintings, statuary, etc.		....	225,827	....	172,739	....	4,768
Paints and colors		....	567,451	....	159,711	....	1,051
Paper		....	1,088,145	....	648,523	....	6,828
Pencils		....	60,153	....	38,791	....	....
Perfumery		....	35,808	....	24,491	....	....
Pickles		....	124,426	....	20,221	....	134
Printing presses	No.	210	89,386	192	79,878	....	....
Rags		....	224,922	....	164,363	....	14,593
Resin	bbls.	19,829	91.694	19,796	91,559	....	....
Silk, manufactures of		....	2,356,697	....	119,938	....	3,122
Ships, and parts of		....	53,636	....	53,636	....	....
Soap		....	142,199	....	104,821	....	663
Spices	lbs.	240,192	17,301	189,523	10,564	....	16
Starch	"	733,760	40,240	360,386	19,005	....	....
Straw		....	13,224	....	7,875	....	....

TABLE No. XV.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.		Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES.—*Continued.*			$		$		$
Stone, wrought		....	41,984	....	22,303	....	92,756
Slate "		....	27,852	....	25,621	....	....
Marble "		....	23,154	....	20,191	....	111
Sugar		....	4,337,729	....	278,146	....	98,900
Syrup and molasses		....	875,409	....	112,033	....	52,760
Tobacco pipes		....	113,274	....	11,269	....	....
Tobacco, manufactures of—							
Cigars and cigarettes	lbs.	157,305	331,730	29,665	50,856	3,483	5,460
Snuff	"	11,147	2,505	10.821	2,404	....	....
All other	"	175,859	67,027	151,652	61,165	....	23,39
Turpentine, spirits of	gals.	351.021	145,242	350,995	145,225	....	....
Trunks, etc		....	80,441	....	49,634	....	....
Twines, etc	lbs.	770,960	96,495	505,589	68,070	....	....
Varnish	gals.	47,924	98,493	41,282	77,459	....	....
Vinegar	"	42,942	9,917	7,268	1,469	....	....
Watches, and parts of		....	384,222	....	278,636	....	9,62
Wax		....	24,672	....	15,467	....	....
Whips		....	56,557	....	50,183	....	....
Willow and rattanware		....	25,163	....	15,522	....	....
Wood, manufactures of—							
Household furniture		....	185,400	....	164,447	....	53,4
Pails, tubs, etc		....	28,656	....	27,724	....	....
All other		....	639,828	....	558,912	....	93,01
Woollens		....	9,321,370	....	162,185	....	32,94
Other articles		....	1,373,877	....	444,563	....	65,31
Total values		....	60,082,191	....	17,822,580	....	1,386,69
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Settlers' effects		....	1,336,717	....	1,041,029	....	1,577,4
U. S. products returned		....	....	....	....	....	1,990,53
Vaccine		....	9,767	....	9,710	....	.... —
Supplies—							
Departmental		....	465,074	....	170,788	....	.... —
Army, Navy and Militia		....	148,768	....	19,815	....	.... —
Ships' stores		....	119,663	....	95,922	....	.... —
Other articles		....	663,882	....	356,414	....	688,2
Total		....	2,743,871	....	1,693,678	....	4,256,9
Grand totals		....	95,992,137	....	42,818,651	....	37,304,03

TABLE No. XVI.—Summary of the financial statements of twenty-eight Loan Companies and Building Societies of Ontario, making full annual returns to the Government for the nine years 1877-85.*

SCHEDULE.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stock subscribed	21,181,881 40	20,276,718 06	19,556,118 06	19,054,121 72	17,407,295 40	15,897,750 00	15,114,032 50	14,383,211 75	13,839,209 00
Liabilities—									
To stockholders	21,422,108 59	21,230,308 97	20,296,818 05	19,545,845 06	18,656,445 70	17,270,999 07	16,181,740 78	15,364,579 43	13,823,661 22
To the public	25,074,395 10	22,428,346 64	20,231,447 26	18,843,462 70	17,336,420 67	15,283,971 79	12,803,967 18	11,574,429 35	9,580,281 63
Total liabilities	46,496,503 69	43,658,655 61	40,528,265 31	38,389,307 76	35,992,866 37	32,554,970 86	28,985,707 96	26,939,008 78	23,403,942 85
Assets—									
Loans secured on real estate	43,208,765 28	40,237,048 09	37,247,052 11	35,421,222 21	33,231,809 61	29,014,307 53	26,502,987 01	25,481,165 39	22,224,603 64
Loans otherwise secured	1,034,751 46	1,222,554 82	1,141,358 05	1,065,691 10	756,123 31	527,761 65	394,936 95	310,687 26	406,693 65
Property—real estate	587,066 14	587,042 35	599,832 80	622,802 02	590,734 98	683,156 61	572,344 51	363,616 81	234,032 11
—other	1,659,607 52	1,609,760 64	1,540,022 35	1,279,592 43	1,414,198 47	2,318,386 87	1,524,791 01	783,539 32	538,593 45
Total assets	46,490,190 40	43,656,405 90	40,528,265 31	38,389,307 76	35,992,866 37	32,543,612 66	28,995,059 48	26,939,008 78	23,403,922 85
Amount of dividend declared in year	1,376,714 52	1,369,281 91	1,197,720 19	1,289,338 64	1,208,613 94	1,149,375 50	1,163,989 30	1,096,850 47	981,163 11
Amount loaned	9,502,519 06	8,244,720 27	7,881,994 89	8,302,740 29	10,869,225 92	7,835,406 77	6,174,758 47	7,911,687 96	8,390,724 05
Amount received from borrowers	8,991,415 98	8,204,463 73	8,521,180 07	8,227,844 21	9,165,636 46	7,468,517 50	6,918,702 36	6,771,725 75	5,675,207 63
Amount received from depositors	14,665,490 18	14,605,856 99	14,491,299 02	16,311,137 27	13,837,617 31	11,098,244 28	9,360,558 54	8,548,831 96	7,715,594 32
Amount repaid to depositors	13,795,802 79	13,761,561 18	14,869,144 82	16,038,908 39	13,013,995 07	9,787,913 43	8,711,997 59	7,520,042 49	6,753,390 48
Amount of debentures issued	2,860,857 50	3,073,586 92	2,734,365 86	1,928,758 46	1,142,653 10	1,067,325 64	755,407 36	825,117 17	1,152,319 95
Amount of debentures repaid	1,382,937 81	1,292,039 31	1,025,582 65	637,061 54	605,738 45	259,469 99	106,736 67	19,466 66	2,920 00
Amount borrowed for investment	20,598,902 49	18,065,672 09	16,293,908 12	13,420,396 20	15,086,902 41	12,987,738 01	1,596,102 91	....	....
Amount invested and secured by mortgage deeds	42,507,375 77	39,921,214 96	36,118,967 03	32,562,557 50	27,003,604 54	21,504,458 08	3,770,720 70	....	....

* For the names of Companies and Societies whose returns are used in compiling this Table, see p. 301.

LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETES.

TABLE No. XVII.—Summary of financial statements of the Loan Companies and Building Societies of Ontario for the six years 1880-85, compiled from annual returns made to the Dominion Department of Finance.

SCHEDULE.		1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Number in operation		73	71	71	73	70	67
Number making returns		67	67	67	69	61	59
Capital subscribed	$	69,499,843 40	67,894,692 71	66,119,614 57	58,742,263 65	49,049,258 72	47,425,924 41
Liabilities to stockholders	$	38,417,440 97	37,464,757 06	36,119,909 11	33,000,818 17	29,284,548 20	27,174,463 92
Capital paid up	$	29,526,934 72	28,856,266 09	28,028,625 18	25,307,202 84	22,151,246 05	20,932,203 45
Reserve fund	$	7,124,348 84	6,736,946 42	6,337,048 36	5,820,108 69	4,987,915 93	4,475,169 55
Other funds	$	520,409 75	583,998 68	523,205 34	662,628 23	362,999 59	344,842 39
Miscellaneous	$	1,245,747 66	1,287,545 87	1,231,030 23	1,210,878 41	1,782,386 63	1,422,248 53
Liabilities to the public	$	50,534,613 38	46,282,399 70	43,303,986 12	40,950,253 00	36,685,990 98	34,864,214 52
Deposits	$	14,824,212 25	13,230,822 07	13,161,505 66	13,161,643 05	12,389,605 33	10,747,739 08
Debentures payable in Canada	$	4,105,603 43	3,673,382 55	3,591,466 43	2,786,280 20	1,240,406 14	244,659 60
Debentures payable elsewhere	$	30,167,567 29	28,246,269 90	25,679,802 96	23,601,458 79	21,812,438 99	22,857,440 22
Interest on deposits	$	202,152 93	155,611 02	212,249 42	172,994 75	207,291 89	182,861 79
Interest on debentures	$	259,129 26	318,544 91	231,345 87	183,973 59	157,416 53	158,906 35
Other liabilities	$	975,948 22	657,769 25	427,616 28	1,043,902 62	878,832 10	672,607 48
Total liabilities	$	88,952,054 35	83,747,156 76	79,423,895 23	73,951,071 17	65,970,539 18	62,038,678 44
Loan assets	$	80,005,918 51	74,963,099 91	71,353,700 67	68,052,280 60	60,877,876 65	54,886,634 06
On real estate	$	77,191,165 80	72,383,350 29	68,078,540 57	65,087,809 37	58,750,624 91	53,825,333 11
*On municipal securities	$	146,256 87	114,769 27	94,317 81	115,124 55	88,816 77	200,148 67
On school section securities	$	34,830 50	27,200 00	20,560 76	24,610 00	17,620 00	7,550 00
On shareholder's stock	$	1,030,605 03	1,170,806 64	1,188,367 11	1,554,779 33	755,601 20	514,460 56
On other securities	$	1,603,060 31	1,267,473 71	1,971,914 42	1,260,957 35	1,265,123 77	339,139 72

School section securities	$	85,440 36	73,872 21	90,846 51	2,769 87	3,103 66	9,540 08
Real estate	$	3,081,428 78	3,002,656 58	2,828,852 36	3,021,242 16	1,762,792 27	1,768,249 37
Office furnishings	$	31,034 17	34,609 28	32,281 96	36,337 39	34,506 37	32,989 62
Cash	$	2,360,629 32	2,382,052 12	2,281,885 86	1,843,470 52	2,168,888 66	4,298,979 30
Other property	$	1,030,847 81	1,006,676 64	941,797 80	913,699 69	1,121,597 19	873,864 59
Total assets	$	88,548,613 14	83,415,451 34	79,555,474 56	75,585,829 23	67,925,935 43	63,484,090 49
Dividend declared in year	$	2,175,966 20	2,138,829 75	1,968,436 81	1,975,512 38	2,027,644 02	1,736,425 20
Amount loaned in year	$	15,994,588 68	14,315,922 51	14,536,562 30	17,412,782 05	18,414,178 42	13,424,025 85
Principal received from borrowers	$	13,698,089 89	12,952,913 72	13,536,863 59	14,506,235 22	14,932,396 86	12,696,880 93
Interest received from borrowers	$	2,340,425 46	2,215,594 35	2,132,685 95	2,159,136 69		
Received from depositors	$	18,646,755 08	18,442,177 38	18,906,739 40	21,668,895 63	17,284,122 40	13,339,033 63
Repaid to depositors	$	17,307,332 58	17,489,043 35	19,044,154 55	20,980,942 30	16,195,108 73	11,545,328 94
Number of depositors		30,003	28,813	26,792	26,743	23,027	21,843
Borrowed for investment	$	42,584,697 99	39,517,033 62	35,063,318 92	30,751,574 09	32,786,452 76	30,944,914 35
Debentures issued in year	$	7,287,145 61	7,762,048 85	6,852,494 07	6,290,449 63	3,677,252 18	3,610,355 52
Debentures repaid in year	$	4,812,622 88	5,107,883 12	4,134,722 71	4,609,958 86	3,163,250 01	1,795,379 04
Interest paid and credited in year	$	2,336,297 59	2,426,539 01	2,524,682 23	2,180,682 44	2,527,003 74	2,181,037 23
Expenses not chargeable to borrowers	$	711,436 79	711,510 71	670,910 25	636,105 43	750,526 41	523,840 13
Amount invested and secured by mortgage deeds	$	74,564,844 78	69,769,640 96	64,136,758 76	59,404,220 40	49,526,065 26	45,910,756 00
Principal overdue on mortgages	$	2,592,078 54	1,819,452 20	1,507,646 81	1,492,624 14	2,937,382 41	3,647,053 86
Interest overdue on mortgages	$	410,336 93	336,142 79	255,147 46	319,204 34		
Number of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken		715	658	690	768	799	1,060
Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.	$	1,708,477 29	1,534,476 08	1,275,303 42	1,493,571 06	1,238,147 38	1,845,806 22
Amount chargeable to property held for sale	$	2,608,077 14	2,155,814 44	2,230,243 45	2,352,186 04	2,497,297 52	2,645,820 88

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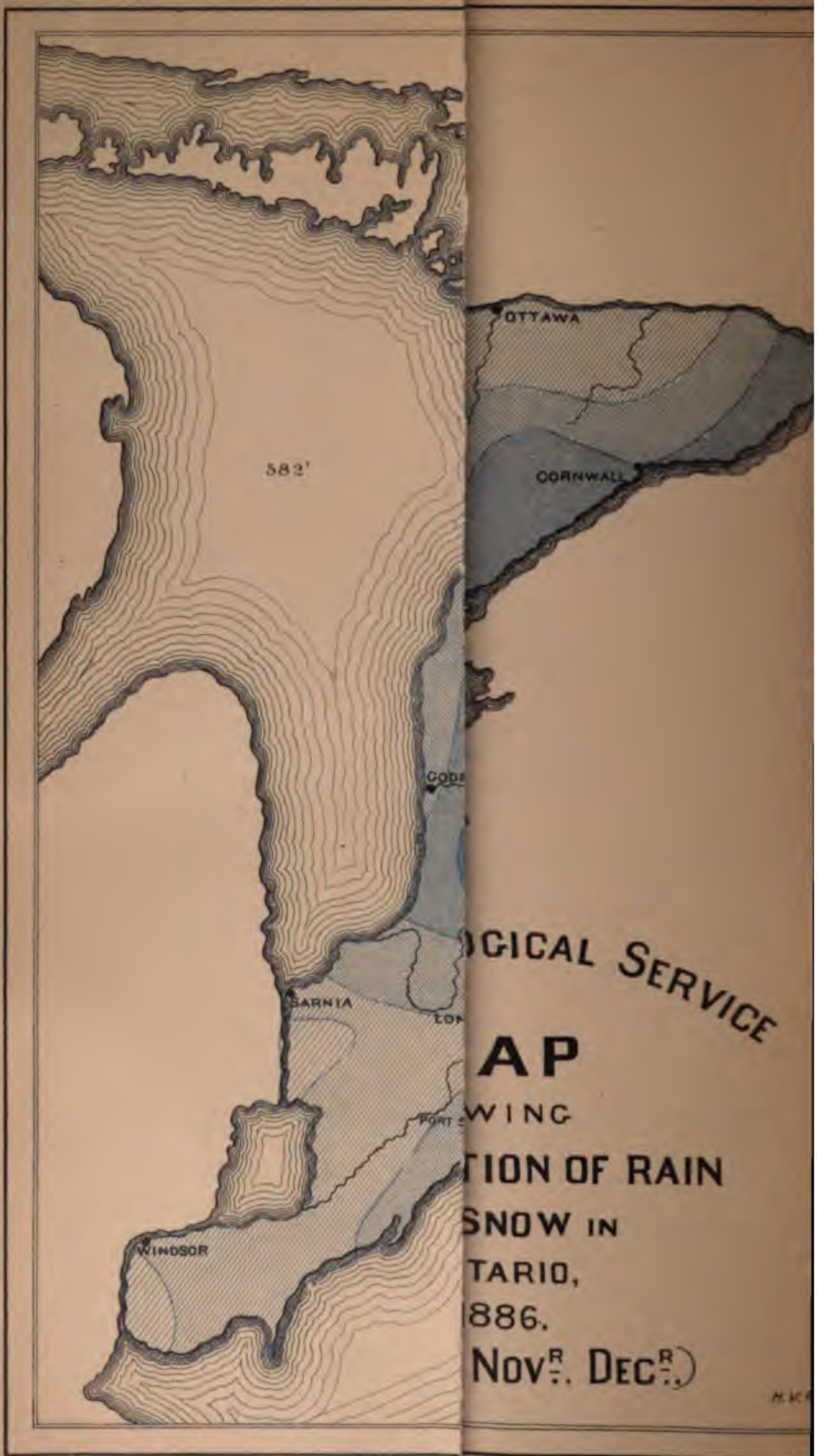
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PART V.

MINES AND MINING OPERATIONS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The collection of mining statistics and information on mining operations does not t appear to strike the average manager or owner of a mine as a matter of much portance. He is communicative only when reached personally; to send a schedule by il, and invite him to fill up the columns for statistics and answer a few regulation estions, appears to have as much interest for him as the circular of a provision dealer some distant city soliciting an order for camp supplies. Occasionally one is found to ke out a full report, and occasionally also one is found ignorant enough to treat the quest as an impertinence. In the Bureau's experience, however, it happens very rarely at any one hesitates to give the fullest details of his mining works when called upon rsonally, and here as well as in other countries this seems to be the only successful y of gathering the information. But in order to make a complete report of the dustry in the province each year a larger staff and a more liberal appropriation would required than have yet been provided; and until we are better equipped in this way, until some arrangement is made for co-operation with the Geological Survey at Ottawa, cannot be hoped that material for a full annual report will be collected and prepared for blication. One of our sources of information on the industry is the trade returns of ports of the Dominion; but from these it is not possible to get the total production, since nsiderable quantities of almost every article in the list are consumed at home. Besides, is only in the case of two or three exceptional articles, such as coal and petroleum, at a province can be credited with the quantity of its own output entered in the export bles. The extent of our exports for the whole Dominion are presented in the following ble by quantity and value for (1) the six fiscal years of the present decade, 1881-6, (2) e yearly average of those six years, and (3) for the last fiscal year:

Articles.	Totals for 1881-6.		Yearly average, 1881-6.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.
Coal........ .... tons.	2,696,292	$7,374,704	449,382	$1,229,117	493,508	$1,416,160
Gold quartz, dust, etc.	....	5,770,854	....	961,809	....	1,210,864
Gypsum, crude......... tons.	795,335	793,771	132,556	132,295	107,237	114,736
Oils, mineral, coal, etc.. gals.	1,547,518	66,941	257,920	11,157	260,449	30,957
Antimony .... tons.	2,299	97,371	383	16,229	903	38,320
Copper .... tons.	77,106	1,191,807	12,851	198,635	5,224	291,397
Iron .... tons.	220,673	610,750	36,779	101,792	7,542	23,039
Manganese .... tons.	8,427	189,889	8,427	31,648	2,074	45,608
Silver* .... tons.	249	109,400	42	18,233	81	25,137
Phosphates .... tons.	113,689	2,117,437	18,948	352,906	25,974	431,951
Salt .... bush.	1,505,974	149,978	250,996	24,996	384,493	26,749
Sand and gravel ...... tons.	428,264	104,992	71,377	17,499	102,795	23,195
Slate* .... tons.	2,091	31,782	349	5,297	282	4,552
Stone, unwrought..... tons.	138,055	406,303	23,009	67,717	15,259	61,950
Other articles	....	574,085	....	95,681	....	206,532
Totals........	....	19,590,064	....	3,265,011	....	3,951,147

* The exports of silver are given by quantity for the four years 1883-6, and the exports of slate by quantity and value for the five years 1882-6.

The leading articles, it will be observed, are coal, gold, copper and phosphates, and these make up 85 per cent. in value of the whole exports for the six years. Iron ore, in spite of the great deposits we possess, is actually of less importance than gypsum as an article of export trade, and the figures for the last fiscal year are far below the average of the six years. The total export of salt for the six years is barely 40 per cent. of our import of that commodity in the last fiscal year alone, although the wells of the Huron district have a producing capacity sufficient to supply the entire market of the Dominion twice over.

Comparing the exports of 1886 with the averages of the six years, it will be noticed that there is an increase in coal, gold, mineral oils, antimony, copper and manganese (in value although not in quantity), silver, phosphates, salt, sand and gravel and the miscellaneous articles, while there is a decrease in gypsum, iron, slate and unwrought stone. The value of our exports of minerals in 1886 was only $3,951,147 against imports of $8,126,238, in face of the fact that our country is one of the richest mineral regions on the whole earth.

SILVER.

It is the prevailing opinion of explorers for the precious metals that silver occurs at many points throughout the whole archæan region of northern Ontario from the Ottawa river to Lake of the Woods; but all mines of known extent and value are located in the Thunder Bay district, within a radius of fifty miles of Port Arthur, and chiefly in trap-topped mountain ranges of Animikie slates. Port Arthur is the commercial centre of this district, and is closely identified with the mining industry. Its merchants furnish supplies for the mining camps, its hotels are summer quarters for men who have already invested or who are seeking investment in mining properties, and it is the starting-out place for visiting parties to the mines now being operated, as well as of exploring parties for mineral treasures yet undiscovered.

The best known mining locations of the present time are situated in a broken range of mountains which extends from the township of Paipoonge to Whitefish lake, and forms the southern bound of the valley of Whitefish river, a tributary of the Kaministiquia. The most easterly of these locations is at Rabbit mountain, beyond which lie in succession the Beaver, Porcupine, Silver Mountain and Silver Bluff locations—the latter about thirty-five miles in a straight line south-west of Port Arthur. The Rabbit mine is not more than twenty miles in a straight line from the Port, but by roadway it is not less than twenty-eight miles; Silver Mountain mine is by roadway about forty-five miles, and Whitefish lake is five miles west of Silver mountain.

To make the round of the various mines and prospects of this region is an undertaking not to be envied. I left Port Arthur on Wednesday, 1st of September, in the company of two citizens of that town, and supplied with a week's provisions. We went by the Oliver road through the townships of McIntyre and Oliver to Murillo station on the Canadian Pacific. These townships have a number of settlers, some of whom have large clearings; but the soil does not appear to be of very good quality, and grain crops do not ripen until late in the season—probably a result of late sowing. The Oliver road has been opened some distance west of Murillo, leading near to Kakabeka falls on the Kaministiquia. A colonization road diverges from the Oliver a mile west of the station; it strikes southward through Paipoonge, crosses the Kaministiquia on a substantial wooden bridge and trends south-westward in the direction of Beaver mine. Sending the wagon ahead by this road we crossed the country to the falls, forded the river two miles lower down, and, after a tramp of several miles through woods, came on the road about half way between the bridge and Beaver mine. Above the falls on the left bank the land is wooded with pine, tamarac, balsam, birch, cedar and poplar; below it has been swept by fire, and nothing remains of the forest but a slashing of charred and half-decayed timbers. Along the flats and up the sloping bank of the river there is a luxuriant growth of wild pease, most of the vines fruitless, but a few heavily laden with pods, each of which contains *five to* seven black peas the size of a homœopathic pill. A few vines were still in n, the lower flowers of a cluster being pink, the upper pale purple, and blending in ermediate ones into a delicate shade of blue. July is the blooming season, and the re then said to be rich and brilliant in coloring. The right bank of the river is ensely wooded, and the soil appears to be deep and of excellent quality. In the of the Whitefish, which joins the Kaministiquia about three miles below the falls, d is undoubtedly fertile, and unless injured by forest fires it can hardly fail to grow ful crops when cleared and brought under cultivation. The located line of the ed Colonization railway crosses the Kaministiquia near the mouth of the White- d follows the valley of the latter up to its source, near Little Gull lake, a distance less than twenty-five miles.

HE BEAVER MINE.—This mine is situated on Beaver mountain, location 97 T, in wnship of O'Connor. It is 11½ miles from Murillo station, on the Canadian railway, and within a short distance of the new government road. The moun- ns north-east and south-west, and at its summit is about 240 feet above the plain. ut by the Beaver vein, which has a direction of east by south-east and west by west, traceable nearly the whole distance across the mountain. This vein is inter- by two, if not three, smaller veins, running south-west and north-east, and openings een made in the mountain at various points. Three adits have been driven into untain, each of which forms a base of work into the vein. The third, or lowest, from the west side about 20 feet above the level of the plain in a south- y course, through trap and slate, and strikes the vein at a distance of 200 feet from ening. Following the vein, it was driven at the time of my visit (September 2) ier distance of 328 feet, where it connected with the main shaft from the top of the ain. At 516 feet the drift strikes the cross-vein, into which openings are made ly 52 feet, and easterly 66 feet. In the main drift shows of silver have been found the whole distance in the vein, but the richest indications are presented in the vein, either in the form of free and black silver, or of mineral-carrying silver. It is sed to sink a shaft on the south-west and north-east vein about 25 feet from the of intersection, and on the east side of the main vein, where the richest show of ore en found, partly for the better ventilation of the mine, and partly to facilitate the ng of it. The second adit is driven from the eastern side of the mountain, about t above the third. Its course is southerly, and is intended to strike the shaft which en sunk from the top of the mountain to the third level. The first adit is on the side of the mountain 38 feet above the second, and has been driven a distance of et to join the main shaft, and further on in a southerly direction about 100 feet the course of the vein. The mountain is capped with 20 to 50 feet of trap, at the f which, on the eastern side of the apex, a shaft has been sunk a depth of 142 feet, cting with the third adit. A second shaft has also been sunk on the eastern side of ountain on the Beaver vein to the depth of 20 feet, where the show of ore is about me as at the other openings. The total depth of shafts on the works is 162 feet, e total length of drifts 1,067 feet, in addition to which there are prospecting drifts aggregate 250 feet. There were employed in September sixteen miners, six dirt s, and one ore sorter. Of these, eighteen were working eight hour shifts, and five ten hours a day. The drilling in the third or main adit is carried on by means of r drills, by the aid of which the tunnel is advanced at the rate of 4½ feet each 24 The average rate of wages for miners and laborers is $2 per day, without board. t the time of my visit a silver mill was in process of construction in connection the Beaver mine. It is situated on Silver creek, about 2,000 feet south-west mine. It is a substantial frame structure, 121 feet by 40, with an engine and room attached, 40 feet by 36. It is built into the bank at the base of the ravine, as a total height from the basement to the level of the ore bin on the fifth bench of t. The engine has a capacity of 200-horsepower, and is driven by two steel boilers, 6 by 5½ feet. The mill is double-boarded, with an inter-lining of tar paper, and of is covered with sheet iron. Its capacity with the machinery that has been ed is 30 tons per day, but this *may* be increased to 100 tons per day without adding to the driving power. An abundant supply of water for the stamps, it is believed, can be procured by the construction of a dam across the creek, just above the mill. A retort house for smelting the ore, 20 by 24 feet, will be erected about 100 feet north-west of the mill. The assay house, with complete apparatus for analysis, stands a short distance east of the mill, and is in charge of a graduate of the University of Gratz. The mine is owned chiefly by Mr. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, Michigan, who purchased a seven-eighths' interest in it in December, 1885—Mr. Daunais, of Port Arthur, one of the original proprietors, retaining the remaining one-eighth interest. Mr. F. S. Kirkland is in charge as manager, and in addition to directing the works of the mine and the mill he employs a force of teamsters, choppers and laborers in connection with a saw mill, and in clearing off the land preparatory for putting it under crops.

SILVER CREEK MINE.—This mine is three-quarters of a mile south-west of the Beaver mine, on the west bank of Silver creek, in the township of O'Connor. The gangue is quartz and spar in a formation of black slate, and carries black and native silver, blende, galena, iron pyrites, etc. Its course is nearly east and west, and it dips slightly to the south. An opening has been made into the western bank of the creek, and a level has been driven about 150 feet. About 60 feet from the point where the vein is struck a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 70 feet. The work was begun on the 3rd of June with eleven men, and was continued until the 15th of July. It was mainly, however, development work, and was discontinued as soon as it appeared to the satisfaction of the owners that the property was a valuable one, awaiting the completion of the mill at Beaver mine. Mr. Peters owns a five-eighths interest, Thomas A. Keefer of Port Arthur a quarter interest, and Oliver Daunais of the same town an eighth interest.

PORCUPINE MOUNTAIN.—This mine is on Porcupine mountain, location 96 T, in the township of Gillies. It is 12½ miles from Murillo station, and a quarter of a mile east of the government road which intersects the location. The mountain is black clay slate, capped with trap, and the vein is a continuation of the Silver creek vein. Its course is nearly east and west, with a slight dip south. The gangue is the same as that of the Silver creek mine and carries the same minerals, the width of the vein being about three feet. Three adits have been driven from the west side, the highest a length of 50 feet, the second 200 feet and the third 50 feet. The vein increases in width in the lowest drift, and the ore is richer in silver than in the upper drift. In the middle one a considerable quantity of ore has been stoped out, and although no thorough test of its value has been made it is apparently what miners call "good pay stuff." On the eastern side of the mountain a shaft has been put down on the vein 56 feet (September 2). At this depth it nearly reaches the level of the lowest adit on the west side, and it is proposed to work the vein from both sides of the mountain. Twelve miners have been employed on the works during the summer, by day and night shifts, and have averaged 7 feet per week in the shaft and 12 feet in the drifts. The rate of wages is $2 per day, without board. Mr. Thomas A. Keefer of Port Arthur is sole owner of the property.

From the top of Porcupine mountain a fine view is obtained of the region. Three miles eastward, across a low range of hills, is Rabbit mountain; a mile and a-half north-eastward is the southern slope of Beaver mountain; stretching westward as far as the eye can see is the deep and wide valley of the Whitefish; twelve miles south-westward is Silver mountain, while midway is the bold outline of the Palisades. The colonization road has been completed to a point about a mile beyond Porcupine mine, and thence to the mines at Silver mountain traffic is carried over a rough and badly cut up winter road. The land, however, is well timbered with white poplar, spruce, balsam and jack-pine, and the soil is of very fair quality. The low branches of the balsam and jack-pine are festooned with reindeer moss, which supplies the carribou with his winter fodder. We camped in these woods Thursday night, and Friday morning one horse of the team was so disabled that we were obliged to return on foot, spending a few hours at Rabbit Mountain mine reaching the Kaministiquia ferry at a late hour in the evening, and Port Arthur the following day.

Rabbit Mountain Mine.—This mine is on locations 40 T and 39 T, south of the township of Paipoonge, and is operated by a company of St. Paul capitalists known as Syndicate 40 T. The 39 T location is the property of the Rabbit Mountain mining company, but the work is carried on by the syndicate. The vein runs north-east and south-west, dipping very slightly to the north-east, and varying in width from two to twelve feet. The shaft is sunk on 39 T, within 80 feet of the line between this location and 40 T. Its depth at the time of my visit (September 3) was 170 feet. The first level or gallery is at 45 feet from the surface, and is 200 feet in length north-eastward. The second level is at 80 feet, and has a length of 250 feet in the same direction. It also extends 60 feet in the opposite direction. The third level is at 150 feet; it has been driven north-east 110 feet, and south-west 40 feet. At the second level a cross-cut has been made, 100 feet from the shaft, which runs north-west 110 feet. A winze has also been sunk from the first level to the second, and one from the second to the third. The first level has been stoped out to the surface. The ore, which is in a gangue of calc spar and fluor spar, is found very rich in pockets, but the whole of it is milled. The mill, which was erected last summer, stands a short distance to the north-east of the mine, and is built into the face of one of the foot hills. It is a frame building, the main part being 30 by 110 feet. The engine-room is 26 by 30, and the retort house 16 by 20. The machinery for milling is one of Fraser & Chalmers', standing on six benches, and is driven by one of Goldie & McCulloch's engines of 50-horsepower. The upper bench is on a level with the top of the hill, on the north-west side of the mill. The ore is delivered here from the mine, and is fed into a Blake breaker, which has a capacity of forty tons per twenty-four hours. In this machine the ore is broken into fragments and conveyed by a self-feeder into a wet-crushing battery of five stamps which have a capacity of fifteen tons per twenty-four hours. Here it is reduced to a fine sand, and is forced through a 60-mesh sieve and carried on to two Frue vanners. These consist of endless India rubber belts, which are carried slowly forward, and have a slight side or wriggling motion. The belts slope gently backwards, and the water carries the sand in the direction of its flow. The mineral, being heavier than the sand, settles on the belts in the process of the wriggling motion, and is carried forward and under, where it is washed off in a bath of water. The bath is emptied every twelve hours, and the concentrates are stored for smelting. The waste material is carried down through pipes to four slum tanks, from which it passes to two amalgamating tanks, and is there treated with quicksilver, bluestone, cyanide of potassium, salt and soda. The mixture is heated by steam to 165°, and worked for five hours in a muller which makes 65 revolutions per minute. It is then drawn off into a settler, where another muller revolves from 12 to 15 times per minute in clear water, the amalgam settling at the bottom of the pan and flowing into a bowl, from which it is dipped into a strainer. All the quicksilver not uniting with the silver passes through the strainer, and the amalgam proper remains within. The water in the settling pan carries off all the tailings into the ravine below the mill. The slums, it is said, average from 7 to 11 ounces of silver per ton, and the clearer the water the higher is the average product. It is claimed that by this process the total loss is not more than 1½ ounces of silver per ton of slum, and Dr. Lehnen, the chemist and present manager of the company, claims that by close working in the amalgamation process the waste may be reduced to half an ounce per ton. By far the larger portion of the silver, however, is taken out of the ore in the form of concentrates, which are separated from the sand by the vanners; but at the time of my visit only a small portion of this had been smelted, and the average richness of the ore was not known. The water supply for the stamps is obtained in part from the mine, and in part from a small lake on the summit of the mountain, half a mile to the south of the mill. It was feared, however, that these sources would prove insufficient, and that it would be necessary to collect water by the construction of one or two dams across the ravines which enter the valley in which the mill is located. The mill began running on the 1st of August, and had been running continuously night and day up to the time of my visit. About twenty miners are employed constantly at $2 per day, thirty laborers or surface men at $1.75 per day, and twelve mill men whose wages range from $2 to $2.50 per day. A 15-horsepower engine is used to lift ore out of the mine, and a 35-horsepower boiler generates steam for working a pump in the bottom of the mine, whence the water is forced up to the mill. The syndicate have already expended on the property and works about $70,000. The officers are, Maurice Auerback president, J. H. Burwell vice-president, H. Sahlgaard treasurer—all of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Jarvis island lies about twenty-five miles south-west of Port Arthur. I took passage on the *Campana* on Monday, which, after going up the Kaministiquia to Neebing, passed out by Flatland, Mink, Spar and Jarvis islands, on its way to Duluth. A small row-boat which put out from Jarvis took me to that island early in the afternoon, and after inspecting the mine I returned to Port Arthur by a fishing smack the same night. Part of the trip was made at a spanking speed, but the breeze died away early in the evening and the greater part of the distance had to be made with the help of the long oar. It was ten o'clock before we entered the harbor.

JARVIS ISLAND MINE.—Jarvis island is one of a group of islands lying on the western side of Thunder bay, two miles from the north shore mainland, about a half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in width, irregular in shape, and composed of trap and slate. The mine is near the western side of the island, which the vein crosses in a north-west and south-east direction. The vein itself ranges from 12 to 18 feet in width, and dips north-east about 50°. It is composed of baryta, calc spar and quartz, the former being on the side of the hanging wall and the latter on the side of the foot-wall. The works were carried on by an English company about twelve years ago. Three shafts were sunk at that time, the first a depth of 152 feet, the second a depth of 40 feet and the third a depth of 70 feet. In the first shaft three levels were driven, one at 80 feet from the surface, the second at 96 feet, and the third at 145 feet, the total length of the three levels being 130 feet. During the early months of 1886, Mr. Alexander McEwan of London, England, formed a company which purchased this property, and also an option on Spar island and 6,000 acres on the mainland. The old Prince mine, which was operated more than forty years ago, is on the mainland property, and the vein is supposed to be the same as that which crosses Jarvis island. The new proprietary is known as the Jarvis silver mining company (limited), of which George A. Thompson of London is president, and William Cash secretary-treasurer. Work on the Jarvis island mine was resumed on the 27th day of May last, with captain John Trethewey, of the old Silver Islet mine, in charge as manager. The machinery consists of a 15-horsepower double cylinder engine, and a hoisting drum and pump, and is placed within a few yards of the water's edge, near the deepest of the old shafts. The first undertaking was to clean out this shaft, which was filled to within a few feet from the surface with water and silt, after which they proceeded to extend the levels. At the time of my visit (September 6) the 80 foot level had been extended 120 feet to the south-east, and the 96 foot level 20 feet in the same direction, and stoped about 5 feet overhead. At the 140 foot level the vein has been cross-cutted 12 feet to the hanging wall, and drifted on that wall an additional 40 feet. The intention is to drive all the levels south-eastward along the vein to the slate formation, which lies about 200 feet from the opening of the shaft. Towards the north the work cannot be extended, owing to the proximity of the shaft to the lake. A show of silver has been found at the 96 foot level, about 20 feet from the shaft, which is said to assay about $700 to the ton. Traces were found in the second level and also in the third, and the work will be continued until a thorough test is made. The company employ 21 men, of whom 12 are miners and 9 laborers. The former are paid at the rate of $2 per day and the latter at the rate of $1.73 per day, without board. All shows of silver found in the mine are carefully assayed by Mr. Arthur L. McEwan, who is also clerk of the works.

On Tuesday morning, September 7, I set out again for the Silver Mountain district, accompanied by Mr. Wicksteed, C.E., of Port Arthur, engineer and surveyor of the proposed Colonization railway. We arrived at Silver mountain early in the evening, all but the last twelve miles of the road being in first rate condition for travel.

Silver Mountain Mine East.—Work at this mine was carried on during the season of 1885 by a company of Cleveland capitalists, who held a six months' option on the property. Two adits were driven into the face of the mountain and two shafts sunk upon the vein from the top, but the show was regarded as so unsatisfactory that work was stopped in October and the option given up. In January, 1886, the original proprietors (Messrs. Oliver Daunais, John Trethewey and Richard Trethewey) resumed possession and proceeded to make further developments. The upper adit was driven in a further length of 40 feet in the direction of the vein, which was struck very rich at that point. The total length of the upper adit is now (September 7) 120 feet, and of the lower adit, 250 feet. Several cross-cuts have also been made, discovering branch veins or feeders which are found to be rich in silver. At the time of my visit the mine was closed, pending negotiations for its sale to a company of English capitalists, which have since been concluded. The abandonment of the property by the Cleveland syndicate appears to have been due to the fact that the manager in charge had no previous experience in silver-mining. Assuming that the vein was perpendicular, instead of dipping as it does at an angle of nearly 30° northward, he concluded on reaching a vertical line from the surface of the vein, and finding no sign of it, that it had pinched out. The later development work, as stated above, shows that he was 40 feet out of the true reckoning.[*]

Crown Point Mine.—This mine is on the Silver mountain range, half a mile north-eastward of the Silver Mountain East mine. Operations were carried on continuously during the winter of 1885-6, and through the spring and summer to the end of July. Two openings have been made in the side of the mountain, the lower one of which has a length of 137 feet, with two cross-cuts 23 and 45 feet respectively; and the upper one a length of 108 feet with a cross-cut of 19½ feet. Good shows of silver have been found in both drifts.

Silver Mountain Mine West.—This mine has been idle during the whole of the past year, no operations having been carried on at it since the development work of 1885. Many rich samples of ore have been taken out of the mine, but its real value has not yet been determined.

Silver Bluff Mine.—The Silver mountain vein, on which are situated the East and West Silver Mountain mines, is clearly traceable across the whole ridge, but it disappears under the talus on the west side. Miners and explorers were for some time convinced that it re-appeared in Silver Bluff, a low mountain range about two miles farther west, beyond a small stream which flows northward to join Whitefish river. Many searches were made for this vein on the face of Silver Bluff, and numerous cross-cuts mark the attempts of prospectors to find it. At length, about the middle of August, two French Canadians, Messrs. Giroux and Ledret, made a find which led to its discovery. A large lump of the vein rock was found by these prospectors on the shore of an old beaver pond, having apparently been taken out by the beavers in the course of their construction work. Upon the discovery of this specimen a deep cross-cut was made at the point and the vein was exposed to view. The main vein is from two to two and-a-half feet wide, with several stringers of from eight to twelve inches wide. The location was surveyed and secured without delay, and the property is now in the discoverers' hands awaiting development.

Thursday forenoon we crossed the mountains to Whitefish lake, a distance of five miles. A stream known as Beaver creek flows through the valley between the two ranges of mountains to join the Whitefish. A colony of beavers have their home on this creek, and the trail to the lake crosses one of the dams occupied by them. To the operations of these industrious denizens is due the discovery of Silver Bluff mine; but they are seldom if ever seen, and their presence is only known by their works.

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[*] Mr. Blyth, of the Silver Mountain mines company, writes as follows under date of March 15: "The Silver Mountain mine was bought by the present company for $150,000, and the capital of $300,000 has been subscribed for in England. We commenced operations last October and are sinking shafts from the top of the mountain and drifting to form a connection with these shafts. It is too soon yet, however, to be able to form an opinion as to the ultimate result."

Whitefish lake is about eight miles long and two miles wide. It is a shallow body of water, containing three or four rocky islands, and having along the northern side and at the western end an estimated area of 1,200 acres under wild rice. The former outlet is supposed to have been through a depression at the north-east corner into Whitefish river, but its waters now flow out at the south-east corner through Little Whitefish river to the Arrow, which descends from Arrow lake to fall into Pigeon river.

The rice fields furnish in their season a liberal supply of food to the Indians of the Pigeon river reserve, numbers of whom we saw gathering their harvest. Two squaws generally, but sometimes an Indian and a squaw, "man" a canoe. One squatted in the prow handles the paddle with circle-strokes so as to shell as little of the grain as possible, while the other in the stern, a cedar stick in each hand, sweeps in the rice and beats off the grain as the canoe moves on. Two boatloads are considered to be a day's work, which usually ends at noon; for unless pressed by hunger the Indian observes the short-hour system.

"Injin got all the time there is" is his motto for life; and he hunts, fishes, picks berries and gathers rice in successive seasons of the year as his necessities require. He does not kill or destroy for any delight it affords, as the white man often does, but that he may have food and raiment, and therewith he is content. The white man is an exterminator, and the beaver, the deer, the otter, the buffalo, as well as the wolf and the bear, disappear before him; while the red man kills only for his needs, and so where he is lord of the domain the meat and fur-bearing animals are not likely to suffer extinction.[*] —But I have digressed.

We landed on a glaciated shore of black trap and visited the camp of the Indians. The tents were of birch bark, and nearly all the occupants were Indian bucks, half naked children, a few old crones doing kitchen work, and packs of wolfish dogs,—the younger squaws evidently being out in the rice fields. The chief of the tribe is commonly called Club-Foot, from a deformity of one foot, and he took the lead in the conventional "talk" after my formal presentation to him by Mr. W. as Big Somebody from Toronto. The principal industry of the camp was drying, dehusking and winnowing the rice. It is dried on a platform of slat-work twenty feet long by five feet wide and supported on posts three feet above ground. The rice is spread on this platform and dried over a slow fire, after which it is gathered into a tub of split cedar built into the ground and there pounded with a pestle or stamp of wood. When thoroughly beaten so as to loosen the husk or chaff, it is winnowed with a birch bark screen, and as there is no lack of wind here in September the operation is simple enough. The rice is then ready for use, and it makes a very palatable dish—when taken with hunger-sauce. In the western end of the lake the rice fields are extensive, and on the way up we met a procession of canoes returning laden to the camp.

Weeso, a very respectable Indian of Grand Portage, Pigeon river, has his summer camping ground at the upper end of the lake. His proper name is Louis Bokachinini, and Weeso is said to be a corruption of Louis. It was he, some persons say, who let Oliver Daunais into the rich secrets of Silver mountain,—the eastern mine for a consideration of $10,000 and the western for $15,000. He is a tall, slim, loose-jointed bachelor Indian of 45 or 50 years, and has the reputation of being a very dutiful son to his aged mother.

From Weeso's camp we followed a long and heavy trail northward, ascending a mountain range 575 feet above Whitefish lake and descending to a small nameless lake whose shore we followed for some distance westward through land of very fair quality. Some prospecting work has been done on a vein near this lake, (Scripture's mine) but no silver appears to have been found.

Following the location survey due west we scrambled up a steep bluff to a level of 600 feet above Whitefish lake, from which a fine view was obtained. Whitefish lake, though several miles distant, seemed to be at our feet. Eastward we look down the valley of the Whitefish river, clothed at varying altitudes with white poplar, tamarac and red spruce, and divided with some regularity by ravines it presents the appearance of fields of green and golden grain. Away to the eastward appears to be the nose of Silver mountain, while what looks like the Porcupine lies far beyond. A long mountain ridge to the northward forms the watershed between lake Superior and Hudson's bay, and at a wide cut in this ridge it is said that a large bed of iron ore has been found.

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[*] My authority for these characteristics of the red man is the factor of the Hudson's Bay Company at *Nepigon.*

Taking the line of a location survey still westward across the tableland of the mountain, we cross a muskeg about half a mile in breadth, thinly wooded with spruce and tamarac and richly carpeted with moss. Here and there are clumps of shrubs known as Labrador tea, and the purple-leafed pitcher-plant half filled with water lifts its head out of the moss. From the top of the western bluff we get a sight of the height of land, stretching away to westward and eastward, while in the valley below is the source of the Whitefish river. Not more than a mile from the source of this river lies Little Gull lake, whose outlet runs south-westward to join Sand river, the outlet of Sand lake, which flows southward to Round lake and Frog lake into Arrow lake. Sand lake is about three miles long, and its southern shore is covered with a pine forest which extends southward to Arrow lake.

There is a paucity of animal life in these woods. Only a few species of birds are to be seen, but among them is the Canada bird whose habitat is northern Ontario. I have seen him at Ottawa, in Haliburton, in Muskoka and in the vicinity of Sudbury. We heard one near our camp just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills. "O—poor—Canada-Canada-Canada!" he sang in a chirrupy voice, and not at all as if he meant it even amidst these trappean and Huronian rocks. In Muskoka he strikes three notes before starting off on the refrain, and by the inhabitants of that district he is interpreted to sing, "Hard—times—in—Muskoka-Muskoka-Muskoka!" Another of the birds of this lake Superior region is the Whiskey Jack, known in Maine and Quebec as the Canada Jay. He is close of kin to the Blue Jay,—not quite as talkative, but more familiar; and his presence never fails in camp, especially at meal time. "He likes his glass," some woodsmen say; hence his name in these parts. Partridges were abundant in the fall of 1885, and scores might be shot in the course of a day's travel, but last year we did not hear the flutter of more than three or four in a journey of two hundred miles. Their disappearance is said to be owing in part to bush fires, but chiefly to the intense cold of the winter of 1885-6. As an instance of the unusual severity of the weather, I was informed that a spring creek which runs across Mr. Mackenzie's farm near Murillo, and which is about twenty-five feet in breadth, was frozen solid. In the previous year it abounded with speckled trout, but last summer not one could be found, and the settlers believe that they perished in the ice.

GIROUX AND LEDRET'S MINE.—Messrs. Giroux and Ledret have been during the past summer carrying on mining operations upon a vein about six miles north-west of the head of Whitefish lake, near Little Gull lake and nearly opposite the source of Whitefish river. The vein runs nearly east and west, and is supposed to be a continuation of the Silver mountain. The shaft is about 25 feet deep and a few small specimens of silver have been taken out, but so far the prospect does not appear very hopeful. The general character of the rocks in its vicinity indicates that the mine is on the border line between the Cambrian and the Huronian formations.

We left the mining camp of Geroux and Ledret early in the morning of the 10th and passed by the mine at the base of a bluff down into the valley of Gull creek; thence across Sand river and through a dense swamp of cedar to the foot of a steep mountain ridge on the north side of Round lake. Then began a series of ascents and descents which continued with little interruption until the end of the day's journey on Arrow lake. Here not many years ago was an extensive pine forest, utterly destroyed by fire, and progress over the dead timber, the new undergrowth and rough boulders was painfully slow. But at frequent intervals we came across the trail of the prospector for silver, and a number of surveys have been made in this region by parties for the securing of claims. Before sighting Frog lake, into which Round lake debouches, we passed through a splendid forest of pine—mostly Norways, of goodly size, tall and shapely, fit "to be the mast of some great admiral." This forest extends from Frog lake for a considerable distance westward, and Mr. W. informed me that the total area is about ten square miles, estimated to yield about 30,000,000 feet of lumber. Forests of still greater extent lie along the south shore of Arrow lake, composed almost wholly of pine. This lake is a beautiful sheet of pure, sparkling water, whose total length is about fifteen miles.

We passed a wet night under the canvas, and Friday morning the wind was blowing a gale from the north-west with flurries of snow and rain. Starting at six o'clock, W. packed a bark canoe across a portage of four and a-half miles to Whitefish lake, making the way down a steep descent of 400 feet. The landing at this point of the lake is a slimy quagmire, reminding one of the spot where John Ridd and Carver Doone met for the last time. The canoe was pushed out between two poles, we got in with extreme care and set off through the mire and a dense vegetation of lily-pads, rushes and rice, for the open water. Our packer (a Frenchman) sat in the prow and W. in the stern, behind whom as the last to get aboard was the packer's dog. Now of all things to be taken on a bark canoe a dog is probably the most dangerous; and all that need be said of the incident of that morning is, that were it not for the nerve and skill of Mr. W. these notes would have never been extended. The Frenchman and his dog were left at the first stopping place, and we rode the waves of the Whitefish for the rest of the way in comparative safety. Silver Mountain mine was reached early in the afternoon, and Port Arthur at one o'clock in the morning.

COPPER.

Copper-mining has been carried on during the past season at one or two points on lake Superior, but the chief interest in copper ore has centered in the discoveries recently made in the vicinity of Sudbury, at the point of junction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and its Georgian bay branch.

Stobie or Mineral Hill Mine.—This mine is situated on lot 5, concession 1, township of Blezard, four miles north by east from Sudbury station, on the Canadian Pacific railway. It was discovered by Mr. Stobie in August, 1885, and prospect work was begun on it during that year. The vein or deposit extends north-east and south-west, a distance of about half a mile, forming a high ridge with a granite back. The south-east side of the hill shows strong indications of copper ore,—in fact, the earth covering the ore is for the most part gosson or copper earth. An opening has been made in the form of a trench from the foot to the top of the hill and a shaft has been sunk to the depth of a few feet, revealing ore of apparently good quality. On exposure to the atmosphere this ore slakes down so rapidly that what appears to be solid rock is changed in the course of a few months to the consistency of earthy matter. The great mass of it consists of copper pyrites and stringers of galena, and it can be taken out as easily as rock from an open quarry. The height of the ridge is about 50 feet, its breadth from 300 to 500 feet and the length of the mineral-bearing portion about 600 feet, making a total area of about seven acres. A high peak of trap rock forms the southern limit of the mine, and the country rock is hornblende and trap, but chiefly the latter. Without a thorough test, either by boring or working, it is impossible to determine the quantity of ore in this mine. Apparently, however, it is an overflow, and consequently of very uncertain depth. The mine is now the property of the Canada Copper company, which acquired it by purchase from Mr. Stobie.

Exposed Hills Mines.—These mines are on lots 6 and 7 in the 6th concession of the township of McKim, and are composed of a succession of eight hills running along the western side of the north branch of Sudbury creek, their general trend being south-west and north-east. It appears that these mines are but a continuation of the Stobie, with a portion of barren rock about half a mile in length separating the locations. The first well defined out-crop appears on crossing the creek, with a breadth of 20 feet, increasing in width and elevation toward the south-west. Where the ridge crosses from lot 6 to lot 7 it is about 500 feet in breadth with an elevation about 80 feet. Frequent streaks of white quartz, bearing peacock ore, cut across the out-crop and wherever openings have been made good shows of ore are found. Some blasting has been carried on upon both lots to obtain mineral samples for assays, and these are said to have given good results. The most southerly hill of the range is about 100 feet above the level of the creek, and appears to be one large mass of ore. The discovery of these hills was made in May, 1884, by Mr. Thomas Frood, now crown lands agent at Sudbury, who still (September 15) holds location 7; location 6 is the property of the Canada Copper company.

MURRAY MINE.—This mine is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, being the north-west quarter of lot 11, concession 5, in the township of McKim, and is the property of Thomas Murray, M.P.P., of Pembroke. It was discovered during the construction of the railway, the track of which cuts through the ridge. The vein is about 100 feet in width at the north end and shows ore over its whole extent. It runs south-westerly about 600 yards, crossing into lot 12; then it disappears in front of a hornblende mountain and re-appears on lot 2 in the 3rd concession of the township of Snider, where it is known as the McConnell mine. Little or no development work has been attempted on the property.

FLY LAKE MINE.—This mine is on the same vein as the Murray and McConnell mines. It is situated on the shore of a small lake on lot 1, concession 3, township of Snider. It was discovered by Mr. Frood in November, 1884, and was developed by Mr. W. B. McAllister, of Pembroke. Work on it was commenced in June, 1885, when two shafts were sunk, one to a depth of ten feet and the other fifteen feet. The show was so satisfactory that the location, consisting of 1,800 acres, was soon after disposed of to the Canada Copper company for $13,000. The mine has been further developed by the company preparatory to a thorough opening as soon as railway facilities have been provided. The vein may be distinctly traced from the McConnell mine eastward to the main lode half a mile distant, through a succession of hills 150 to 200 yards wide.

COPPER CLIFF MINE.—This mine, formerly called Butte, is situated on the north half of lot 12 in the 2nd concession of McKim, about five miles to the south-west of Sudbury. It was discovered in May, 1885, by Messrs. Metcalf and McAllister of Pembroke, and is now the property of the Canada Copper company. The general trend of the vein or deposit is south-west and north-east. It is an elbow-shaped ridge with a granitic mass for background, with a deposit of sand and gravel covering the southern face. The height of the ridge ranges from 40 to 50 feet, and the total length is about 600 feet. Work was commenced near the eastern end by removing the drift to a depth of 25 or 30 feet from the foot of the hill, thereby exposing the ore to view and enabling the miners to carry on operations much in the same way as in a stone quarry. At the time of my visit (September 15) the width of the opening was 70 feet, and at its rear was 40 feet from top to base. Seventy-six men were employed at the works as miners and laborers. The mine can be very economically worked, as a large body of ore is above ground and is readily removed by blasting. A large quantity has been taken out and sorted for shipment to smelting works. The nearest of these works is in the state of New Jersey, and owing to the cost of freight all the lean ores are carefully culled out. A railway track has been constructed from this mine to the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific, a distance of one mile, and it is proposed to extend the road north-westward to the Fly Lake and McConnell mines, a total distance of 2½ miles.

THE CANADIAN COPPER COMPANY.—The Canadian Copper company was organized to acquire and operate copper mines in the vicinity of Sudbury, and is composed of a number of wealthy capitalists of Ohio. S. J. Ritchie of Akron is president, H. P. McIntosh of Cleveland secretary and treasurer, and L. H. Ashmun of Akron superintendent of mines. Mr. Ritchie is well known in Ontario in connection with iron mining operations in the county of Hastings, as well as with the construction and management of the Ontario Central railway, which extends from Trenton to the Coe Hill mine in Wollaston. Of the company's operations at Sudbury Mr. Ashmun writes as follows under date of March 3, 1887:

> The company own in the township of McKim, in the district of Nipissing, lots 11 and 12 in con. 2, lot 12 in con. 3, lot 12 in con. 4, lots 4, 5, 6 and south half of lot 7 in con. 6; in the township of Blezard, lots 4, 5 and south half of 6 in con. 1; in the township of Snider, Algoma district, the south half lots 1 and 10 in con. 1, lots 1 and 2 in con. 2, lot 1 and north half of 2 in con. 3, south half of lot 1 and south-east quarter of lot 2 in con. 4; and in Creighton, lot 1 in con. 1.
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> The mine or opening which you saw, and which was called the Butte, now goes by the name of Copper Cliff, and is on lot 12, con. 2, of McKim. One mile of railway extending from the Algoma branch to this mine was built in August and September, 1886. From this mine 167 cars of ore were shipped in September, October and November, to New York. At this point an open cut was made on the side of the bluff, which rises to a height of 60 to 70 feet, and from this cut the ore shipped was taken. In November a shaft was started from the bottom of this open cut which has now reached a depth of 40 feet below the starting point, and 80 feet or more from the top of the overhanging bluff. As all the work is done by hand it has been necessarily slow. A plant of machinery consisting of two 50-horsepower boilers with a three-drill compressor and a hoist, has been purchased and will soon be ready for use, and work will be carried on to much better advantage than at present. The number of men employed in mining, chopping and clearing was in May 25, June 50, August 65, September 75, October 85, November 75 and December 65. There was during these months considerable work done at three other places near this mine by men included in the above statement, but no ore was shipped from these places on account of the distance from the railway, which would necessitate hauling with teams to the cars.
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> During the winter a line of railway has been built by the C. P. R. from Sudbury north to the Stobie mine, about four miles distant. At this mine the company, in January and February of this year, has erected a building for a 50-horsepower boiler and three-drill compressor, and the machinery has been put in and is now being used to drive two tunnels into the hill, which rises to a height of 60 to 100 feet above the creek level. This hill is apparently a solid bed of magnetic pyrite and copper ore. Work on this mine was commenced on February 21st, and at this time the copper ore presents a very fine appearance and the quantity seems to be remarkably abundant.

IRON.

Operations in the iron mines were comparatively quiet during the past year, little having been done except development work at the mines on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. The total output of these mines, shipped for smelting, was 3,419 tons, valued at $11,966.

BUILDING STONE AND LIME.

VERT ISLAND QUARRY.—This quarry is situated on the west side of Vert island in Nepigon bay, and is owned by a company of Chicago capitalists of which General McArthur is president. It is a reddish brown sandstone, hard and durable, and is well suited for building purposes. An area of about 50 acres has been explored and the stone is found to improve in quality in the lower layers. The thickness of the stratum ranges from 20 to 40 feet, gradually increasing from the shore. Houses have been erected on the company's property for the accommodation of employés, a dock constructed at deep water, a railway track laid down from the dock to the quarry, and all development work completed. The quarry was opened in 1881, and has been operated each summer season since. In the first year 8,000 cubic feet of building stone were taken out, in the second season 15,000 feet, in the third season 30,000, in the fourth season 50,000, in the fifth season 40,000, and to the end of August in the past season 25,000 cubic feet. The reduced output in 1886 is stated by the manager to be due to labor troubles in Chicago, which resulted in the stoppage of building operations in that city for several weeks at the beginning of the season. The stone is subject to a duty of $1 per ton in the United States, but it sells in Chicago and Buffalo at $1.25 per cubic foot. It can be delivered in Toronto at $1 per cubic foot. The company has $75,000 invested in the works.

THE CREDIT FORKS STONE CO.'S QUARRIES.—The Credit Forks stone company is composed of Dr. Patullo of Toronto, Joseph Patullo of Orangeville and Judge Scott of Brampton, and was organized about seven years ago. They own and work two quarries at the Forks of the Credit. One of these was opened seven years ago, on lot 9, 4th concession west of Caledon, and has been worked continuously ever since. The upper layers are limestone, below which is a bed of sandstone ranging from 6 to 9 feet in thickness. The greater portion of this stone is of the brown variety, but here and there the grey band appears. A small portion of the quarry—apparently a slide—was found on the face of the gorge, extending back about 30 yards, from which the whole of the brownstone has been taken out. A space of about 35 yards in breadth separates this portion of the quarry from the bed proper which was opened in 1884, and which lies under 25 feet of limestone. The latter is used for rubble, and as the whole of it finds a ready sale the cost of stripping the sandstone is fully met. The brownstone is of a good uniform color, with few suncracks or "dries," and may be taken out of any size which can be handled. The quarry is operated by piece work, the number of men employed ranging from 7 to 30, but the average for the season is about 8 quarrymen and 10 laborers. The quarrymen are paid $1.50 to $1.80 per day and the laborers $1.25 to $1.35. In 1884 the average number of men employed was 65, the pay roll for that year ranging from $2,000 to $2,200 per month, and the value of the output being $3,500 per month. During the past year, however, the quantity of dimension and coursing stone taken out was only 8,000 feet, and the total value of the output about $4,000. The new quarry is on lot 8, 3rd concession west of Caledon, on the south side of the river, just below the Forks, and about 150 feet above the level of the railway track. The bed of brownstone is about 12 feet in thickness and is generally of the same quality as the stone of the old quarry, but portions of it are darker in color and it is nearly free from suncracks. It was opened early in June, 1886, and the number of men employed upon it ranged from 15 to 32, five of whom were quarrymen and the rest laborers. The greater portion of the labor was spent in stripping the quarry, and it was not until late in the season that the sandstone bed could be worked to advantage, the total output being valued at $2,000. The stone is delivered in trucks over a double track inclined road to the railway line below.

ARMSTRONG & SHARPE'S QUARRY.—This quarry is situated immediately west of the Credit Forks company's new quarry, from which it is separated by a deep gorge, and is owned by Mr. F. Frank of Orangeville. The work of stripping was begun in 1884. The sandstone was covered with 27 feet of earth and limestone, the latter of which is disposed of to builders for rubble. The brownstone has a thickness of 10 feet, below which is about 2½ feet of grey sandstone. It is very free from dries, and is of a deep reddish-brown color. During the past season 9,000 cubic feet of dimension stone, 1,200 yards of coursing stone and 75 car loads of rubble stone were taken out and sent to market, the total value of which is placed at $6,700. Twenty-five men were employed during the latter part of the season, nine of whom were quarrymen at $1.60 to $2 per day and the rest laborers at from $1.25 to $1.45 per day. The quarry is situated about 100 feet above the railway track and the stone is lowered on trucks regulated by a friction drum.

CHISHOLM'S QUARRIES.—These quarries are the property of Kenneth Chisholm, M.P.P., and are situated on lot 9, concession 4 west, township of Caledon. The property consists of thirteen acres, bounded on the southern and western sides by the river, and on the northern side by a deep gorge. In one important respect the formation here differs from the formations on the opposite side of the river, in that the limestone has been completely denuded, the only remains of it being fillings of fissures of the sandstone. The hill is covered with a bed of clay ranging from four to twenty feet in thickness, which has only to be removed in order to reach the brown sandstone. This has an average thickness of about eight feet, below which is a bed of greyish composite freestone, suitable for foundations and bridge work. The hill has been stripped along the south and east sides, and a track laid for trucks connecting the quarry with the railway track on the opposite side of the river. The stone is generally free from cracks or dries, and is of uniform color. The best quality is found on the south-eastern side of the hill, where the principal quarrying is now carried on. The total quantity taken out during the past year was 15,000 cubic feet of dimension stone, 2,500 yards of coursing stone and 400 cars of rubble stone, valued at $13,350. The force of men employed was twelve quarrymen at $1.70 per day and eighteen laborers at $1.25 per day. A steam derrick and two horse-power derricks greatly facilitate the labor of removing the quarried stone to the trucks. A new quarry has been opened on the west side of the north branch, where brownstone of a very good quality has been obtained; the depth of the layer ranges from six to ten feet.

Five other quarries are worked east of the Forks, owned respectively by Messrs. Elliott, Smeaton, McFarlane, Balmer and Sharpe. The total quantity of stone shipped from the Forks of the Credit for the year ending 30th October, 1886, was 1,628 carloads, the great bulk of which went to Toronto.

TOWNSEND'S QUARRY.—This quarry, on lot 30, 6th concession of Chinguacousy, is the property of Messrs. Thomas and Edward Townsend, and has been worked for thirty years. It is chiefly a grey band of the Medina formation, is generally free from cracks and is of good quality. Brownstone is found in some parts of the quarry, but it is cracked much worse than the grey. The best stone for building purposes has been found in the top layers, and this is mostly quarried. During the past two years stone for curbing has been taken out chiefly. The output for the year ending October was 2,000 cubic feet of curbing, 322 square yards of paving and 230 cords of rubble, valued at $1,800. Eight men are employed while the works are in operation, which is usually about six months in the year. Quarrymen are paid $1.50 and laborers $1.25 per day. A switch on the Northern and North-western railway provides an easy convenience for shipping, and nearly the whole product of the quarry is sent to the Toronto market. Extensive limekilns were constructed on the Messrs. Townsend's property, at the foot of the limestone escarpment near the quarry, where lime was burnt for thirty-five years, but they have been closed recently owing to the increased cost of fuel.

FOSTER'S QUARRY.—This quarry is on the 4th concession of Chinguacousy, about a mile south-west of the village of Cheltenham, and is the property of Mr. Thomas Foster. It is a grey sandstone, forming a table-land about 150 yards in breadth at the foot of the limestone escarpment. The stone is blemished with dries over a considerable area of the quarry ground, but in places it is sound and of good quality. During the past year one or two carloads were shipped daily to Toronto. Six men are employed, whose wages range from $16 to $20 per month.

SHANLY'S QUARRY.—The property on which this quarry is located is 100 acres in extent, being lot 22 of the 6th concession of Esquesing. It was opened upwards of thirty years ago, the stone taken from it having been used in the construction of bridges on the Grand Trunk railway. It is chiefly a light grey sandstone, but in places is a mixture of grey and brown. The stone crops out at the surface and all quarrying so far has been carried on from the surface. The depth of the bed is unknown, but exposures on the bank of a creek which flows through the property shows a thickness of about ten feet. Portions of the bed are perfectly laminated and free from sun cracks, while others show diagonal and cross laminations, which make it almost useless for dimension stone. The farm on which the quarry is situated is the property of Mr. Wm. Scott, but during the last year it was leased to Mr. Britnell, a Toronto stone dealer, who began operations upon it last September. The Grand Trunk railway runs close to the property, but the stone is carted a mile distant to Limehouse station for shipmemt.

LOBB'S QUARRY.—This quarry is on lot 11, concession 2, township of Esquesing, in the county of Halton, and is the estate of the late Charles Lobb of St. Catharines. It lies five miles west of Milton and one mile from Lawson's siding on the Northern and North-Western railway, whence the stone is shipped. The property is fifteen acres in extent, being a plateau at the foot of an escarpment of Niagara limestone, which is supposed to lie immediately over it. Openings have been made along the face of the exposure a length of about 300 yards, the breadth of the plateau being about 200 yards. The rock is covered *with two* to four feet of clay and gravel and the thickness of the sandstone bed is about six feet. At the southern end of the quarry are two layers 2½ or 3 feet in thickness, while at the northern end are four layers each about a foot in thickness. The color is a dark grey, the upper layer being freckled with brown. The under layers are lighter generally, but the shades of color are interchangeable; in some places the freckles are found in the lower layer and only few in the upper. Scarcely any sun-cracks are observable in the stone, and the lamination is almost perfect. The stone works easily, but hardens and bleaches on exposure. The quarry was opened about fourteen years ago, and after being idle for nine years the property was purchased by Mr. Lobb and operations have been carried on continuously since. The present lessee is Mr. Joseph E. Bate, who has conducted the works during the past three years. Last year he took out 4,000 cubic feet of dimension stone from the first of May to the first of November, the stone selling at 40c. per cubic foot f.o.b. Three quarrymen are employed whose rate of wages is $1.50 per day.

Anderson's Quarry.—This is the property of Joseph Anderson, lot 6, 7th concession of Nassagaweya. It is situated in a wood on the face of the mountain, which here trends north and south. There is a good outcrop of sandstone, dark grey and freckled in the upper layers and light grey and free from spot in the lower. Two of the layers show a good lamination, but the lowest ones in the openings have apparently a high percentage of clay in their composition, which causes a too free cleavage. The quarry has been leased for five years to Messrs. Parsons & Hampson, who commenced work upon it on September 20th with four quarrymen. The stone is shipped on the Credit Valley railway at Campbellville station, 2½ miles distant.

Chalmers' Quarry.—This quarry is on Snider's hill, within the corporation limits of Owen Sound, and is situated on the second table-land between the Sydenham and Pottawatamie rivers. The property comprises 16 acres and is owned by Mr. David Chalmers, who has worked it during the past three years. The stone is found on the surface, varying from one to three beds, each of which is two to eight feet in thickness. It is a hard, solid grey limestone, and is used chiefly for bridge building. Quarrying was carried on during the whole of last year, and in the last five months a large force of men was employed taking out stone used in the construction of Credit Valley railway bridges. The total number of men employed in the latter part of the year was seventy-two, including two foremen at $100 per month, thirty-one stone-cutters at 35 cents per hour, twenty quarry-men and derrick-men at 17½ cents per hour, seventeen laborers and teamsters at $1.25 per day, together with ten teams at $3 per day. About 5,000 cubic yards were taken out up to the end of November for bridge building, the whole of which was cut at the quarry for its place in the work. The price of the stone f.o.b. is $6 per cubic yard.

Battle's Quarry.—This quarry is situated in the township of Thorold, in the county of Welland, and covers an area of about 56 acres. It was opened in 1875 and has been worked continuously since. There is 10 to 12 feet of earth stripping and a stratum of grey limestone about 16 feet in thickness, underlying which is a layer of cement stone about 7 feet in thickness. No dimension stone has been taken out, but rubble to the value of $15,000 was used last year for backing in the works under construction on the Welland canal. Cement stone was quarried and manufactured into water-lime to the value of $15,000. Fifty quarry-men and laborers were employed during 1886, whose rate of wages ranged from $1.25 to $2 per day. The works are close to the Welland canal and the Grand Trunk railway, and have good shipping facilities. The water-lime has been sold chiefly to the contractors on the Grand Trunk and the Welland canal, and to dealers in Toronto.

Hastings & Ruddell's Quarry.—This quarry is near Battle's and has an area of five acres. It was worked from June until October in 1886 by C. H. Raynor & Co., contractors for works on the Welland canal. The rock is a grey limestone, and the stratum has a depth of 12 feet; 2,500 yards of dimension stone, and 1,200 yards of rubble were quarried and used on the Welland canal enlargement. The price of dimension stone was about $6 per yard and the rubble $3 per yard f.o.b. Seventy quarry-men and laborers were employed, the rate of wages ranging from 15 cents to 20 cents per hour; stone-cutters were paid $3.50 per day.

JOHNSTON'S QUARRY.—This quarry is situated on lot 14, concession 10, in the township of Grantham, county of Lincoln, and is owned by Dr. R. J. Johnston. It has an area of about 20 acres and presents about 600 yards of opening. There is an earth stripping of six feet, and on the south and east sides is a layer of five feet of grey limestone covering a stratum of cement stone whose depth could not be ascertained, as it has not been sufficiently worked to reach the bottom. On the north side is a stratum of red sandstone about ten feet in depth. The stone when quarried is somewhat soft, but becomes hard when exposed to the weather. Beneath the red sandstone on the north side is a layer of cement stone. This was first opened about 25 years ago by Mr. Goodenough, and was worked at intervals by him for ten years. From the stone quarried he also manufactured a mineral paint. After his death the work was carried on for a time by Mr. David Corbin and about five years ago by Mr. W. Patteson, who took from the quarry the red sandstone used in the erection of the Merritton public buildings. Subsequently Mr. Smith quarried building and paving stone which was shipped by water to Toronto. No operations were carried on in 1886. All the stone in the ravine is cement stone and only requires three feet of earth stripping to reach it. The shipping facilities are excellent by rail and water. The quarry has been rented and is now being worked by Messrs. Thomas, Gallagher & George.

GIBSON'S QUARRY.—This quarry is situated on the 3rd concession of the township of Clinton and has an area of 35 acres. It was opened about five years ago by Mr. Robert Gibson and was subsequently purchased by Mr. Wm. Gibson. Another quarry was opened on the property last year. On the old quarry the stripping varied from four to ten feet in depth, and the layer of hard grey limestone is about five feet in thickness. On the new quarry there is only a few inches of earth covering the rock, and the stratum of grey limestone is 12 to 13 feet deep. During 1886, 7,200 yards of dimension stone valued at $43,200 were taken out, but no rubble was handled. Employment was given to 93 men, stone-cutters being paid $3.50 per day, quarrymen $1.50 to $2 and laborers $1 to $1.50. A tramway is used to convey the stone to Beamsville station on the Grand Trunk railway, a distance of about three miles. The stone is used on the works contracted for by Mr. Gibson on the Grank Trunk and on the Welland canal.

HAGERTY'S QUARRIES.—These quarries are situated in the township of Elizabethtown, one-and-a-half miles east of Brockville, on the Prescott road, and are the property of Mr. Albert Hagerty. Two quarries are worked within half a mile of each other. The lower quarry is about 60 rods back from the river and the upper one about 80 rods. The rock is level, covered with but a few inches of soil, and is quarried from the surface. The lower quarry was opened last spring. It is a blue limestone in layers of from two to ten inches in thickness. The top bed is light in color, hard in texture, and is a mixture of sand and lime. The lower beds are blue, and the rock is nearly pure lime. About 300 cords were taken out during the season, equal to 38,400 cubic feet. The upper quarry has been worked off and on for about half a century. Mr. Hagerty acquired it fourteen years ago and has been working it continuously since. It is a ridge about 200 yards wide, having a swamp on the north side, and slopes southward towards the river. An opening was made on the southern slope and stone has been taken out across the whole front, a width of 30 to 80 yards, to a depth of about eight feet. It is a blue limestone in layers of one to twelve inches in thickness, works easily, and makes a good building stone of its class, having been used largely for that purpose in Brockville. The quantity taken out last season was 51,000 cubic feet, valued at $1,400. The value of the output at both quarries was about $2,400. Four men are employed throughout the year, and the rate of wages is $1.25 per day.

SCOOTAMATA MARBLE QUARRIES.—These quarries are situated at the junction of the *Scootamata* and Moira rivers in the township of Hungerford, county of Hastings. The property consists of 27½ acres, being parts of lot 11 in the 13th and lot 11 in the 14th concessions of Hungerford. The stripping began about three years ago, but active work has been carried on only during the past season, when 15 men and two teams were employed. Three different shades of marble are found in the quarry—salmon color, white and peacock-blue.

TORONTO LIME COMPANY'S WORKS.—The works of this company are situated at Limehouse, Acton and Alton, the head office being at No. 70 Esplanade street, Toronto They have been in operation since the year following the building of the Grand Trunk railway, producing common lime and water lime. At Limehouse the railway cuts the rock through layers of the Niagara limestone and Clinton formations, the latter embracing green and brown shales and blue marl which furnish the material for the manufacture of mineral paints. The upper layers of the limestone formation are used in the manufacture of common lime, while the lower layers produce a very good quality of water lime. Two separate yards and sets of kilns are worked at Limehouse, one on the north and the other on the south side of the railway, embracing two draw kilns and nine set kilns. At Acton there are two draw kilns and two set kilns. All the kilns at the three yards are run steadily for eight months of the year, and one or two kilns for the rest of the year. The output of the Acton and Limehouse works last year was 210,000 bushels of common lime, of the value of $26,000. The wood used for firing the kilns is dry pine, cedar and tamarack, worth $1.40 to $1.60 a cord, and about 22 cords are consumed per day. The water-lime is burned chiefly in the set kilns. It is made only in the yard on the south side of the track at Limehouse. The stone is burned slowly to prevent clinkering, after which it is ground in a mill near the kilns, driven by water-power. The output of last year was 6,000 barrels, valued at $7,500. From 27 to 35 men are employed during the working season at Limehouse and Acton, and also for a portion of the time in the winter. Foremen are paid $1.75 and quarrymen and other laborers $1.25 per day.

ROCK-VIEW LIME KILNS.—These kilns are situated on lot 4, 6th concession of Nassagaweya, on the line of the Credit Valley railway three miles west of Milton. Two draw kilns have been built at the foot of a high bluff, and about 30 feet above the railway track. The stone for burning is taken from the talus or mass of broken stones which have fallen from the escarpment, the slope from the kilns to the perpendicular face of the bluff being about 500 feet in length. The top of the bluff is said to be about 400 feet above the level of Sixteen Mile creek, which flows through the valley below. One kiln was built in the spring of 1881 and the other in the summer of 1886, but the latter was not opened until about the 20th of September. The kilns are burning day and night, except on Sundays, during 10½ or 11 months of the year. In 1884 the old kiln was closed all winter, but in the winter of 1885-6 it was closed only three weeks. Each kiln is burning 300 bushels per day and the product is sold chiefly in Toronto, although quantities are shipped as far as Peterborough, the price f.o.b. being 15c. per bushel. The total output of both kilns last year was about 60,000 bushels, valued at about $9,000. The works employ fifteen men, the rate of wages being $1.75 for foremen and $1.25 for firemen and laborers. Cordwood costs $1.50 laid down at the kilns, and the quantity consumed is about eight cords per day. Mr. Duncan Robinson of Milton is the proprietor of the works.

KELSO LIME KILNS.—The Kelso lime kilns are situated on lot 3, 5th concession of Nassagaweya, and are owned by Messrs. D. D. Christie of Toronto and David Henderson of Acton. The quarry is about 60 rods south of the Credit Valley railway, four miles west of Milton. There are two draw kilns, the first of which was built in 1883, the second in 1886. Last year work began on the 17th of March, the first kiln turning out five car-loads or 2,000 bushels per week throughout the summer. The second kiln was not fired until the 18th of October, when it produced at the rate of 1,200 bushels per week. A quarry has been opened at the rear of the kilns, and stone of good quality for the manufacture of grey lime is easily taken out. A railway siding has been constructed from the Credit Valley line to the kilns, down which cars run by their own weight, to be hauled back by horse-power. The lime sells at 15c. per bushel f.o.b., or 14c. cash. The works employ twelve men, one of whom is a foreman at $400 per year, four of them quarriers at $1.25, and the rest laborers at $1 per day. A freestone quarry has been worked near the railway track by the owners of the lime kilns, but the bed was of small area and nearly the whole has been taken out.

Brown's Lime Kilns.—Brown's kilns are situated on Snider's hill, Owen Sound, just below Chalmers' quarry. They consist of a draw kiln and a set kiln which manufacture grey lime, burned from the hard rock of the upper formation as well as from the thinly cleaved limestone below. The output for last year from the 1st of April to the end of November was 30,000 bushels of lime, a market for which was found in Toronto and at ports on the Georgian bay and lake Superior, as well as in the surrounding country. The average selling price of the lime is 12½c. per bushel. The works employ two quarrymen at $1.25 per day and two firemen at $1.50 each. The daily consumption of wood is four cords, the lime product of which is 400 bushels. Wood is delivered at the kilns at $1.75 to $2.15 per cord. The works were opened six years ago with a set kiln, to which was added a draw kiln early last year.

Pearson's Kiln.—This kiln adjoins Brown's, and is the property of John G. Pearson. It was erected three years ago but during the season of 1886 it was worked only a part of the time, having been shut down for repairs. The total output was about 20,000 bushels.

MINERAL FERTILIZERS.

Gypsum Quarries.—The quantity of gypsum mined in Ontario during the past year is estimated at about 5,000 tons. In last year's report Sir William Logan's description of the gypsum beds worked along the Grand river was quoted, and we are now enabled to give more detailed notes in reference to the white gypsum deposit below Cayuga. The bed of gypsum proper is nearly horizontal, dipping slightly to the south. It can be traced in various thicknesses for about a mile and a-half. The eastern edge is the thickest, varying from three to six feet, and averaging about 4½ feet for about a quarter of a mile. Proceeding westward, it thins down to about two feet in thickness, but about a mile from the eastern limit the bed increases to about three feet, and again tapering off becomes too thin to work up to the western limit. The amount of superimposed matter (which is chiefly cannel clay) above the gypsum bed increases as we go west, the bed being 30 feet below the surface at the eastern end, while in the centre it is 45 feet below the surface. Here and there ridges of hard gravel or "hard pan" occur, reaching from the gypsum almost to the surface. Lying on the gypsum bed in places is a rock from a few inches to a foot in thickness, but frequently "hard pan" or cannel clay occur immediately over the gypsum deposit. The cannel clay is a very pure, fine-grained clay, occurring in horizontal layers, and quite free from stones, except at the bottom of the bed where a few may sometimes be found. Excellent tile and brick of a white color can be made from this clay. "Hard pan" is a mixture of stones bound by clay. It is very hard, and difficult to sink through. The bed of gypsum where not protected by rock is in places smoothed or marked with striæ, as if from the action of ice or running water. Though there is constant variation, the following characteristics mark the bed throughout its extent:

Under the top cap of rock before alluded to there is a foot of bluish-white gypsum, then a thin division of shale and from two to three feet of white gypsum, then about two inches of an irregular argillaceous band, below that about one foot of white gypsum, after which a coarser greyish gypsum lies on the "bottom rock," which is a very hard, almost flint-like clay rock some four inches thick. This ends the main bed of gypsum, but below the bottom rock there is a mixture of thin layers of gypsum and clay shales for an untested depth, 16½ feet having been sunk for a well without reaching the bottom. This lower mixed gypsum and shale is somewhat similar to the rock from which the *ordinary grey* land plaster is made.

The gypsum deposits are in large lenticular masses of many acres in extent. The main bed is uniform in thickness, except where the bottom rock rises into it as a "ball," or where the upper rock and part or all of the bluish gypsum has been denuded; the cannel clay and hard pan in these cases rests directly on the gypsum, which in places is smoothed and striated, showing that erosion of the bed has taken place. The edges of the gypsum masses grow thinner until it is no longer workable.

From the regularity and constancy of the layers of gypsum and dividing bands of rock matter it is very evident that in accordance with the generally accepted theory the gypsum has been deposited in a lake basin, and the bands may be accounted for by extensive refloodings which have brought the argillaceous matter in solution to be deposited on the gypsum below. Beside the two principal horizontal argillaceous bands in the bed there are here and there thin colored streaks of mixed gypsum and argillaceous matter running at all angles as high as 60° through the pure "white crystalline gypsum." All these argillaceous bands are quite distinct from the pure gypsum, and can be separated.

The mining of the gypsum is carried on in a somewhat similar manner to the "long wall" system of coal mining, in faces at right angles to the main levels. A pillar is left alongside the main level to keep up the roof. Timbers are used as a rule along the face of the work, and as the work moves on the roof is allowed to come down behind. The gypsum is blasted out by alternate holes put in from the centre downward, and then upwards. Drills and sledges are used to operate with, though hand-boring machines have been used with indifferent success. The holes are made about 3½ feet in depth, and medium coarse blasting powder is found to be the best explosive. About half a ton is blown loose at a blast, but the quantity varies. The mass is then picked out with a crowbar and pickaxe, if not blown away from the face, and broken up by wedges into pieces which can be handled for shipment on the cars. If the track cannot be brought close to the face of work, the plaster is carried back on wheelbarrows. Two men generally labor together in each working, one drilling and the other breaking up the blasted masses and loading the pieces on the cars. The pair will mine from five to eight tons a day. The mining is done by the ton, at from 50 cents to 60 cents per ton on the cars at the face of work. The cars used carry generally about 3,000 pounds, and a small mule or pony can haul out two or three at a time when the main level is horizontal; but where the gypsum bed is worked by an inclined shaft a horsepower windlass is found to be the best method for hauling out the cars. Laborers about the mines are paid from $1 to $1.25 per day.

A sample of the white land plaster of commerce was obtained from a dealer in Toronto by Prof. Heys, and upon analysis gave—

Calcium sulphate	78.21
Insoluble matter	1.05
Iron and alumina	Trace
Carb. lime and magnesia	Trace
Water	20.70

Chemically pure gypsum is 79.1 per cent. calcium sulphate and 20.9 per cent. water. This Grand river white gypsum has therefore been rightly described by Sir William Logan as very pure.

APATITE.—A number of the small mines in the counties of Frontenac and Lanark were operated by farmers during the past year, the bulk of which product was handled by Messrs. Richardson & Sons of Kingston. The total shipments of this firm amounted to 400 tons, valued at $4,400. At Boyd Smith's quarry near Sharbot lake about 1,200 tons was awaiting shipment at the end of the year, valued at $16,000.

STANDARD FERTILIZER AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The works of this company, of which Mr. R. J. Brodie is president and manager, are located at Smith's Falls in the county of Lanark. They consist of a brick factory, with engine, boiler and mill, for grinding apatite, and a building for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. All the machinery necessary for the economic production of fertilizers has been set up, Mr. Brodie having visited similar works in England and the United States before the industry was undertaken at this place. He is a graduate of McGill college and conducts all analytical work himself. He began operations on a small scale five years ago, buying the acid and making a soluble acid phosphate. In 1884 the company was formed, additional buildings erected, and the manufacture of fertilizers commenced on a large scale. Two kilns are in operation for burning brimstone, which is the material used in producing the acid. It is imported from Sicily and costs laid down at the works $1.15 per 100 lbs. Ammonia and potash are also imported, to be mixed with the phosphate—the potash in two forms, muriate and sulphate. The advantage claimed for manufacturing from brimstone is that with it the life of lead chambers is about twice the length of chambers in which iron pyrites is used, and also that about 25 per cent. more acid is made in chambers of the same space. The phosphate is obtained from mines in the township of Burgess and along the Rideau canal, but during the past year the greater portion used at these works was procured from the mines of the Buckingham district in the province of Quebec. About 200 tons of fertilizers were made and sold last year, embracing 60 tons of special, 15 tons of fruit tree, 80 tons of standard and the balance of plain superphosphate. The apatite cost at the factory last year $13 per ton and yielded 15 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, equal to 33 of bone phosphate. About 500 tons are being manufactured for this year's market, and Mr. Brodie states that the demand for it is steadily growing. The works employ seven men, all of whom are classed as laborers, and the rate of wages is $1.25 per day. A foreman is employed at $2 per day.

BROCKVILLE SUPERPHOSPHATE WORKS.—These works are the property of the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate company and are situated in the town of Brockville. The manufacture of superphosphate is carried on in connection with works for the production of sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, the buildings of which are located about three miles west of the town. They were established in 1867, chiefly for the production of acids. The fertilizer works are run intermittently, as the demand for the product calls for its manufacture. The company owns a mine of apatite in the vicinity of Perth, from which supplies of raw material are taken. The rock is ground, treated with a weak solution of sulphuric acid, and then mixed with ammonia, potash, etc. The output of 1886 was about 450 barrels of 250 pounds each, valued at $1,800. A portion of it is sold to farmers in the vicinity of the town, but a much larger quantity is shipped to the province of Quebec.

The acids are manufactured from iron pyrites, which is mined near DeKalb, in the state of New York, twenty miles south of Ogdensburg. The works were built in the first instance to manufacture acids from iron pyrites on the ground, but the supply there was exhausted in 1878. The iron costs laid down at the works $5 per ton, whereas the home mine produced it at $2 per ton. The product of last year was an average of 750 carboys of sulphuric acid per week, each carboy weighing 175 pounds and worth about $3.25 in Montreal. In the process of manufacture the ore is broken up and burnt in kilns (26 in number), whence the sulphur fumes are carried by flues into chambers for condensation and thence into retorts where the acid is finished at a strength of 66, commercial. A ton of the iron pyrites will produce ten to twelve carboys of sulphuric acid, according to the proportion of sulphur contained in it, which ranges from 33 to 40 per cent. The muriatic and nitric acids are bye-products of the sulphuric. About thirty men are employed in the works and are classified generally as laborers, although some of them are possessed of a certain amount of skill necessary for the proper treatment of the ore. The general rate of wages is $1.25 per day, but some men of special aptitude are paid as high as $1.75 per day. Last year the works were shut down a month in winter and two weeks in summer for repairs, but the men were employed pretty constantly for the balance of the year.

MINERAL PAINT.

A mill for the manufacture of mineral paint has been erected at Limehouse, on the west branch of the Credit river, and is owned and managed by Mr. James Newton. It was started in 1872 and the works have been carried on continuously since. The material for the manufacture of the paint is taken from various beds of the Clinton formation, within a radius of three miles from the mills. The rock after being quarried is broken into small lumps and spread out on frames or shelves in the open air to be thoroughly dried by exposure to the air and the heat of the sun, after which it is ready for milling. Six distinct shades of paint are made at these works: No. 1, a dark chocolate; No. 2, a light brown; No. 3, a light chocolate; No. 4, a stone drab; No. 5, a stone drab, and No. 6, a metallic oxyd. No. 1 is made from red rock, and all the other grades except No. 6 are ground from ochre earth. The last named grade is a much finer quality of paint than the others, for while Nos. 1 to 5 sell at 75c. per barrel, f.o.b., No. 6 sells at $3.50 to $4 per barrel of 400 lbs. The output of the mill last year was about 600 barrels. Formerly, before the starting of other factories, the output was from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per annum. The paint is used largely for fences and outbuildings, and is mixed with lead to procure tints of various kinds.

SALT.

The salt industry was fairly active during the year ending October, 1886, and in the report which follows full information has been obtained of sixteen out of the nineteen works in operation. The aggregate produce of these sixteen works, as shown by the statistics given, was 380,661 standard barrels of 280 lbs., the value of which was $231,265.

Dublin Well.—This well is the property of Mr. Joseph Kidd, of Dublin, and is situated on lot 5, first concession of Tuckersmith, five miles west of the village of Dublin. It was put down in 1873, the first stratum of salt being struck at a depth of 1,050 feet, and the boring was continued into the first bed of salt a total depth of 1,150 feet. The evaporating works are in the village of Dublin and the brine is forced to them from the well through a two-inch iron pipe, up a grade of twenty feet to the mile, at the rate of thirty-six gallons a minute. The engine used at the well is a 15-horsepower, and is driven four days and nights of each week. The evaporator consists of one block, 130 by 28 feet, with four fire-holes, and a capacity of 150 barrels per 24 hours. From the 1st of November, 1885, to the 31st of October, 1886, the works were running for seven months, during which the output was 28,143 barrels, valued at $14,271. Two engineers are employed at the well, while at the evaporator there are two firemen, four rakers, two packers and a laborer, all working under charge of one foremen. The foreman and packers are each paid $1.25 per day and the other employés $1 per day. Mr. Kidd has also a well at Seaforth but it has been closed down since March of 1886, owing to a defect in the quality of the brine.

In 1872 a well was sunk in Dublin to the depth of 1,400 feet. At 1,050 feet a salt layer was struck having a thickness of only two feet, but the brine was not of sufficient strength for salt-making purposes. Apparently Dublin is on the rim of the salt layers easterly. At Mitchell, five miles east of Dublin, a well was sunk to the depth of 1,800 feet without any show of brine.

Eclipse Works.—The Eclipse well is situated in the town of Seaforth, and is owned by Messrs. Gray, Young & Sparling. It was put down in 1872 and has been worked every year since. The evaporating works consist of two blocks, and during the past year the product amounted to 11,000 barrels of common salt and 4,000 barrels of land salt, the average selling price of both being about 50 cents per barrel of 280 lbs. The output of this well has been reduced during the past two years owing to a defect in the quality of the brine, so that its running time is only about four months in the year. Twelve men are employed, three of whom are coopers, and the average rate of wages is $1.25 per day. The well has a depth of 1,150 feet and is pumped by an engine of 20-horsepower.

COLEMAN'S WELL.—This well is in the town of Seaforth, and is the property of Dr. T. T. Coleman. It was sunk in 1870 to a depth of 1,135 feet. About three years ago certain impurities were found in the brine, supposed to be due to the caving in of the over-lying rock, and the well was sunk to a further depth of 100 feet. There are two evaporating pans with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, and the works are operated for nearly ten months in the year, being usually closed about two months for repairs. Three grades are made, viz., dairy salt, common salt and land salt. The dairy salt is kiln-dried and ground, and put up in bags or packages for the market. About twenty men are employed, of whom there are six coopers paid at the rate of 5½ cents per barrel, eight rakers at $1.25 per day, two firemen at $1.50, an engineer at $1.25, two men in the dairy mill at $1.25, and two woodmen at $1. The price of cordwood ranges according to quality from $1.25 to $3 per cord, and the average consumption is at the rate of one cord an hour.

OGILVIE & CO'S. WORKS.—During the summer of 1885 an evaporating pan was placed in the flouring mill of Ogilvie & Co., at Seaforth. The brine is supplied from the well of Gray, Young & Sparling, and the exhaust steam of the mill is utilized to carry on the process of evaporation. For the year ending 31st October, 1886, the output was 2,025 barrels of common salt and 670 tons of land salt, the total value of which was $2,825. Two men are employed at $1.50 each per day.

BLYTH WORKS.—In 1878 the firm of Gray, Young & Sparling put down a well in the village of Blyth, township of Hullett, on the line of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway. They bored to the depth of 1,210 feet, passing through two beds of salt having an aggregate thickness of about 90 feet. The brine is very clear and salt of an excellent quality is made. Blocks have been set up, and the works embrace in addition a saw-mill, a stave factory and a cooper shop. The pump is driven by an engine of 20-horsepower and the machinery of the mill and shops by an engine of 35-horsepower. Thirty men are almost constantly employed, two of whom are foremen at $10 per week, while the average wage of the other employés is about $1.50 per day. During the past year the output of these works was 12,000 barrels of dairy salt, 35,000 barrels of common salt and 8,000 barrels of land salt, the aggregate value of which was $31,700.

The first stratum of rock at Seaforth and Blyth was struck at a depth of 60 feet from the surface, and at both places the aggregate thickness of the first and the second salt beds is found to be about 90 feet.

ENTERPRISE WORKS.—The Enterprise works are the property of Mr. F. C. Rogers of Brussels, and are situated about half a mile south of the Maitland river in that village. The well was sunk in 1881, and during the past two years it has been working steadily, with the exception of two weeks, during which it was closed for repairs. The evaporating pan is fired by two furnaces, burning ten cords of hard wood or fifteen cords of soft wood per day. The total output during the past year was 7,400 barrels of dairy salt and 19,000 barrels of common salt. Of the latter 13,000 barrels were sent to market by railway and 6,000 sold to farmers for local consumption, the average price for that grade of salt being 60 cents per barrel. The dairy salt brought a much higher figure, averaging $1.70 a barrel, and the aggregate value of the product of the well was $23,630. Fifteen men are employed at the works, consisting of a foreman at $10 per week, an engineer at $1.50 per day, four rakers at $1.25 per day, a teamster at $1.37½ a day, and two barrel makers at 5½ cents a barrel, each making about 35 barrels per day, two packers at 2 cents per barrel, and three boys. An engine of 20-horsepower is used to drive the pump, and a mill for grading the salt. This mill consists mainly of sets ot sieves through which the salt as taken from the pan is run and separated into three grades according to the size of the salt crystals, thus securing uniformity of size in the crystals of each grade. A large portion of the product of the Enterprise works is sold to meat packers in Toronto and *elsewhere.*

The Enterprise well, like the Dublin one, is apparently near the outer margin of the salt deposits of the district. Salt was struck at a depth of 1,000 feet, and the boring passed through one bed 23 feet in thickness, but no indication of salt was found below that level, although the boring was continued to a depth of 1,100 feet. Several years ago a well was put down on the north side of the river to a depth of 1,248 feet, and although salt was struck the bed was so thin as to yield brine of non-paying strength.

RIGHTMEYER'S WORKS.—These works are on the lake shore in the town of Kincardine, on the north side of the Penetangore river, and are the property of Mr. Levi Rightmeyer. The well was bored in 1871 to a depth of 1,000 feet. The first salt bed was struck at 940 feet and was found to be 17 feet in thickness. A bed of shale about 13 feet in thickness separated this from the second bed, into which the bore was sunk 30 feet without reaching its bottom. The plant consists of one pan with three furnaces and a 20-horsepower engine for driving the pump, and operations have been carried on steadily during the past fifteen years, saving a few days of each year when they closed down for repairs. The output of the past year was 70,000 barrels, 50,000 barrels of which were shipped to Chicago for the supply of pork packers (chiefly to Armour & Co.), and the balance of 20,000 found a market in Canada. The total value of the product was $35,000. The works are carried on night and day and employ 25 men. Of these eight are rakers, at $1.25 per day, two are firemen at $1.50, two are engineers at $1.25, five are coopers at 5c. per barrel, and the rest are laborers at 20c. per hour. The fuel used in the furnace consists exclusively of coal screenings, the consumption being at the rate of one ton per hour.

ONTARIO PEOPLE'S WORKS.—These works are on the south side of Kincardine harbor and are under Grange management, being the property of a joint stock company of which Mr. R. J. Doyle of Owen Sound is president and Mr. John Tolmie manager and secretary. The property when acquired by the company in 1884 consisted of an old well which had been put down about twenty years ago, and of a second well put down by Messrs. Scott & Grey. The company undertook to open and work the new well, and a whole summer was spent in a vain endeavor to get it into working order. The pump was found to be eaten with rust, and could not be taken up. A third well was then commenced on the same property, and was sunk to a depth of 990 feet. The first salt bed was struck at 920 feet, which was found to be 30 feet in thickness. Below this the bore passed through 20 feet of rock, then 22 feet through the second bed of salt and about three feet into the rock below it, on which the pump rests. The evaporating pan is 191 by 28 feet, and has a capacity of 70 tons a day. Three grades of salt are made, viz., dairy, common and land, but owing to low prices the works have been shut down since the 1st of April, 1886. It is stated that since the Salt Association was broken up certain dealers have resorted to the practice of using barrels of from 200 to 240 lbs. capacity, and are thus enabled to ship carloads of from 100 to 120 barrels at the same rate as the cost of 80 barrels of the standard of 280 lbs. The People's company, it is claimed, does not allow the works to put up barrels of less than the standard, and are consequently unable to maintain the competition with other makers. During the time the works were in operation fourteen men were employed, consisting of a foreman at $2 per day, six rakers at $1.15 per day, two furnace men at $1.50, two engineers at $1.12½, two packers at 2¼ cents a barrel, earning $1.50 per day in summer and $1.25 in winter, and one laborer at $1.12½ per day. The fuel used was principally soft coal dust, the quantity consumed being about twenty tons per day and the cost $2 per ton.

A third well in Kincardine was put down by a joint stock company in 1871 and was operated about three years, but through mismanagement and low prices the business was wrecked and the works have been idle for twelve years. The well is situated on the bank of the Penetangore, a short distance above the harbor.

WINGHAM WELL.—This well is located on lot 41, 13th concession of East Wawanosh, a short distance south of the village of Wingham. It is the property of a joint stock company, organized in the spring of 1886, of which Mr. B. Willson is president and Mr. Robert McIndoo secretary and treasurer. The well was sunk during the summer to a depth of 1,185 feet. Salt was struck at 1,100 feet, and the boring passed through 30 feet of salt and 55 feet into the rock below. The rock overlying the salt is limestone, the total thickness of its bed being 1,030 feet. The brine is said to be very clear and pure, as the water which dissolves the salt apparently has its source in the limestone. Arrangements to operate the well have been made by the company with Messrs. Gray, Young & Sparling of Seaforth, conditional upon the Canadian Pacific railway building a spur to Wingham from Wingham siding, four miles distant.

A well was sunk in Wingham during 1885, on the bank of the Maitland river, to a depth of 1,600 feet. It passed through beds of shale, mud, limestone, gypsum, etc., the rock formations being almost entirely different from the formation revealed at the new well. A show of salt was found and the well was tested for a considerable time, but as brine of paying strength could not be procured the works were abandoned.

Stapleton Well.—This is one of the oldest works in the Huron district, having been put down in 1867. It is situated about a mile and a quarter east of the town of Clinton and is the property of Mr. Henry Ransford, of England. The total depth of the boring is 1,180 feet. Salt was found at 1,151 feet but only the first bed was penetrated, which has here a thickness of 15 feet. A year or two ago it became evident that the excavation of the bed of salt had resulted in the falling in of the overlying rock, in consequence of which the brine is not now of a quality to produce the finest grades of salt. The works were in operation only four months last year, partly owing to the cause referred to, but chiefly to the low prices and the practice at other works of putting up the salt in barrels of less than standard weight. Mr. Richard Ransford, son of the owner, is manager of the works.

Clinton Salt Works.—The Clinton salt works are located in the town of Clinton, near the railway station. The well was put down in 1870 by a joint stock company and the works were carried on until 1875, when they passed into the hands of Mr. John McGarva, a merchant of the town of Clinton. During the eleven years of his ownership the works have been operated eight years, and were finally closed down in 1885. The total depth of the well is 1,135 feet. Salt was struck at 1,100 feet and the first bed was found to be 35 feet in thickness. The highest price realized for salt at the Clinton works was in 1871, when it sold for $1 per barrel.

Rock Salt Works.—The well of the Rock Salt works is situated on the north branch of the Maitland river in the village of Saltford, adjoining the town of Goderich. it is the oldest well sunk in the Huron district, having been put down in 1865. It was operated for ten years by a joint stock company but was idle from 1876 to 1882 when the property was purchased by Mr. Peter McEwen, who has been running it steadily since except when shut down for necessary repairs. Its depth is 1,000 feet, and it enters the first layer only. A 30-horsepower engine is used in working the pump and driving the machinery of a stave factory. The brine is evaporated in one large pan and during the year ending 31st October, 1886, the output was 20,000 standard barrels, including about 300 tons of land salt. The barrels are made of four different sizes, namely, 220, 240, 260 and 280 lbs., and the salt is put up as ordered by the buyer, who has his choice of sizes. The total value of the year's product was $11,000. When the works are in full running order they give employment to six rakers and two teamsters at $1 per day, two packers at two cents per barrel, earning from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and six coopers at four cents per barrel, earning about $2 per day. The coopers are employed steadily throughout the year making salt and apple barrels, but in slack times of the salt trade the number of employés at the works is reduced to twelve.

International Salt Works.—The International works are on the lake shore just south of Goderich, being situated on lot 2, con. 1, township of Goderich. The well was sunk by the International company in 1872 and the works were carried on by that company for six years. In 1878 the property was sold to Mr. Joseph Kidd of Dublin, who has been running the works since. The depth of the well is 1,000 feet, and the bore enters the first stratum of salt only. A 10-horsepower engine drives the pump and a dairy mill, nd the exhaust steam is used in drying the salt. There are four evaporating pans with total capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. For the twelve months ending 31st October, 886, the output of these works was 35,747 standard barrels of common salt, 5,729 barrels f common coarse salt, 2,894 barrels of dairy salt, and 517 tons of land salt, making a otal of 48,064 barrels, which realized $23,904. The dairy salt is put up in sacks anging in price from $1.50 to $3 per sack. A granulated salt for cheese is also manu- ictured which is put up in 56 lb., 112 lb. and 224 lb. sacks. This salt is screened and ried at an even temperature by the exhaust steam, and is said to be of excellent quality or its purpose. Thirty men are employed for the whole year excepting a short time at hristmas, when the works are closed for necessary repairs. There are six rakers at $1.25 er day in summer and $1 in winter, four furnace men at $1.25, two engineers at $1.50, en coopers at 4½ cents per barrel, five packers at 2½ cents per barrel, and three carters t $30 per month. Twenty-six cords of wood and eight tons of coal are used daily when he two blocks comprising the works are running, at a total cost of about $100. The orks are managed by Mr. Joseph Kidd, jr., son of the proprietor.

Platt's Salt Works.—These works are in the valley of the Maitland river, within he corporation limits of Goderich. Two grades of salt are made, namely, common and airy. The dairy salt is screened in a mill which makes two qualities of fineness, table nd fine dairy. During the twelve months ending October 31st, 1886, the output of the orks was 11,000 standard barrels of common salt and 3,000 barrels of dairy salt, the ormer selling at 50 cents per barrel and the latter at $1.75. The furnaces of the engine nd the evaporating pan consume eight cords of wood at $2.75 per cord and six ons of coal at $3 per ton every twenty-four hours. The working staff is composed of six akers at $1 per day, three coopers at 4 cents per barrel, two packers at 2 cents per barrel, n engineer at $1.25 per day, four laborers at $1 per day, and one boy and three girls in he dairy mill at 50 cents a day each. The depth of the well is 1,075 feet and the pump nd works are driven by a 16-horsepower engine.

Ogilvie & Hutchison's Works.—These works are run in connection with Ogilvie & lutchison's flouring mills and are situated at the dock of Goderich harbor. The exhaust team of the mill supplies the heat for the evaporating pan, and one man attends to the orks. Only one grade of salt is made, viz., common coarse, which is chiefly sold for ınd salt. The output for last year was 8,000 standard barrels, valued at $5,200.

North American Chemical Works.—The works of the North American Chemical ompany are situated in the town of Goderich, and are conducted by Mr. George Rice s manager and chemist. The property was purchased by this company in 1879 and has een worked constantly since. The output of the past year was 25,000 sacks of 224 lbs. ach, dairy and table salt, at $1.30 per sack, and 4,000 barrels of 240 lbs. common salt at 0 cents per barrel. Four different grades of fine salt are made—three dairy and one able—of different degrees of granulation. Two steam vats with pipes for the manufac- ıre of the choicest creamery and table salt were being put into the works at the time of y visit. The employés are composed of six pan hands at $1.25 per day, an engineer at .25 per day, a night-watchman at $8 per week, two dairy millers at $1.50 per day, four borers at $1 per day, and ten women to make and fill sacks by piece work. The furnace nsumes nine tons of coal dust per day, the cost of this fuel being about $2 per ton.

Star Salt Works.—These works are situated near the railway station in the town Goderich, and are the property of Mr. John Scobie. The well was put down by the ominion Salt Co. about sixteen years ago and Mr. Scobie became the proprietor in 1880. he total depth of the well is 1,125 feet, and the pump is driven by a 25-horsepower gine. A saw mill and stave factory are also run in connection with these works, the achinery of which is driven by a 30-horsepower engine. Eleven men are employed in e salt works, of whom two are engineers at $1 per day, four rakers at $1 per day, two emen at $1 per day, two laborers at $1 per day, and one packer at 1¾ cents per barrel. ıe cooper shop usually gives employment to four men, who are paid at the rate of 4½ nts per barrel. The works are kept in operation about ten months of each year, and during the twelve months ending with October, 1886, the output consisted of 20,000 barrels of 250 lbs. common salt, which sold at 50 cents per barrel, and 40 tons of land salt at $1.75 per ton. Four cords of wood at $2.25 per cord and four tons of coal screenings at $2.25 per ton are consumed daily.

Hensall Salt Works.—These works are situated in the village of Hensall, in the township of Hay, county of Huron. The proprietors are Mr. George McEwen and the firm of Gray, Young & Sparling. The well was bored about six years ago and was put down to the depth of 1,206 feet. Salt was struck at 1,090 feet, and although the bed was found to be somewhat streaked with shale there was no separation into distinct strata such as are met with in other portions of the Huron salt district. The company which put down the well disposed of it to a second company, organized in 1883, by whom evaporating works were constructed, but owing to mismanagement of the business the property was after nineteen months sold to the present owners. The plant consists of a 20-horsepower engine and boiler, and one pan 26 by 100 feet, heated by three furnaces. The works are in operation about seven months of each year and for the year ending October 31st, 1886, the output was 16,000 barrels of 275 lbs. of common salt at 50 cents per barrel, and 7,000 barrels of land salt at 30 cents per barrel. The employés of the works consist of four rakers at $1.12½ per day, two firemen at $1 and two coopers at 4 cents per barrel. Wood is used exclusively for fuel in the furnaces, the daily consumption being fourteen cords of soft wood at $1.50 per cord.

Exeter Salt Well.—This well is in the village of Exeter, township of Stephen, in the county of Huron. It is the property of a joint stock company of which Mr. George Samwell is president. The well was put down in 1881, its total depth being 1,200 feet. Salt was struck at about 1,100 feet, but one bed only was reached. The salt block was erected in the same year and has been running at intervals ever since. During the past year it was operated only three months—from the first of November, 1885, to the end of January, 1886. The total output of fine and coarse salt was 10,000 barrels, valued at $2,800, the whole of which was sold for local consumption. Seven men were employed at the works: a manager at $2 per day, an engineer at $2, four rakers at $1.25 and two laborers at $1 per day each. Cordwood is supplied to the works at $1.60 per cord.

Excelsior Salt Works.—These works are located in the village of Port Franks, at the mouth of the Sable river, in the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton, and are the property of Mr. Joseph Williams of Goderich. Salt-making is carried on only during the season of navigation, the works being opened usually in April. The output for last year was 10,600 standard barrels of common salt, the average selling price of which was 58 cents per barrel. There was made also about 150 tons of land salt, which was disposed of to farmers in the district at $3 per ton. The works employ a foreman at $1.50 per day, four rakers at $1.25 each, two firemen at $1.25 each, a teamster and two coopers.

Elarton Salt Works.—These works are located on lot 6, 3rd concession south of the Egremont road, in the township of Warwick, county of Lambton, and are the property of a company of which F. W. Kingstone of Toronto is president, and Mr. Charles J. Kingstone manager and secretary-treasurer. The well was put down in 1870, the place selected for it being in the flats of Bear creek. Its total depth is 1,397 feet. Two beds of salt have been penetrated, the first at a depth of 1,200 feet, 34 feet in thickness, and the second at a depth of 1,239 feet, of 30 feet thickness. A stratum of very hard limestone separates the two beds of salt. The bore was put down 61 feet below the second salt bed passing through three alternate beds of salt and shale, and then for 67 feet into a hard limestone. The works were operated for four months during the past year—from the first of November, 1885, to the end of February, 1886—during which time the output was 2,278 barrels of coarse and fine salt, valued at $1,276, and 337 barrels of land salt valued at $141. The rate of wages at these works is $1.50 per day for salt rakers, $1.75 for an engineer and $1.75 for a foreman. The product goes only into the home market.

Courtwright Salt Well.—This well is near the St. Clair river, township of Moore, county of Lambton, but no statistics of its output have been obtained. In one important respect it differs from all other salt wells of the Huron district, in that the brine is forced up by hydraulic pressure instead of being raised by ordinary pumping. This device is the invention of a machinist of the Petrolia oil wells.

The Lake Shore Salt Association.—This Association was organized September 3rd, 1885, with Mr. Joseph Williams as president. It embraces all the salt works on the lake shore from Courtwright to Kincardine, namely, one at Courtwright, one at Port Franks, six at Goderich and two at Kincardine. Each of the works gets an allotment in proportion to its capacity, and assists in paying the expenses of management in proportion to the amount of sales. All the shipments of the association are made by boat, and a uniform price is paid for each destination. Salt shipped to the Northwest is 65 cents per barrel, for the Georgian bay 60 cents, and for the lake Huron coast 55 cents per barrel.

PETROLEUM.

The oil region of the county of Lambton has two distinct centres, viz., Oil Springs district and Petrolia district. The former extends over lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 in the 1st and 2nd concessions of Enniskillen ; the latter embraces nearly the whole north-western corner of the township of Enniskillen lying north of the 9th concession line and west of the line between lots 16 and 17 of the several concessions, lots 1 to 5 in the 12th concession of Moore, and lots 1 to 12 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of Sarnia. The wells are found chiefly in a belt ranging from half-a-mile to a mile in width, and extending north-westerly from Petrolia a distance of nine miles. The number of working wells in this district is estimated at 2,500, of which about 500 were put down during the past year. In the Oil Springs district there were 496 wells on the 1st of July, being an increase of 98 since the 1st of January. The total production of crude oil in the Petrolia district for the year 1886 was 425,000 barrels of 35 imperial gallons, and in the Oil Springs district 175,000 barrels, being a total of 600,000 barrels for the whole region. The wells, refineries and other works in connection with the industry employ about 2,000 men, and the population dependent upon it is estimated at about 10,000. In the crude state the average value of oil last year was 90c. per barrel, making the value of the raw material $540,000. Fully 95 per cent. of this was refined in the nine distilleries of Petrolia, and the quantity of refined oil manufactured from the total crude is computed at 230,000 barrels, or about 9,775,000 gallons. At the average selling price of 14c. per imperial gallon which ruled last year, the value of the illuminating oil product of the two districts would be $1,368,500. In former years the price ranged from two to three cents lower, but under the trade regulations the quality of the oil has been so improved that the present prices are now more easily realized than were the lower prices in the period before the organization of the Oil Exchange. The rates of wages undergo but little fluctuation from year to year. Laborers are paid from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, expireenced pumping men from $1.50 to $1.75 and distillers $1.75 to $2 per day.

Drilling and Working the Wells.—In the progress of the industry old wells sometimes become exhausted, or the flow of oil ceases in paying quantities. In such cases new wells are put down to strike untapped rock. The boring of wells is consequently an established branch of the industry, from fifteen to twenty sets of tools being in constant use and about 100 men employed. The wells in the Petrolia territory are about 475 feet in depth, and if drilling goes on night and day a well is now sunk in six days. The depth to the rock ranges from 60 to 150 feet, below which come in succession layers of limestone, soapstone, etc. The surface or drift is bored with a spod-auger to admit a ten-inch wooden tube, the lower end of which rests upon the rock. The rock is then drilled with a 5-inch bore to the depth of about 160 feet and a casing of iron $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter is driven down. This casing is intended to shut out the surface water, which if admitted would prevent the free secretion of the oil and would, by coming into contact with sulphur deposits, produce "black water," which is very injurious to the iron tubing of the pumps. Moreover, the buoyancy imparted to the tools and cable by the 300 or 400 feet of water is thus avoided, and the presence of oil in any of the strata penetrated is immediately manifested by the soiled tools or escaping gas. The bore is drilled below the casing until oil is struck, and the well is then ready for the pump. This is an iron tube about one and one-half inch in diameter and composed of various lengths, at the end of which is the working barrel resting upon a strainer or perforated iron tube to keep out obstructions of various kinds. In the working barrel are two valves, one of which takes in and the other lets out; and the oil which oozes from the rock, passing through the strainer, is lifted by the pump to the surface. At first wells were sunk in the rock with crib-work and then drilled with a spring-pole. By this process the time required to strike the oil-bearing rock varied from three to twelve months, and the cost ranged from $2.000 to $5,000. Now the well is bored and drilled from the surface, and with the enlarged experience gained the work is better done, the water is shut off more effectually, and the cost is very greatly reduced. The cost, however, is a variable quantity, depending upon the length of casing used to shut out the water and mud veins. Some wells require only 120 feet and others as much as 400 feet, but the average cost of a well with casing and pump complete ranges from $400 to $500. Formerly pumps of three inches diameter were used, costing about $500 each, but now they vary in size from 1¼ to 1½ inches, and cost about $80. In the early days, too, each well had its own engine to furnish the working power, but now the same engine is used to drive twenty or thirty pumps or even more. A wheel, or circular horizontal table, is connected with the engine by an elbow joint in such a manner that it is made to perform a quarter revolution and return to its former position. To this wheel are attached a number of "jerkers" or poles (usually made of white ash two inches square, with iron connections) by which power is conveyed to a number of pumps extending over a large area, and working the lot simultaneously. By this plan wells that would not otherwise pay running expenses are operated at a profit, and experience here as well as elsewhere has shown that the man who owns a lot has no safety but in getting his oil to the surface.

Distilleries and their Processes.—The nine distilleries are owned as follows: M. J. Woodward & Co., John McMillan, McMillan, Kittredge & Co., Petrolia Oil Co., Imperial Oil Co., Producers' Oil Co., Consumers' Oil Co., John McDonald and F Gleason & Bro. Another establishment (Dipper's) makes a specialty of recovering spe acids used in the refineries, but it also manufactures a small quantity of oil occasionall A refinery consists of several stills (three to twenty) set in brickwork, and constitutin what is called a bank or bench. Each still is an immense boiler ten feet in diameter an thirty feet long, having a capacity of about 275 barrels. After a bench is charged th furnaces are lighted, the fuel used being the tar or waste of crude oil. When the furnac are first started a temperature of about 200° is required to convert the oil into vapo but as the tar product settles a constantly increasing heat is needed, until a temperatur of 600° is reached. The vapor passes off through a series of pipes placed into a long tan or condenser into which cold water is being constantly pumped. The water graduall cools the vapor in the pipes, until at the farther end it flows out as distillate. The product remaining in the boilers is emptied out usually about twice a week, but sometim three times. It constitutes about 40 per cent. of the crude, while the distilla makes about 60 per cent. In the further process of refining the distillate is treate with sulphuric acid to take out tarry matters, after which it is washed with wate in a solution of caustic soda to take out what remains of the sulphuric acid. I is next treated with an alkaline solution of lead to deodorize the oil, and aga with sulphur to precipitate the lead, leaving the refined oil to be drawn off t the bleachers, where it is exposed to sunlight and is finished for the barrellin These several processes reduce the volume of distillate to 40 per cent. of the crude in other words, 100 gallons of crude oil produce 40 gallons of illuminating oil. In cas the oil fails in the flash test it is steamed in the bleachers, and all explosive gase are driven off. The barrelling is done in the filling shed by Watson's patent fille two to six being used as the extent or the capacity of the refinery may require. Thes rs are self-regulating, a valve being closed by a ball float when the oil rises to the top he barrel. The specific gravity and fire test of the oil are marked by the manu- urer, and after these are certified to by the Government inspector it is ready for ment; otherwise it must be made right. The trade inspection is made by Mr. Kerr, etary of the Oil Exchange, for the purpose of determining whether the oil is merchant- , of good burning quality, and pure. If it is shipped without Government inspection penalty is confiscation of the oil and seizure of the works, or such other penalty as Inland Revenue department may see fit to impose. For neglect of trade inspection penalty is a fine of three cents per gallon or the closing down of the works. The r inspection, however, is not under statute, but by agreement among the refiners. this purpose they have organized a company known as the Refiners' Oil company, h includes all the works. It controls the whole oil business, but chiefly in regard to quality of the oil, the rateable output in proportion to the several works and the hod of marketing. Long experience had taught the refiner that it was impossible to up a high standard of oil unless an arrangement was entered into by the producers that purpose. By agreement or contract with the Financial Association all oils are mitted to the inspection of the Oil Exchange inspector, who is independent of the ners, and his grading is final. The grades of illuminating oil are three in number, No. 1, A1 and Extra. A fourth grade, claimed to be superior to all the others, is now being placed upon the market, the characteristic of which is purity. By the ning processes hitherto in use, although oil could be made superior to any known so far as the flame is concerned, yet on account of sulphur and other impurities in the de which were not wholly eliminated the oil in combustion gave off more or less ensive odors. The new process it is said thoroughly deodorises the oil and removes impurities, so that it is in no respect inferior to the finest quality of American oil.

PETROLEUM BYE-PRODUCTS.—The crude oil is composed of a number of hydrocarbons of ferent gravities and boiling points. In distillation these hydrocarbons separate and me off seriatim as follows: (1) Naphtha, which is too inflammable to be used as illumin- ng oil. It is set aside and sold in the market, chiefly to paint and rubber manufac- ers, although it is also used in other industries. (2) Illuminating oil; and (3) the oils heavy for illuminating purposes. The lightest of the latter is sold to gas works as oil. What remains after the paraffine wax is expressed is manufactured into lubri- ing oils, wool oils, (which are used to soften wools in carding) vaseline, hair oil, etc. s oils made from this product never become rancid like animal oils, nor poison the od, nor rust iron. In making paraffine the oil is chilled with ice and the wax is separ- d under heavy pressure, but machinery is now being put in the works which will arate by a refrigerating process similar to that of ice manufacturing. What remains he bye-product is known as coke, which makes an excellent fuel for furnaces.

STORAGE TANKS.—In the first days of the industry great difficulty was experienced storing crude oil, and in the Oil Springs territory it is estimated that from 3,000,000 to 00,000 barrels oil flowed down Bear creek to the great lakes. The first tanks e built into the ground with crib work, at great cost, but about twenty years ago two kinds of tanks began to be constructed. One of these was a large surface tank of iron having a capacity of several thousand barrels; the other was sunk 50 or 60 feet the ground and lined with inch lumber cut into strips four inches in width, the clay he back of it being stiff and impermeable. This latter gives the best results, and is tank in which the great bulk of the crude oil is stored. Three companies have been anized for the construction of these tanks, viz., the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking pany, the Crown Warehousing company, and the Producers' Tanking company, ose tanks have a total capacity of 600,000 barrels. The crude product of wells hin a limit of two or three miles is carted into the storage tanks, but the product wells beyond that range is pumped into receiving tanks from the several wells or groups wells, and from these it is forced through pipe lines to the large storage tanks in the inity of the refineries.

THE OIL EXCHANGE.—The Petrolia Oil Exchange was organized December 1st, 1884 has a membership of fifty persons, composed of refiners, dealers and producers. Mr.

J. H. Fairbank is president of the Exchange, and Mr. James Kerr secretary. The objects are: (1) To record the market value of oil from day to day; (2) to facilitate the purchase and sale of petroleum oils and other commodities between members thereof; and (3) generally to advance the interests of the petroleum trade in Canada. The entrance fee is $25, and $20 a year thereafter. Meetings are held for half-an-hour daily, at noon. Before the Exchange was organized it was difficult to ascertain the market value of oil, and often on the same day prices fluctuated from four to six cents per barrel, just as happens with the sale of farm products in a country town without a market place. Prices are now regulated by the Exchange quotations, the market is more steady in consequence, and producers get the regular rates. The Financial Association of the Exchange was organized in February, 1886, and began business about the 1st of April. It was formed to promote improvement in the quality of refined oil, and also for carrying the surplus of crude oil stored in the tanks. In the month of October the association had in store 375,000 barrels of crude, held to be drawn as the requirements of the trade demand it. Mr. Fairbank is president of the Financial Association.

IMPROVED METHODS AND APPLIANCES.—In the early days of the petroleum industry no person in Canada, or indeed elsewhere, knew how to put down an artesian well scientifically. Ordinary mechanics of the other trades had to be employed for the purpose, and progress was never made in this country until the mechanical work was placed in the hands of young Canadians from the rural districts, who with their general aptitude for adapting means to the end were enabled to invent, improve and apply until they have succeeded in reducing the cost of sinking a well from $3,000 to $120, and the time from three (and sometimes twelve) months to six or eight days, and the cost of pumping wells from an average of $6 per day to about 25 cents. The first "jerker" used in America was the invention of Mr. Fairbank in Oil Springs more than twenty years ago, and in his case necessity was the mother of invention. One grand result of this mechanical education of the young men of the oil region has been the opening up of a field for Canadians in every quarter of the world. In the western States, on the Pacific slope, in Australasia, in India, in Burmah, in Beloochistan, in Afghanistan, in Russia, in Germany, parties of young Canadians may be found from time to time putting down wells for water or oil whose training has been received in the Petrolia district. Now and again these parties return home—one from India, one from Russia, one from California, one from the isles of the sea—and they sit down to compare notes and rehearse their tales of experience and adventure. When leaving for foreign parts they start out with a complete equipment of the plant required for drilling—boilers, engines, drill poles, drills, bits and tools of every kind, which are made in the town of Petrolia for use at home and abroad. This wide demand is partly owing to the knowledge of the men acquired by British capitalists who had invested in oil stocks, but it is mainly due to the intelligence and skill and knowledge of the men themselves. Every process and progress in the sinking of wells, in refining the oil, in the manufacture of bye-products and in every line of the oil industry may be placed to the credit of the men who got their training in the practical work of the oil fields; little or none of it is due to the men of science. An apprenticeship on the ground was necessary to every operative and mechanic, and the young men from the rural districts brought to their new sphere of labor the intelligence and the mental discipline which they had acquired to a very large extent in our public schools.

STEVENSON'S WORKS.—One of the large establishments which has grown up with the oil industry is the Stevenson works, of which William Stevenson is proprietor. These were begun on a small scale in 1867 and have now attained large proportions. The machinery consists of all the latest appliances used in the manufacture of boilers, stills, tanks and portable works, and such is Mr. Stevenson's fame that he has filled orders from Austria, Burmah, Java and other distant parts of the world. He employs from forty to sixty men, and the rate of wages ranges from $2.25 to $2.50 for mechanics and $1.25 to $1.50 for laborers. The works are in constant operation throughout the year, ten hours each day. The yearly value of manufactures in this establishment is about $50,000.

THE IMPERIAL COMPANY.—One of the largest refining works in Petrolia is the Imperial Oil company, of which F. A. Fitzgerald is president, J. L. Englehart vice-president, and Wm. Pratt secretary. The works of this company extend over 45 acres, embracing stills, a cooper shop, a repair shop, tin works, etc., and eight steam boilers are used in driving the machinery of the establishment. The ordinary process of distillation is carried on in two banks or benches, one containing sixteen and the other five stills, the total capacity of which is 8,000 barrels of crude at a run. There is besides a paraffine bank composed of six stills. The cooper shop is furnished with complete machinery for the making of barrels, so that every step in the process from the cutting of staves out of the block to the completing of the barrels is taken through the medium of a machine; the men are only attendants. The tin works have been fitted with plant at a cost of $10,000, and such is the facility for turning out tin vessels that although a large number of cans are required this branch of the establishment is run part time. The cans are almost wholly five-gallon measures, and are put up two in a case for transportation, chiefly to the North-west, British Columbia and the lower provinces. The refinery employs ten men as treaters, engineers and stillmen at $2.50 per day, and thirty labourers at $1.50 per day. There are also employed in connection with the refinery ten boiler makers, bricklayers and masons at $2 per day. In the cooper shop twenty men are employed running the machinery and ten extra men cutting staves, whose rate of wages runs from $1.75 to $2 per day. About twenty men are employed in the paint, repair and filling shops at $1.75 per day. The tin works are run by six men and boys, who are employed a part of the time in other departments.

PIONEER PLUCK.—In the early days of Oil Springs, before a passable road was built to the St. Clair river, or to the Great Western railway at Wyoming, a proposition was made to send a cargo of crude to Scotland for refining. It was late in autumn, and the roads in that district, always bad, were simply one long mire-hole. Oil-men were discussing the project one day when Mr. Fairbank remarked, "Why not use the road nature has given you?" "What do you mean?" chorused half a dozen voices in query. "I mean the creek, of course," was the response; to which a leading man put the test question: "Will you try it?" Thus challenged on his own proposition Mr. Fairbank promptly replied that he would, and operations for the undertaking were at once begun. The oil was put up in barrels to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, which were rolled into the water, and Mr. Fairbank and a gang of men set to work to float them down. The creek was filled with saw logs and timber, and the men were often up to their armpits in the water. On the second morning an unlooked-for check upon the enterprise presented itself—the creek was sheeted with an inch of ice. "May as well give it up; can't do it," Doc. Aikens exclaimed. ("Doc." is now in Detroit, but why he was called "Doc." no one knows.) Mr. Fairbank came up brandishing his handspike and saying: "Dash you, Doc., if I hear 'can't do it' from you again I will down you with this." It was a heavy undertaking, but the men worked like heroes, in the stream and out of it, and the cargo was got down to deep water and put on board a vessel. But the feat was vain, for the ship was lost in crossing the Atlantic.

MINING IN THE THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

BY THOMAS A. KEEFER, OF PORT ARTHUR.*

The new era of mining on the north shore of lake Superior, and especially in that part of it within the district of Thunder Bay near Port Arthur, may be dated as commencing from the time when the Silver islet mining company suspended work and the Canadian Pacific railway opened for traffic that part of its road between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, in 1883. The subsequent opening of the completed line from Montreal to the Pacific ocean gave a still greater impetus to the mining industry all along the north shore of lake Superior from Heron bay to Port Arthur, and thence westward as far as the Lake of the Woods. In addition to what has been done at the working mines since the railway was opened, considerable prospecting has been going on at various properties lying along the line of railway and within a short distance of it from Heron bay to and including the Lake of the Woods country, but as regards the results of this work there is not sufficient data to embody them in a statistical form in any official report which you may have in view.

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*This article was forwarded by Mr. Keefer under date of March 17, 1887, in response to a request for a narrative of mining operations in the Thunder Bay district.—A. B

In a general way it may be stated that while some efforts proved it unadvisable to continue work on several locations, others were very satisfactory and will lead to the future development of a good many prospects which are likely, with more work and practical development, to become good dividend-paying mines. The greatest drawbacks so far have been the want of sufficient capital to continue the prospecting work on a reasonably large scale. Roads are needed from the line of railway into the interior of the country where several valuable mineral deposits of various kinds are known to exist, and which could be profitably worked if easy communication with them were established.

In this connection I may mention one very notable instance where the want of waggon road communication completely paralyzes all efforts to make mining successful, viz., that of the township of Moss, where our best gold veins are. This township is fifty miles south-west of Savanne station on the Canadian Pacific railway, the only access to which in summer is by canoes over Lac des Milles Lacs (which has been and can be navigated by small steamers) and several small intervening lakes and streams connected by as many portages. A waggon road from Barril portage at the south-western extremity of Lac des Milles Lacs to the centre of the township of Moss, a distance of about twenty miles, would be the means of starting up a number of partially developed prospects in that region of country. Several of these prospects, by the severest tests which could be applied, have been proved capable of becoming good paying mines if road communication were established. In that township and vicinity about 30,000 acres of land have been sold and patented by the Ontario government as mining lands, and this fact of itself shows the regard which many have for that portion of the Thunder Bay district as a mining field. There are several chartered companies owning lands in Moss township which would be of undoubted value for gold if communication with it were established, while many individuals own lands there who are waiting for road communication before starting any development work.

The gold veins of the Moss township region, by repeated assays and comparative tests on ores made at different metallurgical houses and smelting-works and in one instance by mill work on the spot, have been proven to be most remarkable for their steadiness of production in gold as well as in silver. In the case of the mill work, I refer to the results on the ore from the Huronian mine made at its own mill, where the saving has been from $10 to $21 per ton in gold and silver. These were on mill runs upon hundreds of tons of ore taken from the mine as it came without any selection, except to keep from the mill rock the high grade ore which was either rich enough to be distributed among mining men to be shown at exhibitions as specimens of great interest and value, or to be sold direct to smelters. Other mill runs on smaller quantities of the ore from this mine have shown savings as high as $35 per ton in gold and silver. Communication is now beyond doubt the only thing standing in the way of making gold mining in that portion of the district a permanent industry.

Regarding the actual results of work at the locations which are now fairly entitled to be classed as established mines, these chiefly relate to locations in that portion of our district which is known as the new silver region lying west and south-west of Port Arthur, in an entirely different geological formation to that in which the gold occurs. This portion of the district has been partially opened by a good colonization waggon road constructed by the Ontario government. The road has materially aided the development of the silver mines of the district, and is a significant instance of how public road communication assists the efforts of mining men. Before its construction those efforts were feeble; now they are becoming very energetic, and when the mines are sufficiently opened to become steady producers, and the outlay of capital on development work and in the erection of mills and mining plant has ceased, I doubt not but that some of them will make a good record as dividend-paying mines.

The plain, unvarnished story of mining operations here is such a simple one to tell, and has in it so many encouraging features, that one has but to consider it fairly to be convinced of the value of Thunder Bay district as a mining field. It is unnecessary to allude to some failures in past years during a period of wild excitement,—failures which can very well be explained away by men who understand the courses of them, when the record of the Silver islet mine as a producer can be pointed to as a great success in the past history of silver mining in this district. It is difficult to allude to the present working mines without making some reference to that celebrated mine which first made this country famous in silver-mining annals.

On a little rock rising out of lake Superior the Silver islet mine was discovered. That mine has produced about $3,000,000 at a cost of less than $2,000,000, leaving a net profit in favor of the mine which in round numbers can be put down at one million dollars. The question arises at once to a thoughtful man, Why should that be the only mine capable of being made a success? There are no reasons why other silver mines equally as rich should not be found in the same geological formation under similar conditions.

Were it more generally known that the Cambrian slates of the Thunder Bay district in which the veins of the Silver islet mine and the present working silver mines occur are similar to the famous silver regions of old Mexico, which the eminent geologist Charles Lyell declared to be the richest known argentiferous region of the world, and that some of the silver and silver ores from our present working mines so closely resemble those from the Batipolas mines of that region that any expert cannot distinguish between them, there would be a greater importance attached to silver mining in this district than has hitherto been given to it. And when, in addition to this, it is known that the geological formation of a part of the gold producing portion of the district is similar to the rocks in which the gold of British Columbia and other countries occurs, it would not be doubted that we live in a district where we ought to find both gold and silver in paying quantities, and where mining if encouraged should be made a great success, especially as the country everywhere shows evidences of so many different volcanic disturbances which have thrown, faulted and fissured the rocks in all directions, thus making arteries, veins and storehouses for the minerals which ought to be found in such rocks, and which undoubtedly do exist in this district.*

Iron has been discovered in different parts of the district and in large deposits, but which are so far inland that they cannot yet be made available, and no work worth mentioning has been done on them. When communication is established these iron deposits will be worked.

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* I have extracted from a private report of J. Gray, Esq., an American civil and mining engineer, the following relating to this district: "It is a fact well established now that this region has developed more than double the wealth and in the shortest time and for the least outlay of any silver region in the world. This is not assertion, it is history and accomplished facts. It is now the richest known silver region on this continent. A remarkable feature attends the silver deposits of the north shore of Superior, viz., the tendency in most cases to metallic and massive form, and it may in a short time become the great antitype of the copper belt of the south shore, lying almost immediately opposite it at a distance upon an air line of about 112 miles. Great quantity and massiveness appear to be the prevailing forms in the whole region of Superior in all the known mineral belts, and what adds vastly to its intrinsic value is the ease of access to every portion of the silver region from all the great commercial centres of the world. As to climate and easy access from all the great markets of the world, and commercial centres of this continent in particular, it has no equal in all the history of mining regions. Timber is abundant and cheap for all purposes; water abundant, never-failing and pure; an atmosphere in midsummer whose purity and salubrity would almost stagger the belief of those who have never enjoyed it. And as important as all these together, the country, though a comparative wilderness yet, is one of law, order, peace and protection to person and property, and in my humble and deliberately formed opinion to-day the most favored and promising silver region now known." Charles F. Eschweiler, a well-known mining engineer of Milwaukee, has also expressed his opinion of the resources of the district in the following terms: "Many of the economic minerals are to be found here and in such quantities and richness that if the truth were known abroad you would have many capitalists among you from a distance. The richness of the mineral veins of this country are not sufficiently known among the mining men of America and Europe, or they would soon be worked on a larger scale. You have in the portions of the district I had time to examine almost every prominent and essential feature to make it a great mining country, and what surprises me most is that your own people do not pay more attention to the mineral wealth that surrounds you on every side and which is to be found almost at your very doors. I tell you, sir, your business men will live to see the day, which is near at hand, when they will regret the loss of the opportunities now offering. The mineral wealth and really wonderful resources of the country cannot long be kept hidden from practical men of means. You have here the proper geological formations in which to look for the minerals. You have evidences on every side of you of the disturbances of the rocks which make a mineral country. You have the veins, and in many of them I have no doubt you have the minerals in paying quantities. I did not myself believe the stories of your district before I landed here. I did not expect to see what I have seen. I was a skeptic of your mineral resources when I put foot in Port Arthur. I am now a strong believer in the country, strong in the faith that you are surrounded by one of the most promising mining fields on the face of the earth."

Zinc in massive form, in the ore known as zincblende or black-jack, was discovered some years ago by an Indian, who pointed it out to the McKellar Bros. and W. Pritchard on what is known as the Zenith zinc mine on location 30 T, north of Nepigon bay. Some preliminary development work which I did on that location in the year 1885 produced about 1,000 tons of zincblende ore still at the mine, which would average about fifty per cent. in metallic zinc; fair average samples drawn and tested by smelters produced over that. It is a grade of ore quite rich enough to be made very profitable if found in large quantities, and if there existed cheap facilities of getting it to water transportation. The development work so far done on this location, although from $6,000 to $8,000 have been spent on it, has only proved what often occurs in mining, viz., that a much larger expenditure is necessary before coming to a final decision as to the value of the deposit. It is not yet known to be on the location in sufficiently large quantities to be made profitable, and only a large additional expenditure can determine that.

Copper has been discovered in the district in its native state as well as in the form of grey copper ore and pyrites, the latter often carrying either gold or silver in addition in sufficient quantities with the copper to be made profitable when the deposits can be reached by waggon road or railway communication. Although past efforts at mining for native copper have not been successful on the north shore, there is every reason to believe that the richness of the copper pyrites ores which occur in the gold-bearing rocks of the district, and which carry gold and silver as well, will eventually make them profitable ores to work. An instance of such a deposit occurs in a large vein near the township of Moss before alluded to, at what is known as the Tip-Top mine, the ore of which carries gold and silver and copper in pyrites. The copper varies from five to twenty per cent., and the gold and silver assays have shown a value in those metals of from $7 to $35 per ton in addition. Some selected samples have assayed as high as $60 a ton in gold, besides the copper which they carried. When there is less copper there is usually more gold or silver, so that the ore on the whole keeps nearly a uniform value, and it is an ore which could best be treated by smelting on the ground. When road communication is established to the township of Moss an effort to work this mine profitably will doubtless be made. Another rich deposit of a similar kind of ore occurs at the Gold Lake property on the north shore, west of Little Pic river, but here the deposit is known not to be so large.

Lead or galena has been discovered in the country surrounding Black bay and in other portions of the district, and in places appears to be massive in form; but, like the iron, zinc and copper pyrites discoveries, the developments do not warrant anyone in saying that mining for lead alone can be made profitable. But as the galena here usually carries varying proportions of silver it will no doubt in the future be in demand for fluxes when smelting works are erected in the district, in which respect the galena veins are of promising value.

Returning again to the working gold and siver mines near Port Arthur, I had better refer to these in the order of their discoveries, subsequent development and present workings, and then no injustice can be done. It is with these working mines and prospects that I am most familiar, as in most cases where sales have been made I directed or was engaged in the development works which proved the mines prior to their sale to the companies now operating them; and as to others in which I had no interest, I have made myself familiar with what has been done at them. I state these facts merely to enable you in some degree to estimate the value of the information I am about to give.

Although it is not definitely known when silver was first discovered by white men in the Thunder Bay district, yet the dates of the first discoveries of free gold and native silver and all the circumstances attending them are well known, for the gentleman who made the first free gold and native silver discovery of known importance in the district is still living in it. I refer to Peter McKellar, of Fort William.

Silver was discovered in this district as far back as 1845, when parties in search of copper discovered that a grey copper ore found on the Spar Island and Prince's Bay location carried a considerable percentage of silver. It was subsequently found to exist in the ore of the Enterprise mine, now in the township of McTavish. This was followed by the discovery of native silver in the Thunder Bay location by Peter McKellar in the year 1866, and afterwards at the Shuniah (subsequently called the Duncan) mine by George A. McVicar. Then various discoveries followed at Jarvis island and other places, including the discovery at Silver islet by Mr. Morgan, a member of a party in charge of Thomas McFarlane, in the year 1868. This discovery and the large working of that mine which subsequently followed it is the most important in the history of silver mining in this district. It is needless for the purposes for which you desire the information to go through a list of discoveries which are either still mere prospects with no development work worthy of the name, or which with the work upon them produced no satisfactory results, as I believe your object is to get at the facts which relate to the present working mines and promising prospects partially developed which are likely soon to be worked in a much larger way.

HURONIAN GOLD AND SILVER MINE.—The first active work in mining for the precious metals in a comparatively large and practical way was commenced at the Huronian gold and silver mine, now owned by the Huronian mining company of Ontario, which has its head office at Ottawa. The vein was pointed out by two Indians in the employment of the Hudson Bay company to Peter McKellar, who first discovered that it carried free gold in the year 1871. There was then no road communication to that mine, and in consequence of other difficulties which arose to prevent its immediate working nothing was done except some preliminary development work which proved very satisfactory as far as it went. On the eve of the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg in 1882, I procured a bond on the property, then owned by the Jackfish Lake mining company, with the privilege of testing the mine and of purchasing it at the price of $50,000. I associated with me in the undertaking Mr. McKellar who superintended the actual development work of that year, which consisted in taking out from the bottom of the deepest opening (a test pit then found on the vein eleven feet deep, and from the vein where it was exposed at surface, sixty feet distant) a ton of unselected ore which was by Indians packed over the portages and brought in birch bark canoes over the small lakes and streams from the mine to Savanne station on the Canadian Pacific railway. Thence it was sent to New York for mill tests by metallurgical houses there. The whole of this ore from the two places was mixed together, sampled and assayed, and showed a yield of $36.30 gold and $12.93 silver: total value, $49.28 per ton. It was then divided into two lots, and one portion was tested by a practical milling operation by one metallurgical house and the other portion by another. The treatment applied was crushing the ore wet by stamps, and allowing it to flow over amalgamated copper plates to catch what free gold was present. The tailings from the plates were concentrated over a Frue vanner machine. By this process the lowest saving on this ore was $35.66 in gold and silver per ton. An assay of a selected sample of high grade ore taken from the mine yielded $5,971.60 to the ton, of which $4,752.03 was gold and $1,219.57 was silver. Mr. McKellar superintended the taking out and shipping of the ore and was present when the tests in New York were made, and reported the results accordingly. This effected a sale of the mine to the Huronian mining company of Ontario, its present owners, before the bond I had on it had expired. That company paid the $50,000, the cash price of the property, and Mr. McKellar and myself retained a share in the mine as our profit. The capital stock of the company was put at $100,000. The company has expended in building winter roads, in developing the mine and in erecting a ten stamp mill and mining machinery to the present time about $150,000, including the $50,000 paid to the Jackfish Lake company for the property. After the mill was erected Mr. McKellar, who was then manager for the company, made a mill run on the first 100 tons of ore on which he reported a saving of a little over $21 to the ton in gold and silver. All the ore which was subsequently taken from the mines, except the selected samples, was put through its own mill, and the concentrates produced from this work are still at the mine, with the exception of a few tons shipped for treatment and sale to smelters. I am unable to give the total amount of ore put through the mill, or to state definitely the value of the whole amount of concentrates now at the mine, as no correct record was kept of the quantity produced in the regular course of mining and milling; but we know that these concentrates when sampled and treated there, or shipped and sold to smelters, will yield several thousand dollars. In 1885 I became manager for the company and had another test made under the superintendence of a competent mining engineer of long experience and an expert mill man. This was a test of eighty-seven tons, which I had taken from all the underground workings of the mine in the regular course, without any selection except to pick from the ore going to the mill any that showed itself rich to the eye. In this test everything hoisted out of the mine went to the mill except the rich specimens referred to, and it was estimated by the men in charge that more than one-half of what went to the mill was composed of talcose and chloritic slates (the country rock) which came from a rib of them which occurs in the centre of the vein, and from portions of the walls broken down by the blasting in the works. These slates could easily have been thrown aside, and probably would be in the ordinary working of the mine; but by making no selection of that kind I considered that the test would be a severe one, and so it was. The saving from this mill run, which was the lowest of any of which any record was kept, was $10.50 per ton. That established the fact that if the township of Moss is supplied with a waggon road from Barril portage, to avoid having to pack in supplies and keep communication open in summer by Indians and canoes, this mine can be made a permanent industry in the country. Work has also been done on this vein on another company's property and tests applied which have been satisfactory. If not the richest property of the district, it can safely be said that no other property has proved more reliable in production and yield, and it is well known that mines of low grade ores are often the more lasting and constant.

The Huronian mill is equipped with a forty-five horse-power boiler and engine, rock breaker, ten stamps in two batteries, amalgamated copper plates for catching the free gold, three Frue vanners for concentrating the tailings and all necessary mill appliances, and it was in perfect working order when shut down in the fall of 1885. To the mill there is a saw mill attachment for cutting lumber required at the mine. At the main shaft there is a good ten horse-power hoisting engine and a pump, and everything was left in good order for work to be resumed. Suitable mine buildings have also been erected. There are forty or fifty acres of land cleared around the mine and 600 cords of wood on hand. The developments consist of two shafts, one on the main vein which is the main shaft, 7 x 14 feet or thereabout; the other, a smaller shaft, is on a branch or feeder near its junction with the main vein, which is intended for a winze or air shaft when the connections are made. There are also two levels and a drift about thirty-five feet in length, with a cistern for catching surface water. The main shaft is sunk to a depth of about 150 feet and the other to 60 feet. About 300 feet of drifting has been done on the vein underground. The vein has been exploited and test pits sunk at intervals for about half a mile, and it has been reported as having been traced for several miles. The average width of the vein is about five feet. The minerals contained in the quartz gangue consist of free gold, sylvanite (the true telluride of gold and silver, the richest and rarest ore of gold and silver known to the miners), iron and copper pyrites, galena and a little zincblende. The gold and silver are also found in union with these sulphurets. It is the only mine I know of in the Dominion which carries the rich sylvanite ore, which I believe is only found in a few countries in the world. The portion of free gold saved by the free milling process varies according as to whether the gold is free in the quartz or in union with the sulphurets. On the whole only a small percentage is saved by free milling, the chief saving being by concentration. When running the free milling apparatus in connection with the concentrators the daily capacity of the present mill is about fifteen tons of ore; but by abandoning the free milling process, which in time will likely be done, its capacity can be raised to twenty tons daily. The quartz from the mine is silicious, but it breaks well and is an easy ore to mill.

The Highland Mine.—This mine is owned by the Highland mining company, and adjoins the Huronian mine. Openings were made in 1884 and 1885, consisting of a series of cross-cuts and test pits at intervals for a distance of over a thousand feet on the course of the vein. These developments resulted in showing that the vein carries the same kinds of ore as are found in the Huronian mine. Various assays yielded from $8 to $310 in gold and silver to the ton.[*]

The Partridge Lake Gold Prospect.—This is a property which I partially developed in 1885. It was pointed out by an Indian to Mr. Archibald McKellar, of Fort William, since deceased, shortly after the discovery of the Huronian mine in 1872, but as it is yet only accessible by canoes across Lac des Milles Lacs and small streams with intervening portages, nothing can be done towards working the property in a large way. It is situated in the gold bearing rocks of the country similar to those at the Huronian mine, and is about fifty miles north of it. The tests showed it to be a free milling gold ore, and it could be worked with profit if there was a road to it. Four assays were made of ore selected at different times by different parties, which yielded from $25 to $30 per ton in gold. These assays are remarkable for their uniformity in value; but the same can be said of most of the assays which have been obtained from gold-bearing veins in that formation, and especially in that region of country.

The Kam-Kam Gold Prospects.—These prospects are about six miles north-east of Kaministiqua station, and about thirteen miles from Port Arthur in a straight line. I had a waggon road constructed to them in 1885 from the Dawson road, a distance of about six miles, built a house and blacksmith shop and sunk a shaft about fifteen feet on one of the veins. An assay of the ore yielded $27 a ton in gold. There are eighteen known auriferous veins on the property.

The Tip-Top Mine.—This mine is situated on Round lake, near the township of Moss. It is a strong lode of massive copper and iron pyrites, carrying gold and silver. I partially developed the property in 1885 with captain McPhee in charge as superintendent. The developments consisted of uncovering and cross-cutting the vein at intervals for several hundred feet and sinking a few test pits on it. I spent several hundred dollars on the work—probably $500 would cover it.

The Rabbit Mountain Silver Mine.—This mine is now owned by the Rabbit Mountain mining company of Ontario, with its head office at Port Arthur. It was pointed out by an Indian to Oliver Daunais in 1882, or, rather its location was so accurately described by the Indian that Mr. Daunais had no difficulty in finding it. At that time there was no road into that section of country, and nothing was done with the discovery except to get the land surveyed and patented until the fall of 1883, when I undertook its development on behalf of the owners. The silver was first discovered in a small branch of the main vein. Under the supervision of Daniel McPhee and Mr. Daunais, two of the original owners, I commenced the development work by starting a shaft on the main vein, where no silver was visible at the surface. From the first ten feet of this shaft there was taken out a carload of ore which I shipped and sold to smelters. This ore yielded $645.41 per ton in silver. A lot of 5,580 lbs., which was taken out from the branch vein in the preliminary development of it, I also shipped separately, and it yielded a net return of $2,178.66, or 775 ounces of silver per ton. This development resulted in a sale of the mine. The original price agreed on was $200,000, but afterwards, on forming the Rabbit Mountain mining company of Ontario in 1884, the owners agreed to take part of the purchase money in stock. The nominal capital stock of the company was placed at $2,000,000, and the stock issued as fully paid up, and was divided among the original owners and those who furnished the working capital. The vein was traced into the adjoining location 40 T, a part of which is operated by a syndicate who have a lease of the Rabbit Mountain mine proper, although it should be considered as one property. On the land owned by the syndicate a five stamp mill is erected. It has been run on ore from both properties which has yielded good results, and shipments of carload lots of smelting ore have been made which have yielded high returns. The veinstone carries native silver and argentite in nuggets and in leaf silver, and also some argentiferous zincblende and galena, with a little iron pyrites. The mill is not working at the present time owing to temporary failure of the water supply. With a proper plan of working this mine it ought to be a large producer and yield satisfactory returns on the capital invested. Large quantities of rich ore are now in sight in the underground workings of the vein, and besides what has been milled and shipped and sold to smelters and turned into bullion at the mine and an unknown quantity of a lower grade of mill rock on the dumps, there is now at the mine about 200 tons of rich ore estimated by the superintendent to be worth over $100 per ton.

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[*] Under date of February 22nd, 1884, Dr. Selwyn of the Geological Survey furnished me with an analysis of samples of quartz which he had collected from the openings made on this vein: "The average result gives 6.497 oz. of gold and 26.129 oz. of silver to the ton of 2,000 lbs. This must be regarded as a most exceedingly satisfactory showing, and fully justifies further judicious expenditure in opening up the vein and having a practical test made of larger parcels of the quartz." Again, under date of April 29th in the same year, he wrote to me as follows: "I consider the continuation of the vein which traverses the adjoining Huronian or old Jackfish property already proved to be exceedingly rich in sylvanite and gold. Both these properties are exceedingly favorably situated for working. From the five small openings made on the vein in the Highland property I took samples which appeared to represent the average character of the vein through a length of 300 yards. These were carefully assayed in the geological survey laboratory, with the very promising result given you in my letter of the 22nd February last. There can be no doubt that this is as rich a gold-bearing vein as I have yet seen in the Huronian rocks, and the country rock, a rather soft chloritic schist, will greatly diminish the cost of extracting the vein. The greatest difficulty I should apprehend is in the separation and the saving of the whole of the gold contained in the ore, and very great care will have to be exercised *in this respect.*"

The discovery of the Rabbit Mountain mine led to the discovery in the order named of the Rabbit Mountain Junior prospect on an adjoining location, Silver Creek, Porcupine, Beaver, Little Pig and Silver Mountain mines, and these discoveries led to those of the Crown Point, Silver Bluff, Silver Hill, Silver Falls, French's, Pallisades, Sunset Lake, Indian, Peerless, Elgin and several other prospects of which I am unable to ascertain names, on which more or less work has been done.

PORCUPINE MINE.—The property next developed after work was started on the Rabbit Mountain location was the Porcupine mine, then called the Twin City. This property is owned by captain McPhee, Mr. Daunais and myself. The development work was commenced in 1884 and has been prosecuted at intervals since that year until last fall, when work was suspended pending negotiations for its sale. The mine when work was stopped was considered sufficiently developed, tested and proved to be taken in hand by a company with a sufficient capital to work it in a large way. Over $10,000 has been expended in the development work and in building houses and roads in connection with the mine, and although I am unable now, owing to the destruction of papers and records by fire, to give you the exact returns from the mine, there is a balance in its favor in the hands of the original owners. More silver ore has been taken out of it and sold than was expended in connection with its development.

THE BEAVER MINE.—This was the next upon which development work was commenced in the fall of the year 1884. I directed and had charge of the work at this mine, with Captain McPhee as superintendent, from the time it was commenced until an interest in it was sold to Mr. R. G. Peters of Manistee, Michigan, in the fall of 1885. The first owners were Mr. McPhee and Oliver Daunais (the original discoverers), W. H. Furlonge and myself, on whose behalf the mine was developed prior to the interest in it being sold to which I have referred. At the time of the sale of this interest a road had been cut out through the woods from the Rabbit mountain to the Beaver mine, and these two mines were connected by other similar roads with the Porcupine and Silver Creek mines. There was then on the Beaver location a log cabin for the miners. a small log stable and blacksmith shop. The work done to that date consisted of two drifts on the vein from the north side of the bluff, one about fifty and the other about 220 feet long, and a drift on the vein from the south side of the hill about forty feet long. The vein had been exposed by stripping it from the top down to the first level from the north side, and here a few tons of the vein rock had been stoped out. This ore was shipped and sold to smelters and yielded something like $270 per ton in silver. In this condition F. S. Kirkland (Mr. Peters' manager) found the mine, and through negotiations carried on by him in 1885 Mr. *Peters* acquired a half interest in the property on condition of his paying to the owners the $4,000 which they had spent in its development, and expending a certain sum in further opening the mine and erecting a mill with a capacity of twenty stamps. In the following year Mr. Furlonge, captain McPhee and myself sold the balance of our interests to Mr. Peters, and he with Mr. Daunais are, so far as I know, the present owners of the prorerty. This mine at the present time has by far the largest and most interesting development of any working silver mine in the Thunder Bay district. The mill has been erected, suitable mining machinery is in operation, convenient buildings have been constructed, and many improvements have been made. There is at the present time many thousands of dollars worth of ore out, and probably as much more in sight in the mine. The present showing of this and the Rabbit Mountain and Porcupine mines are as good as the most sanguine mining man could expect. The first two have by far the larger quantities of ore on the dumps and in sight, as their developments are the greater, but in all three an abundance of rich smelting ore and good mill rock is visible.

THE SILVER CREEK MINE.—Developments at this mine followed those of the Beaver. Work was commenced in 1885 under my direction, with captain McPhee as superintendent. The original owners were Oliver Daunais, the discoverer, captain McPhee and myself. Mr. Peters acquired an interest in the fall of 1885, after which time Mr. Kirkland had charge of the work under the superintendence of captain Richard Crow, now superintendent of the Huronian mine and who for several months was superintendent at the Beaver mine. The original owners had a road cut out of the mine, a log cabin built for miners and a drift run into the side hill on the vein a distance of about fifty feet. The developments to date consist of a shaft about sixty feet deep and a drift on the vein about 100 feet long. From these workings some very rich ore was taken out, the greater part of which was mixed up with the ore from the Beaver mine and has either been treated with it at the Beaver mill or is still in the possession of the owners of that mine. The exact yield cannot therefore be given, but this ore, together with what is on the dumps of the mine, would about equal in value the expenditure made on the property, which has not exceeded $3,000. Rich ore is now in sight in the bottom of the shaft. Work was suspended last fall in consequence of the time of the manager being fully occupied with affairs at the Beaver.

RABBIT MOUNTAIN JUNIOR MINE.—Simultaneously with the work being commenced at the Silver Creek mine, development work was started on the property known as Rabbit Mountain Junior mine under my direction, with captain McPhee in charge as superintendent. This prospect was originally owned by Mr. Daunais, captain McPhee, Mr. Furlonge and myself. Mr. Peters became part owner of the property at the same time that he became interested in the Beaver and Silver Creek mines. Since then he has purchased the interests of Mr. Furlonge and captain McPhee, and the mine is now owned by Mr. Peters, Mr. Daunais and myself. The developments consist of a shaft sunk on the vein to a depth of about seventy-five feet. When work was suspended last fall (for the same reason as at Silver Creek) the shaft had not reached the bottom of the trap overflow of the country, and no silver worth mentioning had been taken out. Silver is not usually found in this district except in the veins opposite the silver-bearing slates, and to reach these the shaft would have to be sunk a few feet deeper. About $2,000 has been expended on the property.

THE SILVER MOUNTAIN MINES.—These mines come next in order of date of development. They were pointed out to Mr. Daunais by the same Indian who indicated to him the location of the Rabbit Mountain mine in 1884. Mr. Daunais associated with him in the eastern half of this discovery Messrs. Richard and John Trethewey, and subsequently they disposed of an interest to Mr. J. Gifford of Silver islet. In 1885 a road was cut out from the Porcupine mine to this property which has since been considerably improved by the Ontario government. In that year the owners did some development work and erected log cabins at the mine, and through captain Richard Trethewey's instrumentality a Cleveland company, under an option of purchase of an interest, expended about $10,000 in development work, buildings, etc. This company, however, discontinued work the same year and in 1886 an English company, known as the Silver Mountain Mines company (limited), of Liverpool, purchased the property and are now working it. Prior to the sale to the last named company considerable quantities of very rich silver ore and native silver were extracted from the vein.

While work was going on at the east end of Silver Mountain mine some developments were also made on the west end of the property, which was then owned by Mr. Daunais alone. The development work consisted mainly of a shaft sunk about thirty feet deep, from which a carload of smelting ore was shipped that yielded $145 per ton in silver. The mine is closed at the present time owing to intricacies into which the title has been plunged. It is considered a most valuable property.

CROWN POINT MINE.—Shortly after the Silver Mountain mines were discovered the Crown Point mine adjoining was located and work commenced on it by its owners, Messrs. Cummings and Montgomery. The former lives in Duluth and the latter at Silver Mountain. Considerable work has been done on the property, with very encouraging results.

Many other properties have been located in this vicinity on several of which some development work has been done, but I could not without a further inspection of them give you the actual results.

LITTLE PIG MINE.—The Little Pig mine comes next in order of date. This property is owned by Mr. Daunais and myself. An Indian pointed out the vein to Mr. Daunais, who associated me with him in the discovery. Although development work was commenced in 1885, it was not vigorously pushed forward until last year. Two test pits were sunk on surface outcroppings and three cross-cuts, averaging about 300 feet apart, driven to the vein from the base of the bluff, along the side of which the vein runs. A little drifting has also been done on the vein with very encouraging results. A considerable clearing has also been made. From the work on the vein, after reaching it by the cross-cuts, a few tons of ore have been taken out which are still on the dump at the mine. About $1,500 has been expended in the work done on the property.

THE JARVIS ISLAND MINE.—Work was again commenced on this property last year, and it has been prosecuted all through the winter with A. R. McEwen in charge as superintendent.

THE BIG BEAR MINE.—This mine was located last year by Mr. McPhee and myself, who now own it. It is within three miles of the Rabbit Mountain mine. A road has been cut out to the mine, a log cabin built and an opening made in the vein. There are no results to report yet, however, except that five assays of the ore have yielded respectively $8, $12, $20, $40 and $124 per ton.

THE ELGIN MINE.—Some development work was done on this property last year by Mr. Wm. Margach, crown land agent here, and others associated with him in the property.

MINING LOCATION 3 B.—This location is at Big Trout bay in the township of Crooks, on which $1,500 has been spent in development works. A log cabin has been built and the vein exposed for 300 feet on the top of a bluff or mountain several hundred feet high. A shaft has been sunk about eighteen feet and a drift driven from the side of the mountain near its top on the vein, which is here in a trap dyke. The vein cuts the mountain and the dyke in the center of it. It is the Silver islet diorite dyke which has been traced to the main shore at this point all the way from Silver islet. The dyke extends a considerable distance inland, 6 B, 7 B and 8 B being on the course of it. Geologists say that this and other trap dykes have had much to do with the mineralization of the veins cutting them. No silver worth mentioning was extracted from the work done on 3 B and none is expected until we begin to work in the slates adjacent to the dyke. The property is now owned by Messrs. McKellar, S. R. Clarke and myself. It will be worked again this summer, when better results may be expected, as we will soon be enabled to get at the vein in the silver-bearing slates.

THE ATIC-OKAN IRON MOUNTAIN.

BY PETER MCKELLAR, OF FORT WILLIAM.

This great magnetic iron deposit, on locations 10 E, 11 E and 12 E on the Atic-Okan river, lies about 30 miles south-west of Bridge River station, C. P. R., which station is about ninety miles west of Fort William. The ore lode, which is divided into two or three branches in places, as at Iron mountain, has been traced by the out-crops for a distance of nearly four miles along the strike of the formation, with which it appears to conform in dip and strike. The formation consists of the Huronian green chloritic and dioritic schists, with a dip nearly vertical, or about 80° to 85° to the horizon northward. Herein I will describe Iron mountain only, the middle portion of the above run of ore, which is largely exposed and of which the examination was well and carefully made. The ore lode aggregates a thickness of 100 to 125 feet, divided into two and in places three veins by a belt or belts of the green schist twenty to sixty feet in thickness. This with the associated rocks forms a mountain range nearly a mile in length and 300 to 400 feet in width, and that rises to elevations of 60 to 125 feet above the surrounding plain; it therefore presents unusually favorable natural advantages for turning out a large quantity of ore in a short time.

The ore is remarkably uniform in grade or percentage, and is described as follows by Professor Chapman, of University College, Toronto, the leading authority on iron ores in Canada:

> The sample consists of fine-grained, comparatively soft black magnetic ore. As shown by analysis the ore is exceedingly rich in metal, holding seventy per cent. metallic iron, with very little silicious rock matter, very small amounts of sulphur and phosphorus, and no trace of titanium. Its specific gravity equals 4.93; hence the weight per cubic foot is equivalent to 307¼ lbs. So far as regards composition and physical characters, a better ore could not be obtained.

Ferrous oxide	29.98 = metallic iron 23.32	= 70.06
Ferric oxide	66.77 = " " 46.74	
Titanic acid	none.	
Sulphur	0.06 (strictly 0.062)	
Phosphorus	0.02 (strictly 0.025)	
Alumina	0.67	
Silica	2.43	
	99.93	

After the above sample test the deposit was systematically tested by American iron experts who pronounced it first-class in every respect. The lode was closely sampled at several points and different samplings analyzed, none of which showed titanium or sulphur. The percentage of metal was high, being sixty-three to seventy, and the phosphorus low, or 0.011 to 0.035.

The regularity of the stratification of the ore and schists along the surface shows that the ore deposit is not superficial or liable to give out quickly downward any more than it does along the surface horizontally. The lode may change in size a little either way in sinking 400 to 500 feet; but here it will be more likely to be in the direction of an increase rather than that of a decrease, on account of the dip of the outside walls along the middle portion of Iron mountain.

After a thorough surface examination of the Iron mountain lode I estimate the quantity of good ore to exceed two million tons for the 100 feet of depth, or ten millions for 500 feet. I doubt if there is any other known iron deposit in either Canada or the American great iron districts of lake Superior that gives a more valuable show in regard to quality, quantity and the natural advantages presented for mining.

The difficulty in the way of its present development is the distance to a railway or to navigable water. To make the ore available would necessitate the building of a railway branch thirty miles in length to connect with the Canadian Pacific, and negotiations are in progress that promise to result in the commencement of the work at no distant date. So much wealth as is known to exist here, and the great trade its opening would create in the district, are sure to cause the building of this branch before long.

Besides the iron trade the building of the proposed branch would open up other valuable industries in the locality. The rock formation consists largely of metamorphic schists associated with granite, a formation highly favorable for the bearing of metals. Even now although the locality is but slightly known to the mineral explorer, two very promising gold veins (Partridge lake and Osinawe lake veins) have been discovered within a radius of six miles of Iron mountain. There are some good tracts of timber lands in the locality; also farming lands such as that in the grand valley of the Seine river, along which the proposed railway branch would run for the greater portion of its length.

The Huronian and Animikie formations, the iron-bearing rocks of the American iron districts on lake Superior, are largely developed in Canadian territory north of lake Superior and the American boundary.

McKELLAR ISLAND.

Under date of March 17th of this year, Peter McKellar, of Fort William, writes concerning operations carried on last fall at McKellar island. This island lies about two miles to the south of Pie island, at the mouth of Thunder bay. The island contains about five acres of land and is intersected by an immense silver bearing fissure vein which belongs to the same class or system of fissures as that of the far famed Silver islet vein. It was worked for silver by the McKellar Island silver mining company in 1880 and 1881 with promising results, light silver showing well through the works. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 120 feet and tunnels were mined to the extent of 240 feet. Operations were stopped in the fall of 1881 for some reason, probably pending the results of the work then in progress at Silver islet. The latter suspended development work before a satisfactory final issue was reached by reason of a disaster to the mining supplies about the close of the season of 1882, when there was no way for replacing them for the winter, and the work has not since been resumed at either place.

Last year Mr. Daby of Port Arthur leased the island from the company to work the barytes in the silver vein (not including silver or other ores) for a period of five years. He began work in August with a force of thirty to forty men, built a good substantial dock, erected machinery and mined about 2,500 tons of barytes. He shipped about 1,400 tons of this ore to a manufacturer at Wyandotte, Michigan, before the close of navigation, and expects to ship 6,000 to 10,000 tons this coming season. The vein consists of calcareous spar, heavy spar and quartz, with more or less of the ores of silver, zinc, lead, copper and iron. Its width ranges from thirty to seventy feet, rising to elevations of thirty to eighty feet above the water, and its length on the island is about 600 feet. The minerals have a ribbon-like structure in the vein, being arranged in layers more or less regularly and conformable with the walls. Three of the larger barytes layers show each from two to nine feet in width. Though some of the barytes is intermixed with other minerals, to a great extent it is white and of excellent quality. It occurs in great abundance, but requires experience and care in assorting it, as the associated minerals are much like it in colour. It is used extensively in the manufacture of paints, constituting a large percentage of the white lead of commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

To the Honorable Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith Parts I, II and III of the sixth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of—

I. The Weather and the Crops;
II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary, and
III. Values, Rents and Farm Wages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

Although the seasons continue in their courses with unfailing regularity, yet the aracter and length of each particular season is varying, each possessing some characteristic culiar to its year. A study of the precipitation of rain and snow and the prevalence sunshine and general warmth is of interest on account of their influence upon the oduct of the field—heat, moisture and light being the three great essentials of vegetation art from the matter of soil and tillage.

TEMPERATURE.—The condition of chief importance in its relation to plant life is questionably that of temperature during the season of growth and maturity. The llowing table is made up from the record of ten stations, including such geographical xtremes as Windsor, Barrie and Pembroke:

Months.		Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.	Province averages.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April..	1887	44.5	39.6	42.4	39.1	42.8	39.4	38.0	39.0	37.2	35.5	39.8
	1882-7	45.2	40.5	42.7	40.4	42.4	40.2	38.7	41.1	39.3	37.1	40.8
May ..	1887	63.8	60.9	62.3	62.2	60.0	58.5	61.0	63.3	62.7	62.1	61.7
	1882-7	57.0	53.3	55.1	53.6	53.9	52.1	53.0	55.7	55.0	53.9	54.3
June ..	1887	69.3	64.7	66.1	65.8	66.0	63.9	62.8	68.8	66.9	67.1	66.1
	1882-7	67.5	63.3	64.5	63.6	64.5	62.4	62.8	65.9	64.7	64.1	64.3
July...	1887	77.0	71.7	74.5	74.1	75.6	73.1	74.2	76.5	74.6	72.5	74.4
	1882-7	72.4	67.4	69.6	67.2	70.4	67.5	68.5	70.2	68.3	68.4	69.0
August.	1887	69.1	64.4	67.1	64.4	68.3	66.2	67.7	69.0	66.6	64.5	66.7
	1882-7	68.7	65.2	66.5	63.8	68.1	65.3	65.7	67.0	66.7	65.4	66.2
Sept'r..	1887	60.2	56.8	57.5	55.0	58.2	56.4	57.6	58.3	56.8	54.1	57.1
	1882-7	63.3	60.0	59.9	57.5	61.2	58.5	58.5	59.1	57.5	56.4	59.2
Av. for 6 m'ths.	1887	64.0	59.7	61.6	60.1	61.7	59.6	60.2	62.5	60.8	59.3	61.0
	1882-7	62.3	58.3	59.7	57.7	60.1	57.7	57.9	59.8	58.6	57.5	59.0

The temperature for the six months averaged 2° higher than for the same period in 882-7, notwithstanding that April was lower in temperature in 1887 than the average. he month of May was 7.40° higher in 1887 than the average of the same month in the x years, June was nearly 2° above its average, and July was 5.4° higher than its average cord. This accounts for the unusually early harvest, the growth being forced at so pid a rate that some correspondents report the fall wheat as having ripened and been t as early as the first of July. August showed slightly higher than an average mperature, while September, like the first month of the six, fell below its average for six years period. July was the hottest month, the thermometer averaging 74.4°, d August came next with 66.7°. Windsor averaged 64° for the six months, while rnwall, Toronto and Goderich were each below 60°.

PRECIPITATION.—Fall wheat is still the most important cereal crop of the province, and it is especially affected by the conditions of the weather in that critical period between the ceasing of growth in the one year and the starting of vegetation in the following year. An even covering of snow in the winter, undisturbed by heavy thaws which would expose the young plants to keen winds and frosts, is always certain to bring the fall wheat out in the spring in as good condition as it entered the winter; provided, of course, that the depth of snow is not sufficient to result in the "smothering" of the fields. In short, winter killing may be regarded as the bane of the fall wheat crop. The following table gives the rainfall and snowfall of the province by districts for the five months usually marked by snow and a more or less wintry aspect in our climate, together with the average of each for the six years 1882-7*:

Months.		West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
		Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
November..	1886	2.31	7.9	1.93	16.0	2.26	6.6	1.77	14.3	2.07	11.2
	1882-6	2.15	7.3	2.10	15.6	1.95	5.8	1.75	10.5	1.99	9.8
December..	1886	0.70	26.2	0.29	22.0	0.49	16.1	0.53	15.6	0.50	20.0
	1882-6	1.07	18.9	0.98	26.8	1.04	14.6	0.86	18.5	0.99	19.7
January....	1887	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0	1.33	26.5
	1882-7	1.06	19.1	1.14	32.4	1.13	20.1	0.93	25.1	1.06	24.2
February...	1887	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2 50	20.1	1.26	29.6	2.25	22.0
	1882-7	1.97	11.7	0.83	22.7	1.50	12.3	0.84	19.2	1.28	16.5
March	1887	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6	0.52	10.1
	1882-7	1.31	11.4	0.95	14.2	1.17	10.4	0.92	16.0	1.09	13.0
Totals	1887	8.95	77.3	5.29	106.6	6.85	73.1	5.58	102.1	6.67	89.8
	1882-7	7.56	68.4	6.00	111.7	6.79	63.2	5.30	89.3	6.41	83.2

Taking the province as a whole, there was an increase in the precipitation of both rain and snow in the winter months of 1886-7 compared with the average of the same period in 1882-7, and in each of the districts, except the north-west and north, a like record was made. During the last three months the total fall of rain and snow, reckoning an inch of rain as the equivalent of ten inches of snow, was below that of the corresponding three months of 1886, but greater than that of the three months of the five years period 1882-6. The lowest record of rainfall was in December, being ·50 inch, and, strange to say, the second lowest was in March, the last month of the season, when only ·52 inch of rain fell. February was the wettest month, the rainfall being 2.25 inches. The greatest precipitation of snow occurred in January, when 26.5 inches were marked. This was 2.3 inches more than the average of that month in the six years 1882-7, but less by ·8 inch than in 1886. The greatest rainfall by districts was experienced in the west and south-west district, and the least in the north-west and north. The snowfall, however, was greatest in the latter district. In the matter of total precipitation, the first named district shows the highest figures.

Weather records, however, have their greatest value to the agriculturist in so far as they relate to the period of growth and maturity of the crops; and, if we except roots and some of the later varieties of orchard fruits, nearly all the products of the field and garden start their growth and ripen between the beginning of April and the end of September. It will be seen from the following table that the growing season of 1887 was exceedingly dry:

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* The weather districts as given in the table are those of the Meteorological Office. The Centre is a circular district whose centre is a point in Lake Ontario about midway between Toronto and the mouth of the Niagara river, and embracing the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, and portions of York, Ontario and Durham. A line drawn from the circumference of the circle through Guelph to Goderich is the limit between the West and South-west and the North-west and North districts, and a line from lake Scugog to Rockliffe, on the Ottawa river, is the limit between the North-west and North and the East and North-east districts.

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
April	1.48	2.06	1.94	1.78	1.66	1.95	1.93	1.98	1.75	1.94
May	1.92	3.26	1.34	2.53	1.41	2.74	1.11	2.57	1.45	2.78
June	2.83	3.25	2.14	2.96	2.21	2.94	1.95	2.83	2.28	2.99
July	1.19	2.77	3.27	2.56	1.26	2.47	2.02	3.06	1.93	2.71
August....	2.06	3.02	1.05	2.49	1.11	2.38	1.34	2.43	1.39	2.58
September.	1.76	2.51	1.45	3.12	1.26	2.57	0.95	2.62	1.36	2.71
Totals....	11.24	16.87	11.19	15.44	8.91	15.05	9.30	15.49	10.16	15.71

The precipitation of rain for these six months was not quite two-thirds of the usual rainfall, being only 10.16 inches, while in 1886 it was 15.83 inches; the average for the five years 1882-6 was 16.81, and for the six years 1882-7, 15.71 inches. The driest month of the six was September, and there were four months of the period when the rainfall was less than that of the driest month of the previous year. During each month the fall of rain was less than the average for the same month in the six months period, and also smaller than in the corresponding month in 1886. The drouth appeared to prevail to the greatest extent in the eastern half of the province, the centre district being the least favored with rain. In the other half of the province the local showers peculiar to the peninsula formed by the great lakes raised the record to an average of 2.11 inches higher than that of the two districts forming the eastern half. During the months of July and August, the period of harvest, there was but little rain, and as a consequence the crops were saved with scarcely any damage.

SUNSHINE.—The record of sunshine is given in the table below for the five years 1883-7, except in the case of Toronto and Woodstock, where the returns are for six years. For the the first three years of the five, however, the Niagara peninsula station was located at St. Catharines, after which it was removed to Niagara Falls South.

Months.		Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.	Province averages.
		Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
April..	1887..	189.8	176.7	149.3	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	171.3	223.0	178.8
	1883-7	184.7	192.8	164.7	152.1	186.6	154.6	198.7	185.0	199.4	173.3	179.2
May...	1887..	240.5	263.2	274.5	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	241.8	337.8	272.0
	1883-7	219.7	210.1	200.6	210.1	234.7	212.1	236.1	224.2	227.6	209.9	218.5
June..	1887..	253.4	238.8	242.2	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	240.1	259.7	239.4
	1883-7	255.6	245.9	243.7	246.9	272.2	238.0	265.5	244.1	247.9	218.9	247.8
July ..	1887..	334.6	300.6	336.2	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	271.4	233.5	295.3
	1883-7	281.6	263.3	276.2	255.4	285.9	255.9	279.3	254.6	254.6	224.8	263.2
Aug...	1887..	229.0	236.6	242.5	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	259.7	277.7	251.2
	1883-7	234.8	224.7	240.4	245.6	255.9	208.1	239.7	256.5	251.1	227.8	238.5
Sept...	1887..	148.3	177.0	169.7	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	136.8	212.4	168.1
	1883-7	180.9	196.3	170.0	185.6	211.8	153.7	205.2	201.9	187.0	165.3	185.8
Totals.	1887..	1,395.6	1,392.9	1,414.4	1,406.0	1,468.6	1,203.7	1,435.0	1,466.6	1,321.1	1,544.1	1,404.8
	1883-7	1,357.3	1,333.1	1,295.6	1,295.7	1,447.1	1,222.4	1,424.5	1,366.3	1,367.6	1,220.0	1,333.0

There were 2,614.9 hours of possible sunshine (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) in the six months given above, but the actual sunshine recorded as the mean of the province was only 1,404.8 hours, or about 53.7 per cent. of the possible.* This, however, was higher than that of the province for the previous year by 79.4 hours, and above that of the five years 1883-7 by 71.8 hours. The April record of 1887 was slightly below its average for the five years, but May showed an increase of 53.5 hours over that of the same month in the years 1883-7. June fell below its average for the five years by 8.4 hours, but July and August, which are pre-eminently the ripening months of the grain crops, were each considerably higher than their average for the same term of years. September's record was 17.7 hours below the average of the same month in the years 1883-7. July led the record for sunshine with 295.3 hours, May came next with 272.0 hours, and August was third with 251.2 hours. Sunshine appears to have prevailed to the greatest extent at Pembroke, where 1,544.1 hours, or 139.3 more than the average of the province, were registered for the six months. Toronto came next with 1,468.6 hours, while the lowest record of sunshine was made at Barrie, where only 1,203.7 hours were observed, or 201.1 hours less than the mean of the province for the six months.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

The table of Rural Area presents by county municipalities the areas of farm lands in the province in 1887, based on returns made by assessors. These areas are classified as resident and non-resident and give the extent of cleared land, wood land and swamp, marsh and waste land in each county. In the following table the areas are given by groups of counties, together with the totals of the province for five successive years :

Districts.	Acres Assessed.			Acres cleared.	Acres wood land	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.				
Lake Erie.......	2,265,271	75,169	2,340,440	1,313,365	905,773	121,302	56.1
Lake Huron.....	2,169,651	106,730	2,276,381	1,207,861	890,069	178,451	53.1
Georgian Bay....	1,923,330	97,465	2,020,795	990,349	855,486	174,960	49.0
West Midland...	3,216,381	40,199	3,256,580	2,215,649	739,661	301,270	68.0
Lake Ontario....	3,010,662	41,865	3,052,527	2,266,314	557,435	228,778	74.2
St. Law. & Ottawa	4,926,161	270,351	5,196,512	2,208,925	2,225,777	761,810	42.5
East Midland ...	2,458,038	157,411	2,615,449	796,668	1,541,849	276,932	30.5
North'n Districts.	904,727	135,606	1,040,333	109,227	822,733	108,373	10.5
The Province 1887..	20,874,221	924,796	21,799,017	11,108,358	8,538,783	2,151,876	51.0
1886..	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	10,938,471	9,676,686	2,143,638	50.3
1885..	20,671,554	1,103,745	21,775,299	10,856,283	8,883,004	2,036,012	49.9
1884..	20,567,632	1,144,684	21,712,316	10,736,086	8,914,719	2,061,511	49.4
1883..	....	....	21,458,067	10,539,557	8,825,337	2,093,173	49.1

In what are described as the Northern districts there are a number of unorganized townships having no form of municipal government, from which returns have not been received, and the number of acres given in the above table is computed to be only one-half of the occupied land of the group. In the totals for the province, it will be observed that in 1887 there was an increase of 40,222 acres in the area of assessed land, although the proportion of increase has been greater in the case of non-resident than of resident land.

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* The hours of sun above horizon in April was 406.4; in May, 461.1; in June, 465.7; in July, 470.9; *in August, 434.5,* and in September, 376.3.

This latter fact, however, appears to be peculiar to 1887, for in the three preceding years there was a steady decrease in the acreage of non-resident land and a corresponding increase in the list of resident land. It will be noticed also that in every year there has been an increase in the percentage of acres of cleared land. The greatest percentage of increase in this respect was in the Georgian Bay group, where the advance reached 1.3 acres per 100, while the least was in the East Midland counties, where the increase was only .2 per 100 acres. For the province, the percentage of increase of cleared land in 1887 over 1886 was .7, and during the four years since 1883 the increase amounted to 1.9 acres per 100 cleared. In the western half of the province during the past year there was a marked decrease in the number of acres of marsh, swamp and waste lands, while the reverse appears to have been the case in the four groups to the eastward, and for the whole province a slight increase has been recorded in the acreage of those lands. A steady decrease since 1884 has occurred in the number of acres of woodland.

Area in Crops.—The following table shows the number of acres under staple field crops in each of the six years from 1882 to 1887, together with the averages for the period:

Field Crops.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
Fall Wheat...	897,743	886,402	875,136	864,740	1,097,210	1,188,520	968,292
Spring Wheat.	484,821	577,465	799,463	721,647	586,410	586,817	626,104
Barley	767,346	735,778	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	734,540
Oats	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,522,622
Rye..........	68,362	67,779	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	115,206
Pease	726,756	703,936	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	625,207
Corn	163,893	156,494	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	180,628
Buckwheat....	64,143	70,792	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	63,397
Beans	20,275	21,072	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	22,762
Potatoes	140,283	140,143	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	156,075
Man'l-wurzels.	17,924	18,170	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	17,313
Carrots	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	9,936
Turnips	105,322	98,931	102,303	104,199	98,429	78,823	98,001
Hay & Clover.	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,202,352
Totals....	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435

There is a slight increase in the total acreage in 1887 compared with the previous year, and the figures are also greater than the average for the six years. A line representing the acreage of fall wheat for the period would dip for the years 1882-4, and then make a more gradual rise for the last three years. The area given to this staple in 1887 was nearly 25 per cent. below that of 1882, and was 70,549 acres less than the average for the six years period. Spring wheat increased in acreage during the first four years of the term, but decreased at a more rapid rate during the last two years. The acreage of barley fell during the first four years, but rose again in the two succeeding years until the area had reached an extent not exceeded since 1882. Rye, although a few hundred acres more than in the previous year, exhibits a great falling off compared with the average for the six years. Pease appears to be growing in favor, a steady increase in the acreage being observable since 1883. Among the root crops the acreage of potatoes is almost identical with that of the previous year, and consequently below the average for the six years period. Turnips, however, were sown to a much greater extent than in 1886, and show a larger acreage than any other year of the period, not excepting 1884. There is less change proportionately to be noticed in the acreage of hay and clover than in any other item of the *fourteen* given in the above table.

In the table following the number of acres under crop are given by county groups, and also the percentage of cleared land under crop for 1887 and for the six years 1882-7 :

Districts.	Acres under crop.							Per cent of cleared land under crop.	
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-7.	1887.	Average 1882-7.
Lake Erie	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	907,036	71.0	71.7
Lake Huron	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	760,115	64.7	66.3
Georgian Bay....	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	648,115	66.3	67.9
West Midland ...	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1.396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,438,630	65.7	66.9
Lake Ontario	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,593,209	71.0	71.9
St. L. and Ottawa	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,364,481	62.1	64.4
East Midland....	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,170	67.7	70.8
North'n Districts.	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,679	75.9	82.7
The Province.	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435	66.9	68.5

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the East Midland group show a decrease in the number of acres under crop as compared with 1886, but in every other group a slight increase is to be observed. While the percentage of cleared land increased .7 in 1887 over 1886, the percentage of cleared land under crop was less by .8, and less than the average of six years by 1.6. This indicates that farmers are bestowing more attention on pastures,—grazing and dairying giving better returns than the system of cropping once in such high favor.

PROPORTIONAL AREA IN CROPS.—In the following table the number of acres under each crop per 1,000 acres of cleared land are given by county groups for 1887, together with the totals for 1886 and the average for the whole province in the six years 1882-7 :

Crops.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. & Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.		
										1887.	1886.	1882-7
Fall Wheat...... ..		168.8	124.3	73.8	120.1	67.6	4.1	30.1	4.7	80.8	81.0	90.3
Spring Wheat		8.3	23.2	66.2	26.8	61.5	51.7	76.6	59.6	43.6	52.8	58.4
Barley		27.2	50.4	58.6	59.7	136.9	39.3	102.7	14.2	69.1	67.3	68.5
Oats		130.9	149.7	159.4	157.8	127.9	178.5	150.4	168.7	151.5	148.3	142.0
Rye...............		8.1	.5	1.9	1.9	9.7	7.3	15.5	4.5	6.2	6.2	10.7
Pease		60.5	73.9	79.1	67.3	78.0	40.9	69.9	72.5	65.4	64.4	58.3
Corn..............		66.3	6.3	1.2	10.3	11.1	6.6	6.7	2.2	14.7	14.3	16.8
Buckwheat........		7.7	.8	.8	1.2	7.5	11.9	7.3	3.5	5.8	6.5	5.9
Beans		11.1	.5	.2	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.2	1.9	1.9	2.1
Hay and Clover ...		206.2	195.2	194.1	181.5	180.3	260.5	193.4	381.2	205.3	209.8	205.4
Potatoes		11.3	9.6	12.2	10.9	12.7	15.9	13.7	25.4	12.6	12.8	14.6
Mangel-wurzels....		1.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.9	.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Carrots...........		.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.0	1.3	.8	.8	.9
Turnips		1.7	10.4	13.1	15.6	13.7	1.7	7.7	18.7	9.5	9.0	9.1
Totals..	1887..	709.7	647.3	662.6	657.0	710.4	620.8	677.1	758.5	668.8	......	.... .
	1886..	709.9	645.3	673.6	650.9	712.8	645.5	714.8	790.7	......	676.8	......
	1882-7	717.4	662.5	679.0	669.2	718.7	644.3	708.4	826.9	......	......	684.6

In comparing the items in the above table it will be seen that hay and clover are ithout exception the leading crop in each of the county groups, while oats comes next in ery group except the Lake Erie counties, where fall wheat exceeds it. In 1887 the fall heat and spring wheat combined were 27.1 acres less than the acreage of oats for each 000 acres of cleared land in the province, while the average for the six years' period ows that the area of wheat exceeded that of oats by 6.7 acres in the 1,000. Barley, oats, ase and turnips were the only crops in which the proportion for 1887 exceeded the erages of the six years' period. The three principal cereals in each group for 1887 are med in their order as follows: Lake Erie,—Fall wheat, oats, corn; Lake Huron,—ats, fall wheat, pease; Georgian Bay,—Oats, pease, fall wheat; West Midland,—Oats, ll wheat, pease; Lake Ontario,—Barley, oats, pease; St. Lawrence and Ottawa,—Oats, ring wheat, pease; East Midland,—Oats, barley, spring wheat; Northern Districts,—ats, pease, spring wheat. Rye is the smallest grain crop in any group save the St. wrence and Ottawa counties, where it is grown to a larger extent than fall wheat, the ast popular of the cereals in the extreme east of Ontario.

AREA IN PASTURE.—In the annexed table the number of acres under pasture are own, together with the rate per 1,000 cleared in 1887. The figures given for the three ars 1884-6 cannot be used in comparison with those of 1887, for in the latter year the hedule to farmers was changed so as to include pastures on cleared land only. The irying counties of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group lead in the proportion of acres voted to pasture, and the Lake Huron group, in which horses and cattle are extenely bred, comes next, with the East Midland and West Midland groups following osely:

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1887.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	183.2
Lake Huron	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	245.3
Georgian Bay	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	206.9
West Midland	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	231.2
Lake Ontario	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	302.0
East Midland	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	234.5
Northern Districts	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	146.6
The Province	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	227.7

The pasture-land thus appears to be reduced by half a million acres, but this is a ult of the change in the schedule referred to above. It was found that under the old edule many farmers included as pasture portions of thinly wooded land which were ed as cattle ranges, but which could not properly be reckoned as cleared land.

FALL WHEAT.

The record of the fall wheat of 1887 shows that, notwithstanding the splendid start given young plants before the snow fell in the previous fall, circumstances combined to render crop one of the poorest recorded in the province for many years. The area sown to l wheat was 11,341 acres more than in 1886, but the total yield fell 3,630,531 bushels ort of the yield of that *year, being* about one-fifth less. Entering into the winter with the fields evenly covered with stout, hardy-looking plants, disaster of various kinds visited the crop during the three seasons of winter, spring and summer. In many localities the young wheat suffered from smothering from deep snow ; and, later on, in February, March and April, open weather with alternate thawing and freezing wrought havoc on many promising fields. When the warm rains and growing weather came, it was found that the crop had been so badly thinned and presented so patchy an appearance that hope of a full yield was abandoned, although it was thought possible that the fields might recover sufficiently to keep the crop from turning out a serious failure. Then came the prolonged drouth, covering a period from May up to the very early harvest, and this made further draft upon the vitality of the plants, and prevented anything like a fair prospect of an average yield. The Hessian fly wire worm and white grub did considerable injury, and rust also appeared in various portions of the Province, adding to the general damage. The only bright spot in the record of this crop is the fact that in most places it was harvested without a drop of rain, and the berry, though small, was hard, sound, and proved a good sample in the mill. The average yield of fall wheat for the Province in 1887 was 16.1 bushels per acre, against 20.4 in 1886, and 21 for the five years 1882-6. In the northern districts only was there anything like a good general yield, the virgin soil of the new settlements giving an average of 24.3 bushels to the acre, notwithstanding the dry summer. In the Lake Huron group of counties, where fall wheat is the principal crop, as it is in most of the western counties, the average was only 14.9 bushels per acre, and at the other end of the province, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the average was but 14.5 bushels. The harvest was fully two weeks earlier than usual, and in some places the grain was cut as early as the first of July. In several instances the crop was not only cut and harvested, but also threshed by the end of July. The following table gives a comparative statement of the acreage and yield of the crop in the years 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	230,280	4,600,438	20.0
Lake Huron	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	148,405	3,262,962	22.0
Georgian Bay................	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	66,244	1,193,729	18.0
West Midland	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	253,484	5,355,596	21.1
Lake Ontario	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	152,819	2,826,348	18.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ...	9,088	131,469	14.5	9,245	186,073	20.1
East Midland.................	23,975	404,861	16.9	25,830	644,477	25.0
Northern Districts	518	12,590	24.3	95	1,519	16.0
Totals...............	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	886,402	18,071,142	20.4

Compared with the annual average crop of the five years 1882-6, the area is less by 84,659 acres, and the product less by 6,195,232 bushels.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—The fall wheat crop in the Lake Erie counties had to contend with a combination of almost every one of the many untoward influences to which it is always more or less subject. The seed was generally put in in good condition and the crop made a promising start, but the frosty nights and dry, cold days of March and April proved a fatal visitation over large areas, especially on low, mucky soils and heavy, undrained clay, while a few fields on high, exposed situations met the same fate by the removal of the snow in the February thaw. On some clay soils the crop was badly *heaved,* in other places occasional fields were killed by smothering, owing to a too rank *growth* in the fall ; the formation of ice in the winter did some damage, while the white grub, Hessian fly and wire worm each contributed its share in the work of destruction. The damage from these various causes was not so severe in Norfolk and Haldimand as in the other counties of the group ; but, taking these counties as a whole, a large portion of the crop had to be plowed up, and what was left was in anything but a proper condition to withstand the vicissitudes of a peculiarly trying summer season. The intense drouth of June and July injured seriously many fields which had escaped with comparative impunity from the succession of adverse influences to which the crop had been subjected. According to the August reports the effects of the drouth were almost the same in degree throughout all the counties of the group. Some few localities in each suffered comparatively little, owing to the wheat being nearer maturity when the heat began to affect it. It is doubtful, however, if even one field was entirely unaffected, while as regards at least three-fourths of the crop the damage caused by premature ripening was serious. Some samples were shrunken, or, if plump, much smaller than usual, though generally sound and hard. One report from Essex mentions damage by wind. Injury by the cut-worm, the midge and the Hessian fly were reported by a few correspondents. Hessian fly and rust were injurious to some extent in Kent, and premature ripening was very general. Some fields, sheltered from the cold winds of the early spring, were in good condition to withstand the drouth and yielded very well. The Elgin reports were much the same as those from Essex and Kent. Where the wheat had escaped the March and April frosts it promised well, but the yield was materially shortened by the June and July drouth. The damage by insect pests and rust was not serious. In Norfolk and Haldimand the winter and spring killing was less serious than in Essex, Kent, and Elgin, but the effects of the drouth were much the same. Generally speaking, the better condition of the fields before the heat came only led to greater disappointment at the final result. One correspondent states that the Seneca variety withstood the drouth most successfully. Rust was somewhat damaging in a number of low-lying fields. In Welland, where the March and April frosts caused considerable damage, the crop was altogether very disappointing, although a few localities specially favored in different ways gave satisfactory reports. In all the Lake Erie counties the fall wheat harvest was unusually early. In two or three cases it commenced about the 1st of July, and the majority of the farmers had their reapers at work by the end of the first week in that month. All the wheat was harvested and some of it threshed by the end of July. The grain was saved in excellent condition, as the harvest weather was perfect. Self-binders are used very generally in these counties, and the labor supply was quite equal to the demand except in a very few districts.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—There was a slight increase in the acreage of fall wheat in the counties comprising the Lake Huron group. The seed got a good start in the ground and made rapid growth during the autumn ; in fact when the snow came it found the new wheat of a rather too luxuriant growth. The wire-worm, the Hessian fly and white grub had done considerable injury in places, but on the whole the crop entered the winter season promising well. Yet the spring found it looking very uneven, ranging from first-class to almost a total failure, and on the whole much behind that of the previous year. The damage appeared to be done not so much in the winter as in the spring, the alternate thawing and freezing of February and the bleak weather of March and April telling greatly upon the young fields. In Bruce and Huron there was also some smothering by deep snow overlying the rank growth of the fall, but there was not so much fall wheat plowed up in the spring in Bruce as there was in Huron and Lambton. The beginning of May found the crop in a weak condition, and the usual consequences followed—the constitution lacking strength and vitality easily succumbed to adverse climatic conditions and the attack of insect enemies. Heat and drouth prevented the plants from tillering out properly, and the stand was generally thin on the ground. The crop lacking moisture and sustenance, failed to develop fully, and it dried up and ripened prematurely. When harvest came the straw was short, the heads small and light, and sometimes not filled out to the end, and the berry was considerably under size. This was the average condition of the crop throughout the group. There were exceptional cases where, owing to good tillage or to the influence of shelter by woods from the winter frosts, the crop fared better, and was strong enough to withstand pretty successfully the succeeding heat and drouth, but these were by no means general. In low-lying and poorly drained fields, and where the crop was late, it was struck with rust, which caused the grain to shrivel up and present a shrunken appearance. The Hessian fly caused serious injury in a number of localities by operating at the lower joint of the plant, and so weakening the stalk that the crop was "crinkled," as it is termed, preventing full development of the grain and making harvesting operations very difficult. In other reports the presence of the midge was mentioned, though not to so great an extent as the fly. The heat and drouth alone did not prevent the grain from filling out and appearing quite plump at harvest, though of small size; it was only where the crop was attacked by rust or insects that the grain was seriously shrunken. Fall wheat was everywhere secured in excellent condition, owing to the dry weather, and farmers were compensated in some small measure for the shortness in yield by the fact that the grain threshed out sound and hard. Cutting began in this group in the first week in July, and became general during the second week. The labor supply was generally ample, and self-binders and other labor-saving implements were used to an increased extent.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.—There was a little more fall wheat sown in the Georgian Bay counties than in the previous year. The ground was in good order at the time of seeding, and the crop getting a splendid start had a fine appearance by the time winter set in. The Hessian fly was reported as putting in an appearance in grain, although but slight damage was done by insects in either county. The May reports were generally favorable and comparatively few of them mention ploughing up or re-sowing. April weather was much less fatal in Grey than in the more southerly counties, probably on account of the snow lying longer on the fields, but there was some injury from this cause. Snowdrifts along the fences and on the lee sides of ridges smothered some wheat, while fields exposed to the north-west winds were more or less hurt. Ice in the hollows was complained of in some localities. Fields having good natural or artificial drainage and sheltered to any extent were generally in very good condition. Only three or four reports mentioned wire-worm or Hessian fly. Very few fields seem to have been total failures, and several correspondents declared that the crop looked better in the spring than it had for years. On some of the level lands of Simcoe the formation of ice was fatal to the crop, either killing it out completely or leaving it in so delicate a condition that it was quickly finished by the April cold. The latter agency was much more destruc-in this county than in Grey, while there was less injury caused by snow. The crop on the whole was much better than last year, though not nearly so good as in Grey. The area plowed up was not large except in the township of Essa, where the April frosts seemed to be peculiarly destructive and led to the plowing up or re-sowing of from a half to two-thirds of the fields. The wire-worm was not troublesome except in old sod fields. The August reports were far from encouraging, for although the drouth was not so severe as in other sections of the province the damage from winter-killing and trying spring weather left the crop in such a condition that it could not "pick up" during the summer. As to the quality of the grain that survived the adverse conditions of the winter and spring, the reports were somewhat variable. Some correspondents reported a fine plump berry harvested in admirable condition, but a majority held that the intense dry heat whitened rather than ripened the grain, which, though hard almost to flintiness, was shrunken and under-sized. Though some correspondents complained of rust and one of Hessian fly, the crop in the Georgian Bay counties seems to have been fortunate enough to escape any very general damaging from these too often potent agencies. Altogether it would appear that a two-thirds crop of sound, hard grain of under-sized berry was harvested in admirable condition. Some few reports, however, spoke of a "good yield and fine sample." The harvest was early, beginning about the middle of July (in some cases as early as the 12th) and ending about the end of the same month, some few extending into the first week in August. In some portions of Simcoe self-binders are rapidly coming into use, but in Grey much of the wheat harvesting was done with the reapers and mowers.

West Midland Counties.—The history of the fall wheat crop in the West Midland counties for 1887 is pretty much the same, so far as results are concerned, as its history in other parts of the western peninsula. The various agencies which contributed to make the crop little better than a failure were nearly similar in all cases, the only difference being in the amount of damage done by each. In the spring some counties, particularly Oxford and Waterloo, gave promise of a good return, but as the season advanced it became evident that the destruction by adverse climatic influences and various insect pests was pretty evenly distributed throughout the whole district, although Oxford perhaps suffered somewhat less than the other counties. In Middlesex, in addition to loss from winter-killing, the Hessian fly and the wire-worm did some slight damage, and the drouth added to the injury. However, with dry weather and plenty of self-binders, the crop was well harvested, although the grain was rather shrunken owing to the rapid ripening. Some fall wheat was cut in this county as early as the 4th of July. Oxford, happily, fared better than Middlesex, for although suffering from the ice of winter and the cold of frosty spring, a fair yield was reported; and although the grain is small, it is clean and bright, and the crop was got into the barn under most favorable conditions. In Brant the fall wheat was a decided failure. A bad winter and spring, drouth and rust, left the crop light and the grain poor and shrunken. The patchy fields that the spring revealed in Perth promised but little, and the fruition was in accord with the promise. Rust occurred, and the backward spring and continuous drouth of summer combined to make the yield very small. In some portions of the county the grain was cut green for feed. Wellington, owing to winter-killing, rust and drouth, also fell far short of an average yield although an occasional good field is reported. In Waterloo rust and premature ripening, as well as ice in the winter, were given as the causes of the grain not being up to the average. Dufferin suffered from similar causes. The bulk of the fall wheat in this group was harvested by self-binders; many who did not own these modern machines hired them. A few old-fashioned reapers were also used, and cutting by hand was a rarity. The fall wheat harvest closed without any great want of extra farm labor being felt. The period of harvesting was unusually early, and the early ripening of the fields left the straw rather short in stalk, but in good condition for cutting.

Lake Ontario Counties.—The area given to fall wheat in the Lake Ontario counties was about the same as that of last year. The crop made good progress during the fall, and being almost free from insect pests presented a good appearance as it entered into the winter. In Lincoln, Wentworth and Halton the wheat came out in the spring in fair condition, but in the other counties of the group much damage was done by the formation of ice in mid-winter, and many fields were plowed up. The August reports described the crop as in a similar condition to that of the counties farther west. The Hessian fly did some slight damage in Lincoln, but the drouth especially left its mark on the fall wheat, which ripened permaturely, leaving the berry small and shrunken, although bright. In Wentworth a like experience was reported, with complaints of rust. The straw, however, was good. Rust also occurred in Halton, where the crop was very uneven. In Peel the fall wheat suffered from ice in winter, and although the yield was light, owing to drouth and other causes, the sample was fair. Rust did some damage in York, and as there was considerable winter-killing a small yield was the rule. A better condition of things prevailed in the county of Ontario, where a good crop was taken from the fields which escaped winter-killing. Very little fall wheat was grown in Durham, but in Northumberland, although of course the crop was far from a large one, the quality of the sample was described as fine. There was but a small acreage sown in Prince Edward, and that came through the winter and summer very badly. The almost entire absence of insect pests is noticed by correspondents in the Ontario group of counties.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.—The area devoted to fall wheat in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties is never very large, owing to the uncertainity of the crop, and the acreage last year was rather less than usual. Ice and snow injured the crop very seriously in many places, although, by reason of the practice followed by many farmers in these counties of "seeding down" with fall wheat, the area plowed up bore no proportion to the acreage thus damaged. The surviving fields and patches suffered less from drouth than in the western counties, and generally turned out fairly well. Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville and Dundas are the only counties of the group in which fall wheat is much depended on as a crop, and in these counties there has been an unsatisfactory yield, owing to the adverse causes mentioned. The wheat was generally saved in fine condition, and the sample is fair. Some farmers report that in fields which were "seeded down" the grass was a fair crop in patches where the wheat was killed out.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—In this group the fall wheat caught splendidly at sowing time, and promised well in its first stages. Unfortunately it did not winter well, and in the spring presented anything but a favorable appearance. A fair percentage of the May reports from Victoria mentioned good crops, especially on well tilled fallows and new ground, but the majority of the fields were either killed out or badly thinned by the ice and the frosts. In Peterborough the failure was even more extensive than in Victoria, and from the same causes. Upland gravelly fields and those enjoying shelter escaped pretty well, but the favourable reports were exceptional. The northern part of the county seemed to have suffered least. Hastings reports were much the same in tenor as those from Victoria and Peterborough. In all three counties a large proportion of the crop was plowed or re-sown, especially where the ground was not seeded down. The crop suffered in summer from the drouth, although hardly to the same extent as in some of the counties to the west, but although the yield was small, the sample in the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings was of fair quality. In Haliburton hardly any fall wheat was grown. In portions of Peterborough a scarcity of labor was felt during harvest, but, on the whole, the self-binder got over the fields in time. The straw was reported as rather short and brittle. Very little damage occurred to the grain from rust or insects.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—What little fall wheat is grown in these districts is raised in Parry Sound, and it came through the winter, the spring and the drouth very well. Labor-saving machinery is rapidly coming into use in this region.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.—(May 15.)

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Fall wheat is generally bad. In gravel and sand it is pretty good; in clay and loam it has been badly killed by the March frosts. There will be half a crop on the average. About one-eighth of the whole crop has been plowed up or re-sown with spring grain.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury East, Kent: The general appearance is not by any means encouraging. On light loamy soils it is very much injured; on well-drained clay soil it has stood the winter best. It was injured by frost, followed by some weeks of dry, cold weather. Some fields have been entirely destroyed, and in others from one fourth to one-half has been killed. A few fields came out pretty well. There was very little injury from worms. Some fields have been re-sown, and some portions of others.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: On the high land it is very good—the best I have seen in many years. On clay lands it is badly killed. The plants left are vigorous and healthy. Water freezing into ice after thaws and rain did most of the injury. A small portion was killed by the wire-worm. Small patches have been plowed up on a few farms—perhaps not half a dozen in the township.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Fall wheat is looking very spotted, but is beginning to pick up. On the sand it is looking very bad from the effects of the long continued drouth. On heavy clay land it looks very well, except in patches where the ice lay on it. Snow, rain or frosts did scarcely any damage. The wire-worm did considerable damage to some fields in this locality last fall. Some wheat has been plowed up from the effects of the wire-worm.

Robert Watson, Windham, Norfolk: Fall wheat is good on all soils. On sandy soil it is first-class; on clay a little spotted. There was no injury in winter except on sand in low spots where the water lay and ice was formed, and on clay when badly drained. Wire-worm did some damage in the fall. There is none plowed up.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: The fall wheat crop is fair, much better than was anticipated some time ago. It is best on gravels and loams, particularly rolling land. On low land it was injured to quite an extent by frosts at night and by warm days. There is none plowed up here.

Jos. Mumby, Moulton, Haldimand: Fall wheat is first-class on sandy soil where sown early. It is winter-killed on clay. It appeared to come out all right when the snow went away, but where it was exposed it died right away. There has been some plowed up. Fully one-half the crop was injured 50 per cent., especially that late sown. Some few fields were injured by worms.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Fall wheat looks well generally. A small percentage was injured by March frosts on low lands, and some spots were killed by ice and snow. There are no complaints about worms or insects. There is none plowed up. Everything promises a fair average crop.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Fall wheat looks fairly well, but was badly frozen out on rich clay soil, and was smothered in many places where the growth was heavy last fall. It was also badly destroyed by wire-worm in many places, especially in rich, loose soil. Many fields have either been sown over with spring grain or plowed up.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Fall wheat is very uneven—from first-class in some fields all the way down to a total failure in others. On the whole it is below the average. There is not so much difference in the nature of the soil as in the condition of culture, such as manuring, clovering and tiling. It was considerably injured by spring frosts. The worm is a growing nuisance, some fields being ruined by it. Several fields have been plowed up in this township—more than for several years—chiefly on account of wire-worm.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Fall wheat is badly killed. It is best on free, open soils with plenty of natural drainage. The injury has arisen from too heavy a covering of snow, and spring frosts followed by dry weather. A considerable amount has been plowed up.

Robert Currie, Wawanosh West, Huron: Fall wheat is very thin. It is best on light soils, where the land was dry and an open sub-soil. The snow was too heavy, and thaws in the winter left great quantities of ice on the land, and the wheat was smothered. It is not much injured by insects. About one-fifth has been plowed up and put in barley.

Thomas Wilson, Huron, Bruce: The fall wheat is much better than I have seen it for a good many years. It is good on all soils and varies very little. Where the top was very heavy in the fall and the snow lay deep in the winter, it appeared to melt away, roots and top, in some few fields. These fields will have to be plowed, but none others that I know of.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: A considerable area of the fall wheat of this locality is badly smothered by the heavy snows of last winter. The ice did not do as much injury as in some former seasons. No difference appears to occur on the various soils. I would judge about one-third has been killed by heavy snow. Probably about one-fourth of the area will be plowed up.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Fall wheat is good. On soils having a dry bottom it is best. It is injured to some extent in places where the snow-drifts were deepest and lay longest. It seems to be free from worm and insect pests so far. There has been none plowed up, nor is any likely to be.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Fall wheat in this neighborhood has suffered considerably from frost, ice and deep snow. Some are plowing it up and sowing barley. On light land it looks better. No insect pests in this neighborhood.

R. T. Banting, Essa, Simcoe: In the Township of Essa it is very badly killed out, not more than one-fourth of a crop being left. The low clay soils appear to have fared best. It was the cold weather of April after the snow going that injured the wheat. There were no worms or insects that I have heard of. Hundreds of acres have been plowed. Some farmess have plowed up over 40 acres.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: The condition of fall wheat is good on the whole. It is fully best on clay soils, except in some very low and wet spots. In some places around the fields where the snow has drifted it is smothered out, and some low places with ice. Insects don't appear to have done any damage. I am not aware of any being plowed up.

J. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall wheat is very patchy, and will be about two-thirds of a crop. It is worst killed out on heavy clay soil. It was not injured by snow or ice, but by the long, dry, frosty weather in spring. Considerable injury was done by worms last fall in some parts, but not general. More wheat land has been plowed up and re-sown this spring than I ever remember of seeing before.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: Fall wheat is not up to the average. Wheat looked well when the snow went away, but, owing to a long spell of frost and dry, cold weather, at least one-third of the plants were killed. About one-eighth has been injured by insect pests. Do angle-worms destroy wheat? I say they do destroy quite a lot that is credited to the wire-worm. I have a field in which I cannot find any wire-worms, but angle-worms are numerous, and at least one acre in every eight is destroyed.

D. R. Calder, E. Nissouri, Oxford: Fall wheat is above the average. On dry and light soils, when sowed early, it was very good. It has not been injured by the winter snow, but we had a spell of hard, dry weather in the first days of April that injured it considerably where it was not vigorous. Sod broken up last year and sown with wheat has been injured a good deal by worms.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Fall wheat promises to be a moderate crop. Some fields are good, and it is now growing fast. Soils do not seem to make so much difference as usual this season. The difference is according to the quantity of manure used on the land, first-class being well manured, and very poor having none. Some spots were killed by the ice. Some fields were damaged last fall by the white grub. Very little has been plowed up or is likely to be.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Fall wheat on clay soils has come through the winter in splendid condition. On sandy soils it has been winter-killed by ice lying on too long, and is only two-thirds of a crop. On black sandy and clay soils the worms destroyed some in spots, but not to any extent. No wheat is being plowed up this spring.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: The general condition of fall wheat is very good. I have hardly ever seen it better. Its condition is best on clay soils where the water is properly let off. Where the wheat had too much top last fall it is smothered or scalded out in places, but not to a great extent. I have seen no injury by worms or insects. There has been no wheat land plowed up around here to my knowledge.

Robert Beatty, Blanshard, Perth: The general condition of fall wheat is below the average, I think fully 30 to 40 per cent. The best fields are spotted, and I have seen none that I would call a full crop. Considerable has been plowed up, and I see a good deal more that should have been.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Fall wheat is not looking as well as it did a month ago. Those two or three frosty nights about the middle of April very seriously injured the wheat, leaving a good many fields very much spotted, and some fields will have to be plowed up. I think there is no damage from worms or insects.

Walter Quennell, Minto, Wellington: Fall wheat from present appearance, will not be over two-thirds of a crop. It was smothered out by ice in places and by snow around the fences. All sorts of land have fared the same. What is yet growing looks healthy.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington: The fall wheat is very patchy. On some farms all the level land, where ice accumulated, is thoroughly killed. On all the high, dry, rolling land wheat is looking very well and forward for this date. A few patches in this neighborhood have been plowed up.

John Gillespie, North Dumfries, Waterloo: I think pretty nearly one-quarter of the wheat has been killed. What is left looks fairly well. There is not much difference on the different soils. Some has been plowed, up, but mostly in spots, not in whole fields.

A. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: The fall wheat is looking very well here. There is some killed where the water lay on it. The land that is well under-drained is looking well. Where the land is hilly the wheat on the tops of the hills is killed, and some that was sown early had too heavy a top, causing it to smother.

Robert Dickson, Luther East, Dufferin: The condition of fall wheat is not good. Wherever the ice formed it has almost all been killed.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Fall wheat is very poor. It will not be one-half crop. About one-third will be plowed up. The ice in the winter destroyed it a good deal, and spring frosts hurt considerable

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat in this section looks very promising, and very little injured with snow or frost; not over ten per cent., and that may have been caused by the Hessian fly in spots last fall. There is none that is likely to be plowed down for any other crop in this section.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: Fall wheat looks well and is far advanced for this time of the year. It is good on all soils except very low land. No injury worth mentioning from snow, ice, rain or frost. There is little or no damage by worms or insects, and no danger of any being plowed up.

John Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth: Fall wheat is good. I think it looks best on clay soil. It was very little injured in winter. Insects injured it to the extent of perhaps 15 per cent. last fall. A worm resembling the fish-worm ate the root and made it patchy. I do not think any will be plowed up.

M. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: Fall wheat generally looks well—better than for some years past. It was injured to some extent on low and badly drained lands by snow and ice. I have heard of no injury by worms or insects. No wheat land has been plowed up, nor is there any likely to be.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Fall wheat is better than last spring. It is best on high land, and light soil is generally best. Ice injured it in some low places and in the furrows. The cold, dry winds in the last week of April did it more harm than the ice. Some exposed places were injured by frost. There was not much injury from insects. I have seen a little by wire-worms on some old sod that was summer fallowed and put in with wheat. I have not seen any plowed up and I don't think there will be any in this section.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat in this vicinity will be below average. The most damage done was by ice accumulating on the fields during winter. The snow has done little or no damage. However, I do not think there will be much plowed up. Wheat on high land and light soil has done by far the best. There was considerable damage done to some fields by wire-worm where summer fallowed from sod.

D. Fotheringham, East and West York: The general condition of fall wheat seems to me about the average, as I have seen it in Vaughan, Markham and York Townships. It has been damaged by ice nearly everywhere, and in the north of Markham some say there will only be a half crop there, but generally it seems to me above an average and is growing rapidly now.

David James, Markham, York: Fall wheat is bad. On what very often is called a "sharp soil," i. e., a mixture of sand and clay, it is the best. On low-lying land with a heavy clay subsoil, with vegetable mould surface, it is the worst. Nearly one-half has been injured by ice. One-sixth has been and another sixth should have been plowed up. One-third promises more than half of a crop and another third is very good.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: Fall wheat has come out pretty well wintered and very little, if any, has been plowed up. The lowest ground seems to be rather the best. The most injury done was in the spring by freezing hard at nights. There does not appear to be any harm done by insects of any kind.

Benjamin F. Browne, Thorah, Ontario: Fall wheat looks poorly. One-half has been plowed up and the rest will likely furnish half a crop. The ice in March and frosts in April were the principal causes of the injury.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Fall wheat is badly killed. More than half has been plowed up and what is left is badly thinned out. It is best where the fields slope to the south. The wheat was injured by the late frosts when the ground was wet.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The general condition of fall wheat is not good, fully one-half being killed out. On well sheltered land it is fair, but on unsheltered and low land it is very poor. It was injured to a great extent by frost, and where ice lay on it late it is all gone. Some has been plowed up, but much more was sown with spring wheat and only harrowed, as many farmers had sowed clover early and did not like to plough it down.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: Fall wheat is fair, being best on loam. Some has been smothered by snow and ice in very low places, and on high and exposed places partially killed by recent frosts. It is not worse than in other years. There will not be much plowed up.

Edward Roblin, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is poor, being badly winter-killed. There is no apparent difference on different soils. The damage is principally by ice. None has yet been plowed, and most farmers will let it remain, to produce what it will.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat can not be more than one-third of a crop, owing to the ice that covered the land and smothered the plants. Very little is being plowed, as farmers seed down with fall grain.

Angus F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac: Fall wheat is very badly winter-killed. In some fields none is left except around the fences. Clayey soils not well under-drained are killed out the most. It has been almost all killed by the action of ice in the winter and spring freezing. No worms or insects noticed. Very little has been plowed owing to the fact that farmers seed down with it, and would rather do without the crop of wheat than lose their grass and clover seed.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: Where not winter-killed, fall wheat is vigorous and looking well, but many fields are patchy, especially on clay soil. It will not be more than half a crop. None was injured by insects. None has been plowed, but spring wheat has in some cases been harrowed in to thicken it up.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat in this township is anything but good. On high, dry soils there is some fair wheat, but on low-bottomed lands it is very badly winter-killed, and injured more or less by spring frosts. Some parties have re-sown, and others prefer leaving it alone, as there will be a crop of grass.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: Wheat is coming on nicely. There being no frost in the ground in April, and a great depth of snow in places, it was smothered. April north winds did harm. I do not think any will be plowed up.

H. F. NcDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: There is not much fall wheat sown, but what is sown promises an average crop. After the first thaw a frost for a few days caused ice to lie on some places and killed it.

Thomas McDonnell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry: Fall wheat promises at present an average crop. High lands appear the best.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton: There is not more than twenty acres under fall wheat in the whole township, if there is that, and only sown in very sandy places between bushes. It looks well where the snow remained on it all winter.

Edmund Byrne, North Burgess, Lanark: Fall wheat is poor. It is best on high, sandy soils. It wintered well, but the ice lay too long in spring. Farmers in this township are reluctant to plow it up, for as a rule they seed it down.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Fall wheat is generally thin and patchy. It appears to do better on dry land, sheltered to the north or west. On flat lands it has suffered from both ice and snow to a considerable extent, and on high, exposed ridges from frost. Probably one-third of the fall wheat land in this locality has been plowed up.

Hamilton Spence, Dummer, Peterborough: Fall wheat has been rather badly killed by ice in winter and frost in spring after the snow was gone, more particularly on sandy or loamy soils and on low ground. Fully one-half of it will be plowed up, and the remainder is not likely to be a good crop.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall wheat is in a very fair condition. It was a little winter-killed, but is making a fair start.

John B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: Fall wheat is in very bad condition. It appears to have wintered better on the lighter soils. The injury has been entirely owing to the thaw in the latter part of January. The water lay in sheets over the ground and became frozen solid, and in those places every plant was injured. Nearly all has been plowed up.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: Fall wheat has not been much grown in this locality until this year, when several patches made their appearance. Although the snow was heavy the plants look healthy and strong.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: There was not much fall wheat sown. It looked a little delicate, but now, with the fine spring weather, it is coming on well.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: The little fall wheat sown looks well. None was winter-killed.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.—(August 12.)

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: The crop of fall wheat is very light. Frost destroyed a great deal of wheat last spring when the ground was hardly covered by snow, and when the time to mature came, the drouth affected the grain. In several places, especially on sandy soil, a little insect cut many stalks, making the quality of the wheat got very plump.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex: Fall wheat will be below the average, as it was killed by the spring frosts. It was never in better condition in the stack or when put in barn. Cutting commenced about the first week in July. Labor help was sufficient, self-binders and other machines being much used.

G. M. Baird, Harwick, Kent: Fall wheat is a good, fair crop in this locality. It was harvested in good condition. Cutting began about July 1st, and the quality is No. 1 hard. A good number of self-binders were used in this vicinity, saving help.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Fall wheat was injured by too rapid ripening, it being more or less shrunken. No rust with us, but some crinkling down, probably caused by the Hessian fly. The crop was well secured. Cutting began about the 6th of July.

D. McKillop. Aldboro', Elgin: Fall wheat suffered severely from spring frosts, and in many cases from the Hessian fly, which attacked early sown fields the worst. It was secured in first-class order, although the grain is not very plump as a general thing. Fields which were well protected on the north-west side turned out a good sample. The labor supply was plentiful, as more self-binders were bought this year than usual.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: The winter was severe, and it was cold and dry in the early spring, and this followed by excessive hot, dry weather, dwarfed the crop. No summer frosts or hail occurred. The summer temperature was very high (85° to 90°), and all was harvested by the 24th of July. Cutting began about the 12th. The quality of the grain varies, some being plump and some shrunken.

J. A. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk: Fall wheat was very much injured by the dry weather and excessive heat, which ripened the crop too rapidly. The berry is small and more or less shrivelled. The heads do not appear to have been well filled. The yield has been disappointing. In many fields the grain was down, which some say was caused by the Hessian fly.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Fall wheat was injured to some extent by the Hessian fly, but not seriously. The crop was secured in good condition. Harvesting began earlier than usual—about the 8th and 9th of July. The yield is less than the average, but the quality is very good. Self-binders are fast taking the place of day laborers in this township.

William Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Fall wheat never looked so promising in this locality as it did last spring, but from some occult cause many fields did not fulfil their early promise. There are, however, some good fields. The wheat ripened too fast on account of the great heat.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Wheat, two weeks before harvesting commenced, promised to be a very good yield, but the drouth and heat caused it to ripen too soon, and the result was small grain and unfilled heads. Harvesting commenced on July 11th.

A. Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: Fall wheat, quality good, and about an average crop.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Fall wheat is turning out badly. Our expectations are not nearly realized. The long drouth was the cause of the shortage. There was very little rust. Cutting began about the 10th and 12th of July. The grain was got in dry and the sample is fair.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: The drouth caused the fall wheat to ripen too soon. Democrat is slightly rusted and considerably shrunk. All wheat appeared to ripen prematurely, or dry up, and two or three grains on the lower part of the head did not fill out at all. The weather was so dry a large quantity was cut and drawn in the same day. Cutting commenced July 9th. Wheat is all in good condition and the quality medium.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Fall wheat was affected very much by the intense heat and dry weather, and the grain is shrunken. Harvesting began about the 3rd of July, and was secured in good condition; the quality of the grain will be No. 2. The labor supply was scarce.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Many fields of wheat suffered by heaving out by frost in March and April, and the cold winds that prevailed in these months, and the drouth following in May injured the crop seriously. The Hessian fly also did a good deal of injury, and should the weather be favorable for its development, when the brood emerges from its pupal state early in September much damage to early sown wheat may be anticipated this year. Wheat was housed in excellent condition. The supply of laborers was scarce owing to hay, wheat and barley ripening together, and the work was overtaken only by self-binders and improved machinery.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: A large amount of fall wheat was killed in the spring, but what was left did well up to a short time of ripening, when the warm weather brought it on too quickly. The grain is small in the berry, and not more than two-thirds of a crop of what was left in the spring.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: From causes detailed in former reports, the fall wheat crop was very patchy even in the best fields. The crop being slim, the great heat of the summer caused rust to a large extent, more especially on low grounds. In Stanley township, lying between Tuckersmith and the lake (Huron), the crop is very fine, there being very little winter-killing, and cutting commenced about the 1st of July. Tuckersmith wheat fields will not yield more than one-half of those in Stanley, where cutting commenced about the 9th of July. The self-binder is one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed on the agriculturist.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: The crop is poor, having been injured by spring frosts, as well as by rust and some kind of insect in the lower joint of straw. All is harvested and some threshed, and it is yielding a poor sample and a small crop, although saved in good order. Labor-saving machinery is largely used.

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce: Fall wheat looked well when the snow left, but dwindled fast away through April, and it rusted some. The quality is only second-class. Cutting began about the 16th of July, and the crop is secured in good condition. The labor supply was plentiful, and so were self-binders. The old reaper has taken a back seat with the cradle; its days are numbered.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Fall wheat is much below the average, although it wintered very well. The spring, though mild, was too dry, there being no rain from the middle of April till June, and the heat and moisture of the latter month caused a too rapid growth. Much of the crop is rusted, but even if there was no rust it is not as well filled as usual.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Fall wheat was injured last spring when the snow was leaving by ice forming. It left the wheat patchy, but none was ploughed up. It was somewhat injured by rust. The grain is of medium quality and will yield about 15 bushels per acre. The labor supply was sufficient Several self-binders have come in for this harvest.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fall wheat did not fulfil the promise it gave early in the season. The frosts of April weakened it and the dry spell following very materially thinned it out. Some of it rusted slightly, which injured the sample, but on the whole it was very fair. Cutting was chiefly done during the last week of July and the first week of August.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: The fall wheat did not do so well as it promised in spring. The May drouth had an injurious effect on it, killing out the weak plants, making the fields patchy. The quality of the wheat is good, as it was saved without a shower. A small black insect worked in the lower joint of the straw, cutting it almost off, and it falls down. This pest is getting worse every year.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Fall wheat was very badly rusted on low land and slightly rusted on high ground. There was some damage by the Hessian fly. The best field in this locality was threshed on Saturday; yield, 23 bushels per acre. There was plenty of straw for 40 bushels. Cutting commenced about the 18th July.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Fall wheat is a short crop, consequent on being badly winter-killed and the grain being shrunken, not from rust but from ripening prematurely. The crop was harvested from the 20th to the end of July.

Wm. Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex: Fall wheat looked beautiful after the snow left. Then very severe frosty weather ensued and all without a good top was badly damaged. Hessian fly affected some last fall. Some parties use salt with good effect as a destroyer of the insect. Rust struck the late and weak crop. Some parties sowed fall wheat on extra well summer fallowed fields, with poor results, supposed to be caused by being left too mellow and by insects. All was harvested by August 6th. Some few had both spring and fall wheat safely housed by August 1st. It was harvested in excellent condition. Average about 15 bushels per acre; a very few had 30, and some 20, but 10 and 12 were more common.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Fall wheat was not much injured since spring, though more rain would have increased the yield. It was affected some by the Hessian fly, and crinkled, but filled fairly well. It was well secured, without rain, but is a light crop. Quality good.

Andrew Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex; Fall wheat was first injured by the thaw in January. The water lay on the low grounds and before it could get away formed into ice and killed out patches of wheat. The crop was next injured in April by the cold dry frosty winds. It then ripened too soon, the weather being so hot. It was harvested in good condition, but the grain is shrunken a little.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fall wheat never recovered from the effects of the cold, dry weather we had in the early spring. It never had moisture enough to bring the crop to maturity. Then the hot weather of June and July struck it, causing premature ripening before the heads were properly filled out to the top.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: Fall wheat promised a good yield, but ripened too soon. The berry is clean and bright, but small. The crop will average 20 bushels per acre. The grain went into the barn in good condition. Cutting commenced July 12th. Labor in haying and harvest was ample; wages $1 to $1.25. Every farmer has a mower and self-binder, so lots of farmers can do their own work.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: There is some very good fall wheat and some very bad. It was hurt a good deal by the winter ice and scorched by the hot weather in the end of June and beginning of July. Some fields were badly hurt with rust, and a few by the Hessian fly. Other fields escaped both. It was best on heavy land and will be about two-thirds of a crop, so far as I can learn. Some was cut on the 3rd and 4th July.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant: Fall wheat never looked worse in the spring than it did this year, but it improved some after the fine weather set in and the frost was over.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Fall wheat generally poor; average yield from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. The excessive hot weather ripened it prematurely, and rust then took hold of it. Cutting commenced about 12th July, and all secured in good order. Most of the crop is now threshed, with the result above stated.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Fall wheat was badly damaged by the cold frosts of April. The injured spots did not recover and the tender plants took the rust early in July. Through premature ripening the berry is not so plump as the farmer would like to see it. It will average about two-thirds of a crop.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington: Fall wheat is a poor crop; it does not yield, when threshed, as well as expected. Rust wrought some injury, as did also the dry weather in May.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Fall wheat was all housed in July, and will be a fair to good crop. Where not killed by frost in the spring, I had over 20 bushels to the acre. Slightly rusted, but not much hurt; in fact, a good sample.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Fall wheat is almost a failure hereabouts. Some that is threshed is not going over 8 to 10 bushels an acre, caused by winter-killing and rust.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Many fields were patchy, supposed to be caused by ice in winter, but I think grubs working in it in the fall might have been the cause. Some fields were also hurt by frost heaving in the spring. Rust has done much injury, every kind of wheat being more or less affected. Cutting was general about the middle of June. The crop was secured in fine order, but as regards quality, some is good, some fair, and some chicken feed. In general it is a poor crop and badly rusted.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall wheat was looking very well with the exception of some spots caused by ice during winter, and promised an average crop, until about the beginning of July, when a fearful heat set in and almost killed the wheat. Instead of the sap going up to the head and filling out the grain, it came out on the straw and caused a sort of uncommon rust. The quality it light, some below 55 lbs. a bushel; earlier may go from 58 to 60 lbs.

R. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: Fall wheat was winter-killed and thin, and the hot weather caused premature ripening.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Not much fall wheat was raised this season. The grain was considerably injured by rust. Cutting commenced about the 26th of July, in this locality, and the crop was secured in good condition. The labor supply was sufficient here. There are not many self-binders, mostly reapers.

S. Kennedy, Gainsboro, Lincoln: Fall wheat promised very well until the warm weather set in in July There is no rust, but the grain is a little shrunken on account of the intense heat. I don't know of any harm by insects. Cutting began about July 8th, and by the 11th it was general.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat did not get a large top last fall unless sowed early. The Hessian fly did some damage. The berry is quite bright, but small on account of the drouth; most of the wheat ripened within five weeks after heading. Farm hands are scarce and wages high; laborers wanted about two bushels of wheat for a day's work.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: Fall wheat suffered from ice in winter, frosts in early spring, and extreme heat in the last of June and first of July. The grain was more or less rusted, causing a small berry and it will be light in weight. Harvesting began about the 12th of July, and the crop was got in in good condition. But for the fine weather, the labor supply would not have been sufficient.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Wheat was a good deal killed during winter and spring. The weather was very forcing in May and June, so that it did not stool out well, and then drouth and heat ripened it too soon. Rust also injured it to some extent. It was got in in splendid condition, but the grain will be small. Cutting began about the middle of July; labor plenty.

Thomas Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: We have very good straw, put poor turn out of wheat, on account of the drouth and heat. Began cutting about the 12th of July, and it was taken off rapidly, all kinds of grain being cut with binders. Wages per month, $20; per day, $1.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The wheat ripened too early, owing to the excessive heat, damaging the grain slightly. The rust was very bad on the late wheat, not leaving half a crop. Some samples are very good, and some very poor. Harvesting is now over (August 12th) and the grain is in good order.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: In this section fall wheat was a fine crop on the ground, and was not damaged to any extent except a small portion which happened to be a little late, which was hurt some by rust; very little injury was done by insects. Cutting began about the second week of July, and made rapid progress, and as there was no bad weather the crop was secured in first-class condition. The grain is good, but the berry is not large, caused by lack of moisture. There was no lack of harvest help.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Fall wheat was injured with ice lying on it in the spring. It was harvested in first-class condition, but as it had ripened too fast from excessive heat it is consequently somewhat shrunken.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: The heat ripened the fall wheat too rapidly, and some was injured by a black rust caused by the heat. The crop was harvested in good condition. The grain is small and very hard. Binders are used by nine-tenths of the farmers in this locality.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Fall wheat ripened prematurely from drouth and excessive heat, and was also much injured by winter-killing as well as by rust. Cutting began about the 15th of July. The crop was well secured, but it is only of medium quality.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: One third of the fall wheat was winter-killed; otherwise it is good. Cutting began on the 13th of July, a fortnight earlier than last year. The quality is good, and the crop was well saved.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Heat and want of rain had a very bad effect on fall wheat. It was also winter-killed, and some of the best fields were badly rusted. Wheat was housed in good condition, but will yield far below the average, and the quality will be fair to poor. Laboring hands were scarce; self-binders are used on nearly every farm.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Fall wheat was killed by the late winter frosts to a great extent, but the fields that escaped did well, and will contribute up to 35 and 40 bushels per acre. On the other hand, where it was partially winter-killed and not plowed up, rust had a bad effect. I consider the fall wheat crop a failure in this section.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Fall wheat came on well, and where not badly winter-killed, is well filled. It is not rusted, and was harvested about the second week of July. The labor supply was sufficient, and nearly every farmer has a binder.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Fall wheat came out badly in the spring in this section. Very little was sown, but what there was matured too rapidly owing to the heat and dry weather.

W. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Fall wheat was nearly all winter-killed, and some of it was re-sown. Where winter-killed, the grain was considerably rusted, but elsewhere the quality of the berry is good. In general, however, fall wheat is far below an average both in yield and sample.

J. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: No injury was done to fall wheat by rain or hail, although much damage was done by spring frosts. It also escaped injury from rust and insects. Cutting began about the 14th of July, and the crop was secured in good condition. There was plenty of help to be had in haying *and harvesting*, and self-binders are becoming plentiful.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Very little fall wheat is sown in this township, but what little there was was badly winter-killed; otherwise it would have been a good crop. The grain was well saved, but it will be of inferior quality. A number of new self-binders have been brought into use this season.

L. P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Not much fall wheat sown. The yield, however, is fair and the quality good. It is all harvested, cutting having begun about the 12th of July. No self-binders are used, as our crops are mainly barley and peas.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is not much sown with us, but what we did sow was hurt by frost, and on some lands was a perfect failure. There are a few fields that look well, but some are only a half crop. What fall wheat there is, however, is of good quality.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden, Lennox and Addington: Very little fall wheat was sown, but that was badly winter-killed; so much so, that in many cases it was plowed under in spring.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: This grain, as well as all other grains, was undoubtedly injured by the severe drouth.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Fall wheat was but little sown last autumn, and the crop was winter-killed by the accumulation of ice on the fields last spring.

A. F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac: Fall wheat was badly injured with the ice in the winter, frosts in the spring, and drouth during the summer. Cutting began about the 12th of July, and was all got under cover in good condition. The grain will be shrunken.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat has been a poor crop. It got badly winter-killed, and will not be more than a half yield.

W. J. Ruthven, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat was badly winter-killed, but it received no injury from rain, hail, rust or insects, although dry weather may have hurt it somewhat. The crop was not extensive, and was got into the barn in good condition, and the grain is of good quality. Cutting began about the 14th of July.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Grain is nearly all reaped by horse-power, wheat being cut by self-binders and the other grains being taken off chiefly by reapers, as the unbound grain dries more quickly, and the farmers prefer to have it so cut, as they can get it in sooner.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Fall wheat is not much sown in this township. Some pieces are winter-killed, but on the whole it is good. Cutting began about the first of July, and the grain was housed in splendid condition. Hay loaders are coming into use. A good many binders are also used, but not to the extent they should be.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: Fall wheat is not much sown in these parts. Owing to it being badly winter-killed, the crop was mostly plowed up.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: There is less fall wheat sown here every year, as it is so uncertain a crop that any other kind of grain would pay better.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Fall wheat will be only half a crop, as it suffered from dry weather. The sample will be poor. Self-binders and labor-saving implements are used by nearly every farmer. Harvest help was plentiful.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton. Very little fall wheat was grown this season, and that was rusted.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Scarcely any fall wheat is sown in this county.

G. W. White, Lavant, Lanark: Very little fall wheat is raised here, but what there is is good.

N. Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Harvesting began on July 14th. The grain is plump and good, but the straw light, the crop having suffered from winter-killing. It will be about half an average crop.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: The yield of fall wheat will be below the average. There are some good samples, and in some places plenty of straw, but in general the crop ripened too fast.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro': The fall wheat was mostly killed by the ice last winter and late frosts this spring, and some of what remained was plowed under. The grain is not as plump as it should be, owing to want of moisture at the time of maturing. It ripened too fast, and as a result will be about second quality.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Fall wheat was hurt by ice and dry weather, but not by insects. It promised well in the fall, but the spring freezing and thawing, where not sheltered by the forest or by tree planting, caused it to be a light crop. It was all cut in July.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Fall wheat is better than was expected. It did not fill as plump as might be, but there was no rust. Cutting commenced about the 12th of July, and we got the crop housed in good order. There was a sufficient supply of help, as self-binders supplied the place of manual labor.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: There is not any great breadth of fall wheat sown here, but although limited in quantity the quality is excellent.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: The fall wheat that was allowed to remain improved wonderfully, and although not a full crop, yet it yields better than that sown in spring. Cutting began about the middle of July.

Thomas H. Blanshard, Sidney, Hastings: The favorable weather of May and the early part of June produced a good effect upon the fall wheat, restoring to life much that was partially killed by ice and frost of winter and spring, and the dry, warm weather afterwards brought it on rapidly to maturity. It was saved in good condition, and *appears to be of* good quality.

J. McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Fall wheat is not grown to any considerable extent in this district.

H. Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: There is but very little fall wheat grown. There has been no injury to the crop, and it has been saved in good condition.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Geo. Little, Sandwich E., Essex: Fall wheat turned out much better than was expected in the spring.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Fall wheat below the average; damaged by drouth.

James Walker, Dover, Kent: The quality of fall wheat very good; in some cases a little shrunk.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent: Fall wheat fair; smooth, bright and hard.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The quality of fall wheat is good, and the shortage in the crop is owing to the rain and thaw of last winter, which formed a slush on the fields, immediately followed by severe frosts, which solidified the semi-liquid surface, thereby smothering the wheat plant by excluding the air.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Fall wheat in this locality was of a good quality, but a light crop—sixteen bushels to the acre.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: The quality of fall wheat is excellent, where it was raised on sandy or loamy soil, but where it was raised on heavy clay it is more or less shrunken.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Fall wheat a good quality and weighs a pound or two over on the bushel.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Fall wheat a very good sample, but one third short.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: The quality of fall wheat is very fair—just holding out in weight.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland: I am of opinion that farmers who grow fall wheat largely are making slow progress towards fortune, and if they would turn their attention to dairying they would realize more satisfactory returns, while the land would be rested and decidedly improved.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Wheat, generally, somewhat shrunken from early ripening, but makes good flour.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Fall wheat has proved to be the best grain crop that we raised this year, although it is considerably below an average crop, both as regards quantity and quality.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: Fall wheat hard and dry, but badly shrunken; it is flouring a great deal better than it looks, being very thin in skin.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Quality bright but small, some plump, but a good deal of it shrunken on account of the Hessian fly.

James Campbell, Stanley, Huron: The crop of fall wheat was poor this year; quite a lot of straw broke and fell down before the grain got ripe. In general the yield is poor. There are some good samples and some very poor.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Fall wheat good, but there is a good deal of small grain in it. It weighs well and grinds well.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: On account of the very dry season fall wheat is inferior in quality and short in quantity, in comparison with last year.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle and Amabel, Bruce: Fall wheat is very fair in quality; in quantity, about twelve bushels to the acre.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: The fall wheat is small in the berry, but otherwise very good.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: Fall wheat was very good. There was not a large acreage sown, but the people are beginning to sow more here now than formerly.

James Robertson, Flos, Simcoe: Fall wheat is small in the berry, but bright and plump.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Quality of fall wheat excellent, and quantity, too, considering the amount winter-killed.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Fall wheat weighs well. The berry is smaller than usual and rather flinty, caused by drouth.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: Fall wheat gives a generally good sample. The Hessian fly did damage in some fields, and there the grain was amall and skrunken.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: Fall wheat is of fair quality. The sample is smaller than usual, but still much of it is of full weight.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Generally speaking, the quality of fall wheat is good, not so very plump, but hard and heavy.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Mostly a fair sample. Some is small and thin, and about ten per cent. shrunken.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth: Fall wheat is as sound as a bell, but it is very small in the berry.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington: The quality of fall wheat on some farms is very good, being plump, sound and bright, while others in the same neighborhood is very poor.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: On account of the severe heat and drouth at the time of ripening the fall wheat in the majority of fields was considerably injured, making the quality, as a rule, below the *standard.*

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: Fall wheat was generally a poor turn out per acre, and a great deal of it was very badly rusted.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall wheat was the only grain that filled well, and it filled none too well, but the sample is very fair.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Fall wheat is good in quality but short in quantity.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat was a very light crop. It ripened about ten days ahead of time on account of the severe drouth. The Hessian fly was very hard on the early sown.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Fall wheat is of average quality. Some that matured late is a little light and shrunken, but on the whole the quality is good, although the yield is small.

John Bremner, Flamboro' E., Wentworth: Fall wheat is fair in quality, although not up to the standard of former years.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat is a fair sample, but not quite so plump as the sample was last year.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat is a fair sample.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Fall wheat a poor sample from being winter-killed and from rust.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Fall wheat is of good quality in general, although in some localities it is shrunken a little.

John Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: Fall wheat is of very good quality, and yields a fair average in this township.

Abraham Morris, Cartwright, Durham: Very little fall wheat is sown, but the quality of that raised this season is pretty good.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The quality of fall wheat is only medium, the berry being small, and in some cases shrunken.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is of good quality, although generally injured by frost last winter.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat was very much injured by the winter and by spring frosts, so that the yield and quality is very poor.

John Hamilton, Hinchinbrook, Frontenac: There is not much fall wheat grown here, but what was saved was very good.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat is of good quality, but is not much raised in consequence of being winter-killed.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Light crop; little sown; on the whole a failure, yet the berry fair.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Very good what escaped spring frost; very little sown here the last two seasons.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Fall wheat—quality good but grain small.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fall wheat a failure from being winter-killed.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: Most of the fall wheat was killed in the winter; some odd pieces were left, but it was a poor crop.

John H. Fraser, Drummond, Lanark: Grain good, but very few pieces will average over ten bushels per acre.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: The comparatively few fields that survived the spring frosts did well, though in some places a little injured by rust. Grain good quality.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: Fall wheat a fair sample, but a little on the small side.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Fall wheat yielded well, but generally not a very plump berry.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Very little fall wheat sown, but quality good.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Fall wheat generally good quality.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Very little fall wheat sown; not as good as last season for quality.

SPRING WHEAT.

The season of 1887 was a rather unfavorable one for spring wheat. The record was that of 1885 repeated, minus the damage from rain and plus severe injury from drouth. Insect pests were numerous, and rather general in their visitations. The midge was reported from lake Huron to Glengarry—doing more damage in the west than in the east, however; the weevil wrought injury, the Hessian fly was not idle, blight and rust badly affected the crop in places, and the drouth was general. It would almost seem as if "the stars in their courses" fought against it, and it is not surprising that the yield per acre for the province was less than three-fourths of the average of the preceding five years. Happily the greatest damange was in that half of the province west of the counties of Simcoe and Ontario where the acreage given to spring wheat is proportionately small, and growing less. In southern Ontario the opinion was expressed by more than one correspondent that the crop should be given up, as there is little or no chance for it in dry seasons. In the counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe the midge was very hurtful, but the greatest failure of the crop was experienced in the West Midland group, where the average yield per acre was 9 bushels, the yield for Perth averaging only 6 bushels. It was well that the western half of Ontario went largely out of the growing of spring wheat, (the acreage having fallen off considerably over 25 per cent.), and it is likely that a continued decrease in the breadth of land devoted to this crop will be recorded, unless some new variety is produced which can defy drouth and withstand in some measure the attacks of rust and the various insect pests. The bearded kinds did best, especially Wild Goose, while the failure of the bald varieties was general, east and west. From the county of Durham eastward the returns were more reassuring, though still a rather poor crop, until the spring wheat fields of the St. Lawrence were reached, where the crop found its best records for the season. In the six or seven counties lying east of Lanark and Leeds, inclusive, good yields were recorded, and a fair quality of grain reported, which upon test has made good flour. In the West Midland counties rust was reported and slight damage by midge, and a falling off in the yield. In the Northern districts the quality of the spring wheat was good and the yield very fair, though midge and rust were present. Notwithstanding the rust and drouth, the straw was of medium quality, as, owing to the absence of rains at the time of the very early harvest, both it and the grain were saved in as perfect a condition as the reaping knife found them. The following table gives the acreage, total yield and yield per acre of the crop by districts, for the years 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..................	10,841	114,438	10.6	14,031	204,112	14.5
Lake Huron	28,013	232,171	8.3	46,839	640,290	13.7
Georgian Bay................	65,549	668,123	10.2	74,417	1,250,892	16.8
West Midland	59,411	537,955	9.1	90,160	1,287,167	14.3
Lake Ontario	139,339	1,675,723	12.0	152,516	2,715,962	17.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	114,130	1,599,293	14.0	122,887	2,152,736	17.5
East Midland.	61,031	687,347	11.3	68,689	1,142,845	16.6
Northern Districts	6,507	118,067	18.1	7,926	124,549	15.7
Totals	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	577,465	9,518,553	16.5

The average for the province is shown to be very nearly five bushels per acre less than in 1886, while the total crop is less by nearly 4,000,000 bushels. The average of the Georgian Bay counties was less than in the previous year by 6.8 bushels per acre; and in the Lake Ontario counties by 5.8 bushels. In the latter group the aggregate yield was less than in 1886 by more than 1,000,000 bushels. Compared with the average of the five years 1882-6, the area in crop was less by 169,539 acres, the aggregate yield by 4,896,914 bushels, and the yield per acre by 4.5 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: Not much spring wheat grown, but what little there was sown is middling, except in some places where there was much black wheat, which made the rest almost unfit to be used.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Spring wheat promised well up till the latter part of June, when drouth attacked it, and it ripened prematurely, and is consequently shrunken and a poor sample.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin : Spring wheat is very inferior. I cannot say what caused such a general sickening of the crop, as in many instances it was hardly worth cutting.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Spring wheat is very poor. The hot, dry weather baked it too soon. It will not average more than six bushels to the acre.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand : Very little spring wheat grown. It is a complete failure from drouth and excessive heat. It should be given up in southern Ontario.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand ; Spring wheat, like all other grain, has suffered from drouth and heat, and will be light. I have not seen much rust.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : I have seen only one piece of spring wheat, and it was fit only for chicken feed.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Spring wheat is nearly an entire failure. Rust and drouth nearly destroyed it.

Henry Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton : Spring wheat has suffered more than fall wheat from extreme heat and drouth. The kernel will be very small. Straw was so brittle that it could not be bound by hand.

Jas. Watson, Moore, Lambton : Spring wheat injured by rust and Hessian fly, and in many places almost a complete failure. Some good fields on new land, and where the ground was well cultivated and manured.

A E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Spring wheat seems to be played out in this section. The extreme heat prevented it from filling, and the long continued drouth stopped all growth.

Wm. Spence, Grey, Huron : Spring wheat is very poor here ; not over half a crop. Injured by midge and rust.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : A total failure. I fancy the failure of the spring wheat crop of late years arises from the Hessian fly. Most certainly the drouth cannot be blamed for it, for the plant turned yellow in the straw before the dry weather set in. It happens thus every year it fails.

R. B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce : A poor sample in general. It is badly damaged by rust and midge ; better on high rolling land where sown early.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Spring wheat is the best here that it has been for ten years, where sown early. Late sown is rusted some.

Geo. Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : Spring wheat had a good crop of straw, but at time of cutting was partly rusted. The grain will be small, which will bring down the yield, but it will make good flour.

J. Shearer, Egremont, Grey : Spring wheat is slightly rusted. The midge and Hessian fly are both present. Although neither has done much damage, altogether they will lessen the yield somewhat.

Jas. Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Drouth has injured the grain, leaving it small. Midge has also done great injury.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : Very badly rusted, only fit for chicken feed, but there was a big yield of straw.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex : A failure. Some not worth harvesting. The best will scarcely return the seed.

R. A. Brown, Nissouri West, Middlesex : The early sown wheat is above the average. The bearded varieties will be a good crop ; affected by midge somewhat.

Jno. Henderson, Nissouri East, Oxford : Spring wheat is a very poor crop. After it came up the grubs thinned it out ; then the dry weather came on and ripened it too early.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford East, Oxford : A complete failure with but very few exceptions. The growth of straw was light, and the rust was very bad. Fortunately there was not much sown.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : There is scarcely any spring wheat grown here, but what there is will not be worth harvesting.

Robt. Beatty, Blanshard, Perth : Spring wheat is very poor. I see very little that will pay for cutting and threshing. The weevil injured it seriously. I do not think it will average over five bushels per acre.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth : Very poor ; badly rusted. Almost worthless except the bearded kind, which did a good deal better.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Poor ; none but the bearded variety worth anything, and that not good.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington : Very poor, not more than half a crop, owing to dry weather and the ravages of the midge.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo : Not worth cutting, with the exception of one kind of bearded wheat, and even it is not good. A great many farmers did not cut their spring wheat, but let the cattle in on it.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa East, Dufferin : There is a good crop of straw, but the grain is very badly rusted in some places, owing to excessive heat. The midge also injured it some.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln : What little there was sown was scarcely worth harvesting.

W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton, Lincoln : Very little spring wheat was sown, and that is poor, owing to the drouth.

George F. Lewis, Saltfleet, Wentworth : There was very little spring wheat grown, and that is very poor.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth : There was not much grown in this locality, but the few fields I have noticed are good, in both yield and quality of grain, and rather better in appearance than former years. Cutting began about the second of August.

Daniel McFarlane, Nelson, Halton: Spring wheat is not much grown here, and the little we have is not very good.

Wm. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: Not much spring wheat is sown here. It looks well, but is badly "midged."

W. J. Dods, Caledon, Peel: Spring wheat promised well, but the weather has been too hot and ripened it too soon. A great deal of it will be very small; it is damaged considerably by midge and blight, and in some cases Hessian fly and rust.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Spring wheat is a failure; the midge has injured it greatly. Goose wheat, however, has not been so much injured, although the grain is small.

J. Gibson, Markham, York: "Wild Goose" is a fair crop, but other kinds are badly affected by rust and midge.

D. James, Markham, York: Spring wheat ripened so quickly that some people called it withering. Rust hurt much of the late sown, while the midge injured other fields so much that it will not pay for harvesting and threshing. The white-stem maggot injured some fields to a small extent. The straw may make good feed, but the grain is far below the average. It was cut on July 28th.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Spring wheat looked well until rust came. Early sown is the better, the late being very little good. We commenced harvesting it about the 1st of August. It is being secured in good condition, but will be a poor sample.

J. H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: Spring wheat is badly damaged by rust, and there is also some injury by the weevil. It was harvested in good condition. Nearly all the grain is much shrunken.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Spring wheat had the finest appearance of the past twenty years up to the 10th of July, when dry, parching weather set in, resulting in premature ripening. There is a heavy crop of straw, but the grain is much shrunken, and will not represent more than half of last year's crop of spring wheat. It was all cut in July.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario: All my wheat is more or less rusty; I have ten acres worthless from rust, and none of it free. I hear a good many complaints of the same thing in this locality. A great deal of the wheat has the head fallen off.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham: Spring wheat is affected by drouth and in many cases injured by weevil. The grain is not plump, but hard, and secured in good condition. Cutting began on the 22nd of July. Labor was sufficient, and binders are used on almost every farm.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Some injury was done to late pieces by rust, and all were more or less affected by dry weather. The crop was secured in good condition.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Spring wheat varies very much. The weevil injured the crop nearly one-third. The bearded kinds seem to do the best; White Russian rusted. All is harvested and in the barns.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Spring wheat is hardly an average crop, although there are some fine pieces. The early sown on well tilled grounds is generally good, but many of the later pieces are thin, having dried and ripened before the kernel was full. It was harvested in good order.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Spring wheat suffered to a considerable extent from the Hessian fly and the dry weather, but the sample is pretty fair. A large part of the spring wheat was cut in July.

W. A. Hendrick, Murray, Northumberland: Spring wheat is a good crop, the best it has been in years. It is headed nicely, and turns out well. It received no injury except from the dry weather.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: Spring wheat ripened prematurely, but otherwise it is good; that is, the straw is very good, although the berry is a little shrunken. The crop is remarkably free from injury by weevil or other insects.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: There is a small crop of spring wheat. The whole trouble is drouth. The straw is light and the grain is generally shrunken.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Very little grown, and that a bad crop. Affected slightly by insects, and very much by drouth.

A. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Poor crop, caused by dry weather. The prospects were never better up to June 15th, but no rain came of any account after June 6th.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Spring wheat is only half a crop, and of poor milling quality, and badly rusted.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Very poor; injured by the drouth, and rust also, where not very early sown.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Will be short in straw, but in good deep land well filled and a good head.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: A very good growth of straw, but much of it is rusted and has not filled well.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Badly affected by drouth, and somewhat rusted. .The grain will be considerably shrunken.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Very good; slightly injured by drouth; ripened rather hurriedly, which will cause some shrinkage in the grain.

D. B. McMillian, Lochiel, Glengarry: Early spring wheat is very good. The grain is small where late *sown, on* account of the dry weather.

James Surch, Plantagenet S., Prescott: Spring wheat is generally good, though not full to the top of the head.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: In some sections it is fairly good, but like everything else, it is injured by drouth and ripened too speedily.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Considerable sown, but is rather light. The yield will be small, owing to the dry weather.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: About an average crop. No rust, and very little fly.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Will be a fair crop. Somewhat hurt by the hot weather in July, which ripened it too quickly, and it did not fill well. The midge injured it to a small extent.

William Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: Very good. Some few fields have been more or less injured by the heavy rain after seeding.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Will be an average crop. Rust appeared in some places, but did not injure the crop much.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: Some little injury was done by the extreme heat, which caused premature ripening. Rust also injured it to some extent.

William Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark: A poor crop. Hurt by heat and drouth, and slightly affected by rust.

John Stewart, Verulam, Victoria: Drouth and rust have done great harm. Little fit for sale.

John Westlake, Mariposa, Victoria: Had a fine appearance two weeks before cutting, but the dry weather caused it to ripen prematurely; hence the grain is small and shrunken.

P. Robinson, Smith, Peterboro': Will be an average crop. As the hot weather ripened the grain too rapidly, it will be rather small. All saved in good condition.

D. Anderson, Anstruther, Peterboro': Spring wheat is damaged some by rust, aud the grain is small and shrunken. The July drouth and the hot weather helped to make it a failure.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon, Hastings: Spring wheat is very light. The straw is short and can scarcely be cradled on account of there being no rain in July.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Very good; harvested in good condition.

J. H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka, Looks well, and promises a yield far above the average.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Fair crop. About 12 bushels per acre. Quality of grain very good.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Spring wheat here has received no injury.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Spring wheat good, but rather light in weight.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: Spring wheat not much grown in this section; grain shrunken.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Very little spring wheat sown; quality poor.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Spring wheat generally poor, shrunken and light; 45 lbs. to the bushel.

Chas. Walker, Cayuga, Haldimand: Spring wheat poor, fit only for chicken feed.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Spring wheat shrunken and poor in quality, think we will have to give it up.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Spring wheat is very badly shrunken, and weight about 55 lbs. to the bushel.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Spring wheat was not worth harvesting.

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron: Spring wheat. Very little sown and most of it not worth threshing.

Robert Currie, W. Wawanosh, Huron: Spring wheat was worse than fall; it was rusted and shrunken with the hot dry weather before harvesting; much of it here not worth threshing.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Spring wheat miserable, could hardly be worse.

Thomas Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Spring wheat is very much shrunken with heat and rust. Goose wheat excepted.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle and N. Amabel: Spring wheat very poor; badly rusted throughout; about six bushels to the acre on the average. A neighbour, however, who sowed some very early in the spring in a field where his orchard stands, succeeded in turning out 15 bushels to the acre of spring wheat of very fair quality.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: Spring wheat very irregular. Some good, some badly damaged by midge and rust.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Rather poor; injured by midge, rust and Hessian fly.

Alex. McPherson, Proton, Grey Spring wheat is inferior in quality and small in quantity.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Spring wheat only fit for hen feed and will not pay for threshing; I saw some left uncut as it was not worth cutting.

Bruin Cornell, Delaware, *Middlesex*: *Very little* spring wheat grown, and quality very poor.

S. C. Tuttle, East Oxford, Oxford : Not much spring wheat raised in this township, but this year it was a failure on account of drouth.

F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Oxford : In some instances spring wheat did not return seed ; poor in quality.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Spring wheat is under size in sample, but a fine color.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Very little spring wheat sown, and what there is is very bad.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth : Spring wheat not much grown, and what there is is a complete failure.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth : Spring wheat was a total failure ; in many instances will never be threshed.

W. J. Mulloy, Peel, Wellington : Ninety per cent of the spring wheat is screenings.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington : Spring wheat in general is very poor, some new kinds have been introduced which may prove better.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington : Spring wheat is almost a total failure, only about one half being worth threshing, on account of the severe heat along with the rust, which began its work in many cases before it was all in head.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Spring wheat rusted and badly injured by the midge.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Spring wheat a total failure ; badly shrunken ; not grown very extensively.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa ,E., Dufferin : Spring wheat middling ; it was injured to some extent by rust and midge, and the continued heat and showery weather made it grow too rapidly.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Spring wheat a light crop and much shrunken.

W. H. Van Duzer Grimsby, N., Lincoln : Spring wheat is a fair sample of chicken feed.

John Weylie, sr., Glanford, Wentworth : Spring wheat was a failure with the exception of the Goose variety, which seems to be proof against rust.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton : Spring wheat badly shrunken—not properly matured ; owing to the severe drouth it ripened too quickly.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel : Spring wheat was very light owing to drouth—about ten bushels to the acre.

John Beasley, King, York : Spring wheat very poor ; injured by midge and ripened too soon. Wild Goose is a fair crop.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Spring wheat a poor turn out and poor sample, from being early and badly rusted ; lots of straw.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Spring wheat is generally a failure ; sample mostly poor ; badly affected by drouth.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : Spring wheat generally poor and rusted on stiff soil ; better sample on higher lands.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : Rather below a medium, but hard.

Geo. Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Spring wheat is hardly an average crop ; plenty of straw and heads long enough, but the berry was somewhat small owing to the dry weather.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Spring wheat inferior in quality and very poor in yield.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat hard and bright, but somewhat shrunken ; the dry weather hastened the ripening.

Ira B. Hudgins, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat a very good sample ; poor yield, and not much sown.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Spring wheat sprouted, small and very inferior.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Spring wheat below the average ; straw rusted and grain shrunken.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Spring wheat almost an entire failure—cause dry weather and also the weevil ; quality very poor.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : Spring wheat badly hurt with drouth ; shrunk badly ; not more than 15 bushels to the acre.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Early sown spring wheat was generally good, but rather small grain.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont : Spring wheat fair ; hurt some by drouth towards ripening time, causing a little shrinkage.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Spring wheat is sound, but owing to the drouth it did not fill out.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Spring wheat never stooled out; the heads were short and the berry small. The chief complaints are of drouth and rust.

James Surch, Plantagenet S., Prescott: Spring wheat good sample, and an average of, say, 13 bushels to the acre.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Quality sound, but berry in some cases somewhat shrunken by the great drouth, and in some cases by rust caused by cold nights and hot days.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Spring wheat was hurt by the hot weather and rust and some fly; the grain is small.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: The dry weather injured this crop, yet I think it is turning out better than was expected, close on an average crop.

R. Harper, Elmsley N., Lanark: Good in quality, though somewhat small in the berry.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Spring wheat suffered much from scorching hot weather in July.

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Colorado wheat good. White Russian very poor.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': Some kinds of spring wheat very good, such as Colorado, an early bearded wheat; White Russian rusted; yield poor, sample chicken feed.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Spring wheat good quality, but small yield.

Geo. Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Small in grain and somewhat hurt by weevil.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: Spring wheat fair, affected a little by drouth.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Spring wheat injured by the midge so badly that some fields have not even been reaped. Our farmers here intend to give up growing any for some years.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Spring wheat good but deficient in bulk.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Spring wheat not as good as last season; berry small on account of ripening too soon and some of the heads not filled up.

Robert F. Ogle, Campbell, Algoma: No injury by rust; slightly shrunk by heat. We had good weather on Manitoulin Island during the summer; nice warm showers. Late crops injured by frost.

BARLEY.

The barley crop as a whole has been very tersely and truthfully described by the phase used by a good many correspondents—"bright, but light." The harvest generally was two weeks earlier than usual, and the grain had by just that period too short a time to mature properly. As a consequence its weight was below the average, the estimates of correspondents varying from 40 to 48 lbs. to the bushel. With the exception of a very few fields, the crop was saved without a drop of rain, and the color was almost universally bright. In Wolfe Island and two or three townships in the East Midland and River counties there was some discoloration, which in some instances was due to the grain standing too long after it was ripe. The crop succeeded best in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties, where the early sown barley turned out very well, while later sown was somewhat below the average. May rains caused some injury in Lambton. In the Northern districts, too, barley was quite a satisfactory crop, though there it is not extensively grown. In almost all the other counties some correspondents speak favorably of the crop, but the majority of the reports were distinctly unfavorable. In the counties of Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, the principal barley-growing district, the yield was very unsatisfactory. A correspondent in Prince Edward spoke of the grain as being of the "shoe-peg" character, and a Durham farmer described it as "hungry." Rust affected the late barley to a considerable extent in Bruce and Perth, and complaints of the same enemy come from Elgin, York, Stormont and Carleton. Two or three reports mentioned damage by the Hessian fly and worms. Wherever the barley was sown early it was comparatively heavy in straw and also yielded much better in grain. The grain threshed out much better than was expected at the time of harvest, and the good quality of the sample made up for the lack of weight, of which almost general complaint had been made. A comparison of the crop for the seasons of 1886 and 1887 is presented in the following table by groups of counties :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	35,742	719,372	20.1	35,551	898,038	25.3
Lake Huron................	60,932	1,425,914	23.4	53,682	1,502,186	28.0
Georgian Bay	58,050	1,308,045	22.5	54,012	1,423,407	26.4
West Midland..............	132,247	3,148,152	23.8	117,720	3,328,576	28.3
Lake Ontario...............	310,215	6,997,828	22.6	294,743	7,822,742	26.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ...	86,740	1,875,608	21.6	87,917	2,208,651	25.1
East Midland	81,873	1,623,751	19.8	89,748	2,273,180	25.3
Northern Districts.....	1,547	36,160	23.4	2,405	55,498	23.1
Totals..............	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	735,778	19,512,278	26.5

The area in crop was nearly 40,000 acres more than the average of the five years 1882-6, but the yield was 2,437,500 bushels less than the average of those years, and the yield per acre was 4.6 bushels less.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex : Barley is a fair crop. The grain is small, but saved in good condition. The sample is bright.

C. Coatsworth, Romney, Kent : The crop is good and well secured. Most of the barley had matured before the drouth affected it. The sample will be good and the crop over average.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Very little barley was grown here, and what was grown is of an inferior quality. Some black barley has turned out well.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Barley was not much grown here. What there is is good, being well matured before the excessively dry hot weather set in.

W. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin : Barley is about half a crop. It was damaged by rust and drouth.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk : Barley is a very fair crop. It came on early and was injured by drouth least of all the spring crops, and with fine weather at harvest it was secured in good condition.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Barley is an uneven crop. Where it was sown early it is very good, but later sown is very poor. It will probably be the best of our grains this year, but is nothing to brag of ; say 12 bushels per acre.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : The sample is bright, but the yield is very small and the grain light.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Barley is one-third short and a poor sample. It will not average 40 lbs. to the bushel. The drouth hurt it.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Barley is a miserable crop, short in straw and small in grain. The color is good, the crop being saved in good condition. Commenced cutting about July 15th.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : The spring drouth kept barley back considerably, but the early summer rains gave it a good growth. Cutting began July 8th. The crop ripened too fast and crinkled down rapidly, making it rather hard to gather.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : Barley is a very poor crop. It was first scalded by the excessive rain in the month of May and afterwards scorched and prematurely ripened by the heat and drouth.

Wm. Spence, Grey, Huron : Barley is a good crop and very good sample. Most of it is harvested and was put into the barn in good condition.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron : A considerable quantity of barley was sown last spring. The early sown will yield 10 to 15 bushels per acre more than the late sown, which did not come up for several weeks on account of the dry season. The early grain will yield 40 bushels per acre. There was not much Mensury barley sown, as buyers do not want it.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : Early barley filled well, but the late was much rusted and will consequently yield less. The crop was secured in beautiful condition.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Barley is not an average crop and will not be a good sample, as it did *not come* up well in the spring, the clay land being so stiff and dry.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Early sown barley is poor. What was sown about the middle of May is ood, plump and bright.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Barley is a very good crop, although late sown is short in the straw. t has been secured in good order and will sample well.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Barley is a good crop, of fair quality, and has been secured mostly without rain.

C. Cooke, Tecumseth, Simcoe: Barley was very much affected by the drouth and the great heat. It will be very light in weight.

W. Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex: An insect worked in some of the fields. Some used salt, which stopped its ravages. It also stiffened the straw, which crinkled badly. Barley is a grand color, very ttle of it being dark, but the grain is shrunken and the yield below the average.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester North, Middlesex: Very few pieces will go over 15 bushels per acre, and ome not over five. The berry is very thin and light.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Barley will be of good color but poor sample. The hot weather in he first and second weeks of July almost cooked it. We started cutting July 15th, and the crop was saved n good condition.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Barley came up well and looked fine on the ground. It would have been good crop if we had had rain at filling time.

James Spence, Blanshard, Perth: Barley was prematurely ripened and slightly rusted. Cutting began bout July 20th. The grain is only about half size.

Alex. Martin, Downie, Perth: Barley that was early sown has done pretty well. It is of good color, ut small in the kernel.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Barley that was sown early is a fair crop here, but the exceedingly hot ry weather hastened it too fast. It is a nice bright sample, but small and light.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Barley was a very fine crop, bright in color but light in eight, except the very early sown. Cutting commenced on July 12th.

Geo. Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Bright in color and light in weight. It ripened too quickly.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa East, Dufferin: Barley is not the best in quality. It was injured by storms and hot weather. It was harvested in good condition.

Robt. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Barley is a fair crop, secured in good condition. The grain is a little small.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby North, Lincoln: Barley was secured bright enough, but very light in weight. It ripened too quickly.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Barley has done poorly, except now and then a field that was very early. On the whole it is a poor crop and will not weigh over 40 lbs. to the bushel, owing to the hot, dry weather.

John Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth: Barley was affected by the drouth, and the berry is small and light. It was harvested in good condition.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Barley is a little below an average crop, beautifully bright, but deficient in weight. Late sown barley was very poor.

W. T. Patullo, Caledon, Peel: Barley will generally rank No. 2. It will be light, but generally very good in color.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Barley is an average crop of straw and housed in fine condition. The grain is bright in color, but small and shrunken from the heat and drouth.

John Beasley, King, York: Early sown barley is very fair, but late sown is poor and light.

John McMillan, Whitchurch, York: Barley is of good color, but poorly filled. There is a good crop f straw. Nearly all the barley grown here is the old white. There is very little Russian white grown.

D. James, Markham, York: Barley is light in weight. It was slightly rusted, but the grain is bright in color.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Barley is a good yield and was secured well. On account of being lodged, a good deal of it will be colored.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: Barley is small and light in weight. The harvest commenced fully two weeks earlier than it would have done but for the hot weather.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Where sown early, barley is a fair crop, with good grain. Where sown ate, the grain is mostly small and deficient in weight from three to five pounds per bushel. It was mostly ecured in good condition as to color.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham: Barley will be termed by the buyers as "hungry." Yield, 15 to 25 ushels per acre.

Thomas Syer, Manvers, Durham: Barley ripened very early and prematurely. Early sown is the best. he grain will be small and mostly discolored, there being a shower of rain at the time of cutting.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Barley was injured very much by the drouth. The straw is enerally short, though in some fields it is heavy enough. The grain is small and light, caused by the routh. I commenced cutting on July 11th. which is very early. Considerable barley was discolored by he rain of July 21st. The rest will be bright.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Barley was injured by the heat and drouth and ripened prematurely. There was some Hessian fly in it. It was all harvested in good condition. Sample light, color fair.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland: There is plenty of straw, but the berry is small and not plump, as it ripened too quickly. It is all as bright as a silver dollar. There is a good deal of barley in this district.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Barley, one of the staple products of the township, suffered much from the drouth, and the probabilities are that the township, as a whole, will not give much more than half a crop.

L. P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Barley is about half a crop, and in some places an entire failure. Most of it was saved bright in color, but will be light in weight.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Barley is an average crop, and early sown pieces will give an average yield. The sample is somewhat under weight, but very bright in color.

James Cooper, Marysburg South, Prince Edward: Barley is a very poor crop. Some fields were pastured. The injury was caused by drouth.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington: Barley is quite a failure on account of the continued dry hot weather. A large proportion was saved without any rain and is very bright, but the grain is light. I think very little will go 48 lbs. to the bushel.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Barley cutting commenced about July 8th. The yield is small and the grain is badly shrunken. It was generally harvested bright.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: Barley is the best crop we have, but is not an average crop. The grain is light, but the berry bright. There is not very much straw.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: The appearance on the field was very good, but when harvested it proves to be very light and badly colored. Harvesting commenced July 25th.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Barley is a very poor crop. The grain is small, dark and shrunken.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac: Barley will be light, except the early sown and that on high rich soil. I consider the barley harvest commenced at least ten days earlier than usual.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is not so good as last year, being very short and not well headed. Harvesting commenced August 1st.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Barley has been an abundant crop, having been well matured before the drouth set in. It was all secured in good condition.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is a good crop, about the best we have in this section. It was saved in fine condition.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas: Barley is not very well filled and is rusted somewhat, but was saved in splendid condition. It is the best barley we have had for years.

D. F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Early sown barley promises a good yield. Late sown is rather dark in color and light in weight.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: The two-rowed barley is somewhat shrunken with the great heat but appears bright. The four-rowed is badly blighted, will not be over one-fourth of a crop, and that not fit for market.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Barley would have been a good crop but for the heat. The grain is bright and nice, but very light.

John Kyle, Hawkesbury East, Prescott: There is a considerable quantity of barley sown about here. Some ot the farmers say it is pretty good. I think it has stood the drouth better than other cereals.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Barley will turn out well, but there was not much sown.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Barley is about an average crop, and was saved in first rate condition.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Except in the early sown the berry is small. The grain was somewhat rusted.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew: Began cutting about July 13th. The crop ripened rather fast, and the berry is small. It is about all in, and the quality is good.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: Barley is very good and sustained no serious injury by the weather. Cutting commenced about July 20th.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Barley is not quite up to the average. There was too much wet when it was sown.

John F. Cummings, Mariposa, Victoria: Barley is small in kernel, owing to the dry weather. It is generally good in color but light in weight.

N. Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Barley was injured by the dry, hot weather. The grain is smaller than usual. It was harvested in excellent condition.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro': Barley is a medium crop, but will be a small sample and light weight. It is all harvested.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Barley is very small and light. It was browned by the hot sun, although housed without getting any rain.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Barley is generally sown late here, and now looks worse than anything else grown, owing to the drouth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Barley is better than any other crop here. It was saved very well, but it is light in weight.

Thos. Steele, Sidney, Hastings: Barley has plenty of straw and good heads, but is light in grain. Cutting commenced about July 11th. About two-thirds of the grain is bright and the rest partly discolored.

J. McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Barley is very good. Harvesting commenced about the 28th July. The grain has been saved in good condition.

Thomas Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound: Barley is light through drouth, but has a good berry.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Barley is good, having received no injury. Some was cut about August 1st, but some is not ripe yet.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Barley is of good quality, but very little is raised here.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Barley is bright but light in weight.

L. M. Brown, Dorchester S., Elgin: Barley is bright in color but light in weight.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Barley is very light but very bright and dry.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: Barley has a very bright color, but is light in weight.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Barley is of excellent quality in every respect but weight, as it falls short four or five lbs. to the bushel. The drouth accounts for this.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Barley is somewhat light, but the color is bright and clear.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: Barley is hard and dry. It is light in color for this township, and s very light in weight.

Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Barley is bright in color, but light in the grain. On the whole, however, a good average crop.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: Barley is a fair crop, small in kernel, but a good sample.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Barley is good and sound, very small, 45 lbs. to the bushel being about the average. It never was brighter.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Most of the barley is of good color, but much of it is short in weight, while part of it will go the 48 lbs. to the bushel. However I have been selling some which by the tester gives a weight of 58 lbs. to the bushel.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey: Barley is very light and the grain shrunk, but of good bright color.

W. Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Barley was mostly secured without rain, but some is very light in weight.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Barley, of which there is not much sown, was broken down considerably by a summer storm, and though of good quality, I should say it is under an average crop.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: A nice bright sample, but grain light.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: We have but a little barley; what is raised is shrunken, but bright.

D. S. Butterfield, Norwich N., Oxford: Barley is a light crop, but a fair light sample.

Robt. Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Barley has a large grain, very bright but not well filled.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Barley is of fine color, and hardly up to the average yield per acre, though for a wonder it is up to the mark per bushel by the tester.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Barley was injured by the heat, and consequently ripened too soon. The kernel is small, but for the most part of bright color.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: Barley was a fine crop of straw and promised a good yield, but owing to the severe drouth it is light in weight, but of fine color.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Early barley is very good, but late barley is light.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: Barley was severely injured by the drouth just at the period of ripening, causing it to mature so quickly that it generally is about 3 lbs. short of the standard in weight.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Barley is of good color, but rather light in weight, except early sown which ran over weight.

Geo. Bailey, Malancthon, Dufferin: Barley is of good color. It is light in weight in some parts of the township, but in others it is of fair average weight.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Barley was poor in most sections of the township. On some of the best farms there was some good barley, but in general it was somewhat shrunken and of light weight.

Thomas Choate, Glanford, Wentworth: Barley light in weight, but fair in color.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Barley very bright but light in weight, averaging from 45 to 48 lbs. per bushel.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is an excellent crop of barley here although light in weight, as the excessive heat caused the grain to ripen too rapidly. The earlier sown barley was the best.

John Beasley, King, York: Early sown good and heavy, but later sown light. All of a good color.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Barley showed a good turn out and a very good sample. None is extra bright, but it weighs well.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York : Barley bright, but lacking in weight.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario : Barley where sown early is a fairly good crop, a great quantity of it being of good color and weight.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Barley has turned out much better than was expected at the time of harvesting.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : The barley is very variable, some weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel, and some as high as 52. I think it is owing to the soil, high sandy loam being light, while heavy clay gives a plumper berry. Some are of opinion that salt is beneficial, owing to its keeping the soil cool and moist.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Early sown barley on loamy soil is bright and heavy; late sown and on heavy soil is a small crop and light weight.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : The quality of barley varies more than usual. The early sown is generally a good sample as to weight and of fair yield ; late sown, or that on shallow soil, is inferior and light in weight.

James Beason, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Barley is about a half crop. It is a good sample as to color, but in parts of the township is badly shrunken.

Fred. Membury, Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington : Barley is good, being bright, although rather light in weight.

Thos. Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac : Barley has turned out better than expected, although it is rather light and the straw is short.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Barley is an average crop, though somewhat dark in color.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : Barley is of good color but light in weight.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Barley is a very light crop, but of good color.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Barley appears to have withstood the drouth better than other cereals.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton : Barley is light, in many instances not coming up to the standard weight, but it is of good color.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew : There is very little barley sown. The grain is good in quality, but in yield is below the average.

Reuben Stedman, Drummond, Lanark : Owing to the drouth the barley is small in grain and will not weigh well, but otherwise is of good quality.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria : Barley dried up too quickly. The sample is of good color, but light in the grain.

Thos. Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Barley is a fine light sample, but scarcely will go the full weight.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Barley is very lean, but of good color.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Barley is good in color, but light in weight.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : There is very little barley sown in this district, but what there is is good

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound : Barley is small ; not filled up on account of drouth. Barley sown about the middle of the season did the best.

OATS.

Oats shared in the general decline in product, the decrease amounting to about 20 per cent. on the average yield per acre for the preceding five years and nearly 5,500,000 bushels as compared with the average total yield of the province for the same period. This loss was attributed almost wholly to the drouth, for none of the cereals are freer from insect pests than oats. Grasshoppers did slight damage in some counties, and rust was complained of in the interior, although not to any serious extent. A few instances of smut are reported among the black varieties, and rust was generally more severe upon them than upon white oats. The complaints of injury by the drouth were so general as to be practically unanimous. Oats thrive where there is considerable moisture either in the soil or in the atmosphere, and a hot, dry season is the bane of the crop. Thus it is that on moist lands or in those counties more favored with summer showers, a good return was recorded, and early sown fields which got the benefit of the first rains of June also made a fair showing ; but late sown fields, which experienced little else than drouth, and those *on high*, dry land, were very light in yield, in some cases the grain having ripened in so mmature a condition as to give little more than the hull. In the western peninsula the reports were favorable as to the length and quality of the straw, but in the central and eastern portions of the province the straw was short. Good yields were reported from Essex, Kent, Huron, Bruce, Perth, Dufferin and Peel in the west, and from Dundas and Russell in the east, as well as from the northern districts, Algoma reporting over 41 bushels to the acre. The oat harvest was exceedingly early, the crop, with the exception of the very late varieties, having been placed in the barn in good condition by the end of the first week of August. A comparative table by districts for the years 1886 and 1887 follows :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..................	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	154,489	6,054,368	39.2
Lake Huron	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,422	6,178,239	36.5
Georgian Bay	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	155,153	5,456,633	35.2
West Midland...............	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	324,325	12,437,130	38.3
Lake Ontario................	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	281,915	10,400,299	36.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	400,751	13,518,446	33.7
East Midland	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	118,716	4,070,223	34.3
Northern Districts..........	18,428	580,141	31.5	17,130	550,270	32.1
Totals..........	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2

Compared with the average of the five years 1882-6, the area in crop is greater by 191,809 acres, while the aggregate yield is less by 5,485,292 bushels, and the average yield per acre less by 7.5 bushels. In the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties the aggregate yield was less than the average of five preceding years by over 4,000,000 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

C. W. Hind, Mersea, Essex : We have straw enough for 65 or 70 bushels of oats, but on account of the heat and drouth not yielding more than 35 or 40 bushels per acre, and the grain is very light. The crop is all secured in good condition, and much of it is threshed.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex : Oats are not what we expected about a month ago. The yield is not turning out as it ought to be for the straw, and the quality is very light—poor weight. The cause is the drouth ; we had no rain, and no dew for many nights, when the time came to fill.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Oats showed for a more than average crop, and will be a good yield, but will be light grain.

C. Coatsworth, Rommey, Kent : A large acreage of oats was sown, but the drouth has materially njured the crop. Thirty to thirty-five bushels will be about the average, and the grain will be far inferior to last year's. It is nearly all harvested.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin : Oats are very light, particularly late sown. The grain will be light in weight, as it ripened too quickly on account of the hot, dry weather.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : In the growing season the promise of a large crop of oats was never better, but the intense heat ripened it too suddenly, and consequently the grain is light. The crop is secured at this date (Aug. 9th), when we should be beginning to cut it.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk : Oats are a light crop on account of the drouth ; will not average more than a-half or two-thirds crop at most.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Oats are very good where they occupy early and well tilled soils ; but later sown, and all on poor soils, are not long enough to cut with the reaper, and are poor generally. Altogether the crop will be about 20 bushels to the acre.

A. Simonton, Seneca, Haldimand : A light crop, and small grain, light in color ; the poorest crop in 30 years. On high, old land it never got fairly started for want of moisture. We thought our soil was good for oats, but it failed this time.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: About one-half the oats did not grow, the spring was so wet; and then the dry weather set in. Grasshoppers have cut the late oats very badly. The crop was got in in good condition, but is light in the grain. Cutting began on July 28th.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Early oats may be considered a fair crop. Later sown are very light, and very late sown are very little more than empty hulls, having ripened before filling.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton: I have seen some very fine fields where put in early on stubble, and have seen some fields on sod hardly worth cutting. Oats will be lighter in grain than last year, on account of the hot weather.

John Hislop, Grey, Huron: Oats seem a good crop, although there are pieces that have nothing but husks, especially the late oats.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Oats are a splendid crop, and will yield about 50 bushels an acre. Welcome and Egyptian have been sown in large quantities.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The oat loves a moist, temperate clime. The scorching weather prevailing during July has reversed these conditions, and the late sown oats are poor, light and rusted. Early sown oats, and even those sown later on lands naturally moist, are a fine, average crop. Maturing early, they to a large extent defied the excessive heat of July.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Some kinds are badly rusted. White Russian and White Australian seem to withstand the rust better than most other kinds.

Thomas Inglis, Carrick, Bruce: Oats are a fine crop to look at while growing. The crop is heavy in the straw, but will not yield so well, on account of the excessive heat while ripening. Early oats are bright, but late are badly rusted.

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce: I never saw as fine a looking oat crop as was in this section about the middle of July, but the extreme heat and a little rust brought them down a few degrees. There never was so great a supply of hay and oats in this section.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Oats are an excellent crop, the best we have had for a number of years. Early sown are the best, as usual. Egyptian oats give the best yield.

John Morice, Normandy, Grey: Early sown oats will be about an average crop; later sown are showing signs of rust, and are being too rapidly forced forward. A great deal of the early sown oats was cut in the last week of July.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Early sown oats are good, but with late sown the straw is short and the grain like chaff. Oats will be a light crop in this township.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Oats are a good crop, especially the early sown. The grain will be lighter than usual; it dried too fast.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Oats are a fair, medium crop, not heavy, however. It was too hot for them, and they ripened too quickly.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The grain is light in early sown oats, and late sown is scarcely worth anything. The grasshoppers are cutting nearly all the grains off the stalk.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Oats will be little over half a crop with straw badly rusted. Very few fields will produce 30 bushels to the acre.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: Oats had a splendid appearance in the beginning of summer, but the dry and hot season ripened them too fast, not giving them time to fill, and making it the earliest harvest we have on record.

Wm. Dawson, Williams W., Middlesex: Early oats headed well, but late oats are struck with rust; it has been too dry. Had the season continued favorable, the oat crop would have been magnificent. The grain is light and below an average quantity. The harvest was nearly all done by the 12th of August.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Oats are an excellent crop, with the exception that the drouth affected the sample. Some farmers claim to have a yield of from 50 to 60 bushels an acre. The grain will be lighter than usual, but the straw is good and there is lots of it. The late oats are affected by rust.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: The straw is very short and not over half filled, and the grain was very much shrunken. There was no time for them to grow and fill out.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: Oats are a lighter crop than usual. I have heard a few complain of smut, but so far as I can learn it is confined to the black varieties.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Oats have plenty of straw as a rule, but they have been hurt by heat and rust. They are very light when sown at all late. Early sown is a fair crop, and has done best on heavy and loamy soils. Cutting began about the 25th of July.

Alex. Martin, Downie, Perth: Oats have straw for 70 bushels to the acre, but the kernel is small and I do not think it will go over 30 bushels.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Oats are rather short in the straw but well headed. A great portion of it suffered from rust, and the almost tropical heat of July was too much for it. The grain will be small and very dry. Nearly all of it is housed in fine order.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: It is not easy to give a fair estimate of oats. There are some very fair crops, and some very much injured by rust, but in general where there is a fair crop it is light in weight.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Oats stood up splendidly, and if not injured so severely by the great heat some fields would have yielded 60 or 70 bushels an acre. Late sown, and that on heavy, low soil is hardly worth cutting, as there is nothing in it but the shell. New Zealand oats yielded a good average crop.

R. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: Oats are very good. There is plenty of straw, but it may be a little ll in the grain.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Oats are a light crop, taken altogether. Many turned their le into the fields of late oats and pastured them rather than cut the grain.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: A good deal of oats was cut in July and cutting is about over. se who have threshed are disappointed in the yield. There are a great many empty hulls; the season too quick for oats

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: Early sown was not so much affected by the heat and drouth as later sown, which are badly rusted, especially after sod. The heads are only partially filled, and the wth appears to have been stopped when only nicely out of the shoot blade. The grain will be very poor uality.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Oats ripened about the 1st of August. Early sown fields are so bad, but late oats are useless, the dry weather and heat causing the head to remain partly in the t blade.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Oats will be a fair crop where sown early. The late oats will be t in weight, and some will be badly rusted.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Oats were ripened too soon by the high temperature. Late sown and k varieties rusted a good deal. The cutting began about the 21st of July, and it was housed in good lition, but light.

John Beasley, King, York: Many black oats, especially the late sown, are rusted, but there is a adid crop of white oats, although short in straw.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario: A number of fields are so short that they can be cut only with a scythe adle, and then raked together. It will be a very light crop.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: Oats in early places are very good, but the later sown is hurt by and drouth has caused premature ripening. All that is housed is in splendid condition.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham: Early sown oats on good land will turn a great amount of straw, ough the grain will be light, while the late sown, even on good land, will do little in either straw or n, as some of it did not head out.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: Early sown oats are a fair crop, but late sown are very r.

G. C. Hurlburt, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Oats will average very good where sown early, but in e sections will not be worth threshing. The crop will be very light in the straw.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Oats are a failure on high grounds, but have had some ess on low grounds. Late sown will be an average crop.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Oats are generally short in the straw, and will be light in weight. e sown, especially, will be poor in quality.

Thos. McDowell, South Gower, Leeds and Grenville: Oats will be a poor crop, except some pieces ich were early sown. They were injured first by rust and then prematurely ripened by the dry, hot ather, which lasted a long time. Being the staple crop in this section, farmers will feel the loss.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: This is the main crop of this section. It is very heavy on the ground, the quality generally is good, though injured in some places by rust. It promised well early in the son, but the hot dry weather forced the plants too rapidly. Cutting began about the 1st of August

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Oats will be a very good crop, although the dry weather hurried maturing and may affect the weight of the grain somewhat.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Oats are a very good crop, especially early sown.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Oats are the staple in this locality. They have grown as tall in other seasons, but for lack of moisture have not filled up. I am afraid they will be far below the erage.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Oats are better than last year, although not as heavy a crop as farmers pected a month ago. The warm weather hastened it to maturity before it had time to fill.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: Oats are not so good as last year, but up to the average of preced-g years. They ripened too fast to fill. They were also injured by a worm which cut the stem at the ound in the spring.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: On light land the straw is very short, and the grain is not well filled, d it is almost a failure; but on heavy, rich land a fair crop, injured slightly by the rust. Cutting began the first week of August.

John Westlake, Mariposa, Victoria: Early oats will be a good crop, but late oats ripened prematurely.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': Oats are short in straw, but will turn out better and yield more an the other grains. They are mostly all cut and housed in good condition.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro': Oats are very light. The straw is so short that many of the farmers e not trying to bind them, but are putting them in loose.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon, Hastings: Oats are light. The straw is very short; in many places it is t more than a foot high, and will have to be mowed.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Oats that were sown early and on deep soil are very good, but e sown are very poor.

Fred N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: The oat crop will be about an average. The grain is rath having ripened prematurely, owing to drouth. Harvesting began about the first of the month and in progress. Labor is rather scarce.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Oats will be very good. Some have been cut. The la also look well.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Oats promise a large yield. Cutting will begin in about from this date (Aug. 1st).

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Early sown were good, but late sown were light.

Thomas F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: I never saw oats so light.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin; Oats a little light, though good for the season.

Shelden Ward, Malahide, Elgin: Sample bright, but light in weight; mine will not weigh 2 the bushel.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Oats poor—not weighing more than 27 lbs. per bushel.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Oats poor crop, and light in weight; the drouth "playe with them.

Duncan Schooley, Bertie, Welland: Very light in weight and yield.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Generally light; early sown pretty fair, but late oats are very indeed.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: The quality of oats is miserable. I believe there was nourishment in one bushel last year than in two this year.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Oats are a very good crop, but will not come up to weight as form

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron: Early oats good; late very poor and light, on account of d and hot weather.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Early sown oats a fair crop; late sown oats badly r grain miserably light. Threshers report cases where the yield was not more than 10 or 15 bushels acre.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Early oats are good, but late oats were considerably retard growth by the drouth and the grain badly injured by rust.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Oats are light; great drouth when near ripening, and rust the ca grasshoppers also stripped them badly.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: Oats good sample, but rather light.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey: Oats good, weigh from 38 to 40 lbs. per bushel.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Oats are sound like all other grain this year, but imperfectly fille light. Small average per acre, but large acreage.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Oats light; yield small—or much less than expected.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Oats in general light, although some very good sam yield, one-third below an average.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri East, Oxford: Rust affected some fields of oats that were sown on sod t up in the spring.

John Sheehan, Norwich North, Oxford: Oats light; about 25 bushels to the acre; cause—ru drouth.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries South, Brant: Fine quality of straw, but grain very light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Oats ripened rather too fast, and are rather light.

Thomas Moffat, Logan, Perth: Oats average quantity—quality light; badly rusted and seri damaged thereby, and also for want of rain.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: Black oats rusted badly; crop in general light.

J. A. Brandon, Maryborough, Wellington: White oats good; black poor—injured by grassho and drouth.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Oats are mostly all light, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. and some

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: The black oats were badly rusted and poor; the white were good.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Oats above the average, and of a good quality.

James R. R. Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Very light and poor yield; rusted and burnt with sun

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Oats sown early on fall-ploughed land got a good start befor drouth set in and were very fair, but I think that more than half the oat yield of the township this was of poor quality, though fair yield.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Oats very uneven; some very fair and some like chaff.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Oats are light in weight and far below the average.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Dry and well harvested, but much lighter than last year.

John Beasley, King, York: Black oats light; white good and heavy.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: Early sown not so bad, but late sown scarcely worth threshing.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Oats nearly a failure both in weight and yield.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Oats started fairly in spring, but the growth was ked by the dry hot weather; result—a great many light oats; the rest of fair quality.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Oats quite inferior—about three-fourths of a crop.

John C. Stafford, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: Oats an average crop, but hurt drouth in some localities.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Straw very short, but the grain is very good; an rage crop.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Early sown fair, but late hardly worth threshing.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Small in the grain but weigh pretty well, as the hull is thin and kernel sound and hard.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew: Oats not more than half a crop in bulk and grain t.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Oats that were sown early are pretty good; late sown light.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Straw short, but grain turned out well.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: About half a crop; lack of moisture seriously affected the oat throughout the season.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Oats inferior to last year; many light ones.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Sample very good; about one-fourth below an average in d.

RYE.

The cultivation of rye is yearly growing more unpopular with farmers, and the area apidly decreasing. The area under rye in 1887 was 68,362 acres, against an average 124,575 acres for each of the five years 1882-6; while the yield was only 894,887 hels, against an average for the preceding five years of 2,102,453 bushels. The low- s of the market for rye, together with the comparatively small yield even under the t conditions, and the tendency of this grain—from its ability, if planted too deeply, to ain its vitality dormant in the soil for years and spring up on a suitable opportunity— mix with other grains and spread over the farm, combine to make it undesirable for eral cultivation. In the season of 1887 rye had the advantage of being an early crop, d was farther advanced than other grains before the effects of the drouth began to be t—a circumstance which operated somewhat in its favor. Still the reports show that was considerably injured by the drouth, and that the yield was short. The grain is re or less shrunken, and the estimated yield does not reach one-half the average of the t five years. The following table gives acreage and yield for the two years 1886 and 87:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..................	10,675	133,503	12.5	8,905	137,841	15.5
Lake Huron......	619	10,215	16.5	584	12,422	21.3
Georgian Bay..............	1,889	31,670	16.8	1,225	19,726	16.1
West Midland..............	4,300	59,238	13.8	2,582	51,358	19.9
Lake Ontario...............	22,020	266,154	12.1	21,874	317,094	14.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	16,032	227,114	14 2	18,173	333,404	18.2
East Midland.............	12,339	158,807	12.9	13,776	222,000	16.1
Northern Districts.........	488	8,186	16.8	660	12,617	19.1
Totals................	68,362	894,887	13.1	67,779	1,106,462	16.3

greatest failure occurred in the eastern portion of the province, where rye is fly grown, and over the whole province the yield was 3.8 bushels less than the average he five years 1882-6.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Henry Morand, Sandwich East, Essex: About one-half of a crop. The grain is quite plump.

J. W. Howey, Bayham, Elgin: Rye was about three-quarters of a crop, and was secured in condition.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Not so well filled as some years, but a fine crop.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Rye, like wheat, was "sun-killed," and is poor, yielding ten bushels per acre.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: I know of none raised this year. Through inattention on the of farmers some rye has got amongst the fall wheat and increases quite rapidly, and grows thriftily.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey: A good crop, but not much grown.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: But little rye is grown here, but it is a fairly good crop.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Rye, where grown, will be a fair average crop.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Rye is light in grain. It ripened too early on account of the

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Very little grown here. Where it was grown the crop was

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: A poor crop of grain, but very good straw.

G. E. Mowbray, Whitby East, Ontario: Scarcely any sown. What we have is good—a full crop.

W. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Injured by ice last winter in spots, but a fair crop generally.

Jas. Brock, Cavan, Durham: Rye is the best crop in this part. It seems to be filled well.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Rye is below the average, but there is not much grown in neighborhood.

Geo. Kennedy, Haldimand, Northumberland: What rye there was sown came through the winter and is a fair crop.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: What was sown on good soil did very well, but farmers here do not care to raise it, thinking that there is no money in it at the best; and that it is the land.

Geo. Lott, Richmond, Lennox: Injured by frost and to some extent by drouth, but harvested in condition.

J. B. Wilson, Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville: None raised here. We have learned to our land and time in a better way than by raising rye. It is a crop that will fill the barn, but not the

John O'Callaghan, Gower North, Carleton: The grain is small, owing to hot weather at ripening.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Rye has been a full crop, equal to that of last year.

John McLeland, Darlington, Lanark: Not much sown. Seems to be declining in favor with farmers here.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Not much grown here, but what there is is very small.

A. Coulter, Tynendinaga, Hastings: Not nearly so good as in former years.

F. N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Not so much grown here as formerly, but what there is has turned out well.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Hardly any sown here, as the people have got tired of it.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Rye is of good quality and yield.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Rye is of medium yield and has a very small berry.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Rye is of good quality, but very little is raised.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Rye is an average crop, but very little is grown.

Jas. A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: No rye grown except for fodder in this part of the township.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Rye is shrunken badly, but still is coming out fairly well.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Rye is of good quality, but the kernel is small.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Very little rye was sown. The crop is light, but the sample is fair.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Rye is very good, but it is little sown in the township.

David James Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: Rye has not done well. Only a small percentage escaped winter killing, and what remained is only middling.

John Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Not much rye raised here, but the quality is poor.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Rye is of good quality, but not over sixty per cent. of last season.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Rye is light in straw and shrunken in berry.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Rye is small in grain, and not more than half a crop.

PEASE.

The condition of the pease crop at harvest varied very much even in the same district, under different circumstances of soil, situation, cultivation and time of sowing. This crop was, of course, more or less injured by the prevailing drouth, but on the whole there were larger areas from which good reports came of pease than of wheat. Wherever the seed was sown early, and on good soil, the crop made progress sufficient to cover the ground and in a measure retain the moisture before the severe drouth set in, while what was sown later, and on poorer soil, grew sparsely and did not afford shade to the roots of the plants. This seems to be the explanation of the extremely variable reports that were received from the same localities. Probably two-thirds of the area in pease may be ranked as fair, with only a few localities where a really first-class crop, or above the average, is reported. In the remaining area there was almost an entire failure, live stock having in many cases been turned in to feed off the crop without harvesting. There was little injury from insect pests; the wire-worm and the pea-bug were only occasionally mentioned. The general result of the drouth was to shorten the yield by preventing the pods from developing in number and size to the average extent. November reports were not quite so favorable regarding the condition of the crop. There were complaints that, owing to the intense heat before cutting, the pease had got so hard in the pod that they split too freely in the threshing. Mention was made of the fact, however, that the straw would likely make good fodder. The estimated yield is nearly the same as the average of the five years 1882-6, but it is 3,870,402 bushels less than that of 1886. But then it must be borne in mind that the area has been largely increased during the past three or four years, as in consequence of the disappearance of the pea-bug farmers have been encouraged to go more generally into pea-growing than during the long period in which the bug prevailed. In 1882 the area in crop was only 560,770 acres, while for 1887 it was 726,756, or an increase of 165,986 acres. The following table compares the crops of 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	79,461	969,539	12.2	71,755	1,588,950	22.1
Lake Huron................	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	86,412	2,072,939	24.0
Georgian Bay...............	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	80,811	1,875,540	23.2
West Midland..............	149,023	2,784,218	18.7	141,349	3,483,392	24.6
Lake Ontario...............	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	160,444	3,655,754	22.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	99,645	1,976,831	19.8
East Midland...............	55,682	782,732	14.1	56,033	1,238,273	22.1
Northern Districts..........	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,487	152,655	20.4
Totals..................	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	703,936	16,043,734	22.8

The average breadth of the five years 1882-6 was 604,897 acres, and the average yield per acre was 21.6 bushels; the yield of 1887 consequently fell below the average of the previous five years by 4.8 bushels per acre.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Geo. Leak, Rochester, Essex: A medium crop, but very much damaged by pea-bugs.

Jno. Bishop, Orford, Kent: Early sown the best, but the best is not half a crop. Some late pieces are not worth pulling.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent: *Very good in this* district, and a large breadth sown.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Pease fair where early sown; where sown late a failure.

J. O. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk: Pease are almost a total failure. Many fields were cut for fodder, as they ripened before the pods were formed.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga South, Haldimand: Where pease were sown early on fall ploughing the crop is medium; on spring ploughing, very light.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: Very poor crop. Owing to dry weather, did not blossom, and consequently did not form pods.

A. Childs, Dawn, Welland: Pease are middling, but not equal to last season. There are but few bugs.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Have stood the drouth better than other grain crops, and will be a fair crop.

Wm. Richmond, Morris, Huron: Pease are splendid. They will not be very large, as they ripened too quickly.

Ed. Gaunt, Wawanosh West, Huron: Pease were never a better crop. The great complaint is "too much straw."

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce: A good crop, of good quality, well secured, and no bugs.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey: Straw short, but well loaded.

Geo. Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Not a big crop. There is plenty of straw, but the pods are few.

W. T. Galloway, Adelaide, Middlesex: The straw is good, but the grain is rather small.

Jas. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Short in the straw, but grain of good quality.

Jno. F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: A very poor crop. Looked very well in June, but the weather was too dry and hot for them to fill, and the vines were parched up and completely killed.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Pease are about one-half of a crop.

Jno. Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Pease are a fair crop, with no sign of the bug.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth: A very promising crop when blossoming, but small in grain now, and pods not well filled.

C. J. McMillan, Erin, Wellington: A very poor crop, and yield very light.

Wm. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: Probably the best crop of the season.

Jno. Gillespie, Dumfries North, Waterloo: Pease are generally a small crop.

Robt. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: A moderate crop. Ripened too quickly.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Pease are quite a failure. Not more than half a crop, if they will be even that.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: A poor crop. The heat killed the blossoms.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: A fair crop. Did not fill out very well.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Pease are the worst crop of all. The blossoms dried up with the heat, leaving scarcely any pods.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: An abundance of straw, but very little grain.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: Promised well at first. Pods were abundant, but the pease are small owing to the heat ripening them too quickly. Probably three-fourths of a crop.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Some fields very good; others about half a crop. There is plenty of straw.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: A very poor crop in most places. The large variety of pease appear to be the better crop.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: A short crop, and the grain small; the effect of premature ripening.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: They seem to have suffered more than anything else from the drouth. The crop will be very poor.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Early varieties a good sample, and average yield. Late varieties not more than half a crop.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington: Pease are a short crop and poorly loaded on account of hot, dry weather.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pease will not be near an average yield. They were seriously affected by the hot dry weather when in blossom.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Pease are on the whole the best crop here where sown early.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Good, and fully an average. As they are generally the first crop sown in the spring they were consequently well out of reach of the dry weather.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Pease are a good crop, where sown with the drill. Where sown broadcast they were not so good, as the grain lying near the surface failed to grow.

J. E. Craig, Gower North, Carleton: Pease are about an average crop.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: A favorable year for pease.

B. McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: Pease never were so poor a crop in this part. I think it was the drouth.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Early sown pease are very good, but the later crop is damaged by drouth.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': In most places not over half a crop, on account of the dry weather. White marrowfat, where sown, came out the best.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Injured by drouth. About two-thirds of an average crop.

J. B. Morton, Huntington Hastings: Yield will be small, owing to drouth. In fact some fields will not pay for harvesting.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Pease are very good, and free from bugs.

Thomas Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound: The leading crop here in quality and yield.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Chas. E. Weldon, Colchester N., Essex: Less pease than usual. They were badly affected by the pea-bug. It is a drawback to peas in this part, as they cannot be kept over winter on account of the bug.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Pease are heavy in straw, but are not threshing well.

J. F. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin: Pease are mostly good, but some are only about half-sized, caused by the dry weather.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Pease are good, plump and well-filled, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Pease dried right up, and the drouth was too much for them on sand, and in some places it was as bad on the clay.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: Early sown pease were a fine crop, but late sown were very light, and many fields came to nothing. The pease are small, but there is no appearance of bug.

Duncan Schooley, Bertie, Welland: There are more pea-bugs than last year.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Pease are small and somewhat buggy.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Pease are a fair crop, but the grain is small, and on that account the yield is lighter than expected.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Pease are free from bugs and are of good quality, but the grain is rather smaller than usual.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Pease were of good quality, although they are splitting greatly in the machine, being so dry.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Pease are sound, but the pods are small and poorly filled with small pease.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Some pease are an excellent sample and a fair yield, but in general are deficient in quantity and quality.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Pease are very small and as hard as shot.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Pease are not a large yield to the acre and a rather small grain, but a very nice sample and quite free from bugs; straw short, but very bright.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Early sown pease fair; late sown very light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Pease are for the most part a good crop of straw, and are fairly well podded, but the berry is small on account of heat and drouth.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Early sown pease are good, but late sown are very light in weight.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Pease are very inferior, very, very small, and the worst of all spring grains.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Pease were badly injured by the drouth, but are of fair quality, and there are no bugs.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Pease though a light crop are of good quality, and are free from the bug.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pease were a good crop on the ground, but they give a poor yield.

John Beasley, King, York: Early sown pease are good, but late sown were caught by the hot weather in the bloom and they fell off.

Thos. Cain, Scott, Ontario: Pease though small are of good quality, but as a general thing the crop was a failure in this vicinity.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Pease that were sowed late were almost a failure on account of the want of rain. They were forced prematurely by the drouth.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Pease are the poorest crop in years; fields that promised well yielded very light returns, the pods not being well filled.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: Pease are a very light crop, although the quality is good. The failure is due to the extreme heat at the period of blossoming.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox: Pease were generally thin on the ground, but where sown early were loaded very well, although much of the later is very poor.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Pease are small and dry. They were broken very much when threshing.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: Pease are a failure; the dry weather burnt them up.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Pease are badly worm-eaten and are poorly filled.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: Early pease are good, but late sown are a poor crop.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Pease are good in quality, but shorter in the crop on account of the drouth.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Pease were affected by the drouth. They are small and the pods are short. The straw, however, was saved in fine condition, and will be relished by sheep and horses.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pease are the poorest crop in this part of the township, and will not give half an average yield.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Pease are a good crop, but are badly worm-eaten.

INDIAN CORN.

Though the Lake Erie counties produce considerably more corn as a field crop than all the other counties of the province combined, yet there are a small number of farmers in almost every part of Ontario who raise it, some for the grain and others for cutting green as fodder, and there are indications that the crop is growing in favor, especially for the latter purpose. The reports as to the corn crops in those counties in which it is most extensively grown, although somewhat varying, were on the whole very unfavorable, the November reports being less so, however, than those received in August. Drouth was almost the sole cause assigned by correspondents for the shortness of the crop, as it started splendidly, and up to the middle of July gave promise of a great harvest. The intensely hot and dry weather which then set in retarded its development; the stalks began to wither, the ears ceased to fill, and the grain hardened permanently. The result was a very short yield, although the kernel was dry and hard and the crop was housed in good condition. In a few instances, especially in the West Midland and Lake Huron counties, the crop was a fairly good one, and even in the Lake Erie group some fields yielded comparatively well, owing to early planting, suitability of soil, good cultivation or other specially favorable conditions. In Leeds and Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and in minor localities in some other eastern counties, corn was a good and profitable crop. The returns to the Bureau show that the average yield per acre throughout the province was 25 per cent. less than that of the preceding four years, while the area planted in corn was less by about 2,000 acres than the average for that period. The following table compares 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush. (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	90,273	6,684,210	74.0
Lake Huron	7,548	405,309	53.7	7,210	484,510	67.2
Georgian Bay	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,134	66,133	58.3
West Midland	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	22,048	1,497,890	67.9
Lake Ontario	25,091	1,152,573	45.9	19,417	1,144,185	58.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	14,558	845,261	58.1	12,181	701,740	57.6
East Midland	5,341	262,216	49.1	4,029	218,341	54.2
Northern Districts	239	12,306	51.5	202	8,300	41.1
Totals	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	156,494	10,805,309	69.0

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex: Early planted corn on rich soil is excellent, but on light sand or clay it is wilted and dried up for want of moisture.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: Corn had a promising appearance up to about the middle of July, but has not done well since. I think the ears will not fill now, even though rain should come in abundance.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: Corn looks well, and has made a vigorous growth of stalk, but on account of the very dry weather it is generally thought it will not ear well.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: Corn had a very good start and was looking exceedingly well, but on account of drouth no more than half a good crop is expected.

D. Stewart, Tilbury W., Essex: Corn was got in in good time, and has the appearance of being a good crop if we get rain soon to help it to ear. It is standing the drouth well. Later.—Since writing the above I see that the stalks are dying at the bottom.

R. Cumming, Harwich, Kent: On low lying land corn is fairly good, but on gravelly soil it is being cut for feed. On the whole, the prospect is the poorest we have had for a crop of corn for many years.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Corn promised well in the early part of the season, but having had no rain from June 21st to the present time, it has dried up so that except in rare cases it will be no good,—those cases being where the ground is strong and new.

J. Bishop, Orford, Kent: Corn is very light, not one-quarter of a crop. I have as good a crop of stalks as ever I raised, but not one-half a crop of ears. Lots of the corn is dried up and has no ears at all.

George Hope, Tilbury East, Kent: Corn has made a good growth of fodder, but is not earing well from lack of moisture.

J. T. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin: Corn promises to be good if we get some rain soon to help it to ear, otherwise the ears will be small. There is a nice growth of stalk.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: The corn crop will be almost a total failure. It promised to be fine in the early part of the season, but it dried up in a great many fields without one ear on it.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Corn is all parched on high ground, and some are cutting it for fodder. On low lands it is earing fairly.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Corn started to grow nicely and bid fair for an unusually large crop, but the drouth and heat have nearly killed it, so that there will be no corn of any account. Perhaps there may be 20 per cent. of a crop.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga South, Haldimand: There is not much corn cultivated in this county now. It will be a light crop, injured by the continuous drouth.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The corn crop looks well on sandy soil, but if rain does not come soon it cannot be any more than half a crop.

Jos. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Corn started well and a fair stand was secured. It grew nicely until about the middle of July, when it began to wilt from the heat and drouth. Much of it has failed to set ears, and if we don't get rain soon the ears set won't fill out.

John Anderson, Wawanosh East, Huron: No corn grown here except a few pieces for green feed, which are pretty good.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: No corn is raised here except some patches for green feed, which have done well considering the drouth.

David Webster, Mosa, Middlesex: Corn was looking exceptionally well till the first week of July, but the drouth has been hard on it, and much of it is not earing at all.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Early sown for feeding purposes will be a good crop, but late sown will be light. The same holds good with that planted for ears.

J. G. Pettit,, Oxford East, Oxford: There are a few fair fields of corn, but not an average crop. Not much grown here, except for soiling purposes.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: The corn came up well after planting, but will be a short crop. Some late planting will be nothing but stalks.

W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton, Lincoln: The early has suffered very materially from the drouth, and unless rain comes soon, the late will be of little value, except for fodder.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn is very poor, and unless there is rain soon it will amount to nothing, although there are a few fields that look exceedingly well.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Corn is badly affected, and only early corn has come to ear. Fodder corn is suffering badly. It is drying up and going back.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Indian corn has made a good growth of stalk, but the ears will be short. Western corn, which is grown for fodder, appears to be affected more by heat and drouth than the Indian.

R. J. Rutherford, Haldimand, Northumberland: The crop will be short, caused by drouth. The ears are short, and are not filled out properly.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Corn is not much planted, but generally looks well, where planted in suitable soil and properly attended to. It seems to suffer less than other crops from the drouth.

W. J. Ruthven, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Corn is good. The crop is extra, better than it has been for many years.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Corn is exceptionally good. We rarely have seasons too hot or too dry for corn here. This one was as nearly perfect for that crop as any I have ever seen.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Corn has grown tall, but I believe the ears will not be nearly so large as last season, owing to the continued drouth.

D. Anderson, Anstruther, Peterboro': Very little corn is planted here, but what was put in did well this season.

J. Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: No corn or beans grown as field crops; but where grown as garden crops for home use they have done very fairly.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound: There is not much corn raised here, but what there is is very good.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Grain is hard and crop light.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex: Corn on low land about two-thirds of a crop; none on high land; injured by drouth.

Geo. A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: The condition of the corn is very good; suffered little or nothing from any cause.

James H. Brown, Colchester South, Essex: The corn crop has, perhaps more than any other spring crop, been injured by drouth. Whole fields that looked very promising about the first of July are a complete failure. This is the case with most of the light sand and gravelly parts of the township.

Reuben T. Taylor, Tilbury W., Essex: Corn is pretty good, but not number one; drouth caused a falling off.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Corn very light; in many cases not half a crop; not more than three-fourths average; damage occasioned by drouth.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: The corn was almost a failure, except on low and strong grounds.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: The condition of the corn is all right now; it is mostly all in the crib or eaten. The crop was very poor; will not go ten bushels per acre.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent: Corn very well secured; injured by long drouth, and the wire worm did much damage last spring.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: The condition of corn is better than was expected early in the season; from what I can learn it will be, on the whole, a little over half a crop.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: Corn is poorly eared and the yield will be small, but the crop is in good condition.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Corn is a light crop, but ripened well; heat and drouth caused a partial failure.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Corn was generally poor; plenty of stalks, but few ears.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: The crop of stalks is good, but the corn is not half a crop on account of the drouth.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Corn on high dry land was not worth husking, but on low land it was a fair crop where it was planted early.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: Early planted corn fair, but spring plowed ground and late planted very poor.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Corn about an average crop of good quality.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Corn was thin on the ground; not very well eared—ripened unevenly from the effects of the drouth. The blackbirds picked the tops of many ears.

Jas. Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The season has been bad for corn, a great deal of it is not worth husking.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Corn very unequal. On one farm here it will go 100 bushels to the acre; quite a number will not exceed ten; others from 15 to 20.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Corn is harvested in good condition; no damage done by frost; the dry weather shortened it considerably, but I consider it the best paying crop we have on account of the large amount of feed obtained per acre compared with other crops.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: But little corn is planted here, and of that some pieces produced scarcely anything, while others had an excellent crop, largely productive and long, well filled ears and first rate quality of grain.

Robert Gibson, Delawaie, Middlesex: Owing to dry weather the earliest and most promising corn was almost a failure, but few ears being found on a hill.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Corn was a failure on light sandy land; did best on river flats; drouth the chief cause of failure.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Corn is a poor crop, except the early planted, and even that has plenty of "nubbins."

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Small stalks, ears short and few, but sound grain. bortness of crop was caused by the drouth.

Wm. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford: The little raised here is a fair crop.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: Except in a few cases corn is much below an average crop, the greater part being only fit for fodder.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Ripe and hard but small ears, and very poor crop.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Corn is very poor; only an occasional good field; does not appear to have filled properly.

Robt. Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Put in in fine condition and fodder good, but the yield of corn much reduced by the drouth.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Geologically there are two very distinct portions of this township, one a very light sandy soil, the other a clay soil. On the sand the corn was a fair crop and of fair quality, but on the clay much of it did not ripen. Drouth injuriously affected it, though probably not as much as it did the other crop. Late corn damaged a little by frost, but most of the corn was harvested before frost came.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Corn is a great deal better crop than the people anticipated, especially when it was well cared for. The yield is better than was looked for two months ago.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn is well ripened, but the ears are not large though well filled; damaged by drouth.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Considerable quantity of sweet corn is grown here for Toronto market; it was uninjured.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Corn was not an average crop on account of drouth; it was harvested in fair condition.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Corn good on low moist land; poor on high land.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham: Clay land and level culture gave a good crop, while on the sandy land it was all dried up at the time of earing.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland: Corn is a fair crop, except in some instances where it was planted late and affected by drouth.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Corn good, but yield small; injured to the extent of fifty per cent by dry weather.

E. R. Sills, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington: Corn was a very good crop considering the dry weather; well taken care of.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Corn is good; drouth did not affect it as much as other crops.

S. Going, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: The few patches of corn planted were good and harvested in good condition.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: The best crop that has been for years.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Corn good; farmers, I think, ought to plant more corn and sow more western corn, as it comes in well in a dry fall like this.

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Corn good; the most favorable season for that crop that could be had.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Corn was thought to be good in the early part of the season, but on harvesting it was found deficient; the ears were short.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: Corn very light; too dry in the early part of the summer for it to start.

BUCKWHEAT.

An area of 64,143 acres was devoted to buckwheat in the province in 1887, being 6,649 acres less than in 1886, and 2,033 more than the average for the five years 1882-6. The total yield, however, is not quite two-thirds of that of 1886, and falls 463,878 bushels short of the average for the preceding five years. The average yield per acre was only 16 bushels, as against 23.7 for 1886 and 24 in the five years 1882-6. The causes assigned for the poor crop were few, and there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion expressed. In the first place the drouth affected the early sown buckwheat severely, and the steady glare of the sun at the time of bloom literally dried up the blossom, besides drawing on the vitality of the plant generally. Later sown buckwheat was not fully ripened before the early autumn frosts came, and the crop suffered in consequence, more especially in the eastern parts of the province. In some counties along the

St. Lawrence many farmers turned their cattle in upon the green crop, while others plowed the crop under. The following table gives acreage and yield for the harvests of 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..................	10,072	156,823	15.6	10,768	224,024	20.8
Lake Huron.................	1,023	25,339	24.8	1,431	23,096	16.1
Georgian Bay...............	835	11,174	13.4	996	18,510	18.6
West Midland...............	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,571	55,107	21.4
Lake Ontario...............	17,032	315,619	18.5	19,395	432,258	22.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	26,361	384,938	14.6	28,989	757,088	26.1
East Midland...............	5,787	87,672	15.1	6,321	159,109	25.2
Northern Districts	384	11,790	30.7	321	9,516	29.6
Totals........	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	70,792	1,678,708	23.7

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Geo. A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex : Buckwheat is an abundant crop. It has suffered little or nothing from any cause.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Buckwheat is not good, in fact it was very poor. It was too hot and dry for it.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Buckwheat was but very little sown and did not come up on time That which did grow was well loaded, and the grain is plump.

Wm. Gorman, Brant, Bruce : Frost killed all the buckwheat sown.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey : Buckwheat had mostly to be plowed up.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex : Buckwheat is poor, being hurt by the drouth, sun and early fall frost.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Buckwheat came to harvest in very small quantities. It was very thin on the ground, and the early frost caught it too soon, and hence many plowed it under.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : Buckwheat is a very good crop. There is no frost to hurt it.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Buckwheat in consequence of the drouth did not come up well and was light in the straw, but was well filled.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : Buckwheat was injured by the drouth, and acres of it never vegetated, but the quality of the grain is good.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Early buckwheat did not come up well because of dry ground. Later sown did better, but in some localities it was injured slightly by frost, and since cutting has been further injured by rains which prevailed for about ten days.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Early sown buckwheat suffered from the drouth and late sown was injured by frost, and the yield is consequently shortened about one half.

George Sanderson, Oxford, Grenville : Buckwheat was damaged on the low land by the early frosts, and on high land by drouth. It may be considered a failure.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont : Buckwheat was a fair average crop where late sown, but early sown was injured by the prolonged heat.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Buckwheat is quite a failure. More than half was left to the cattle to browse upon, and but a small portion of it was threshed.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury, Prescott : Buckwheat was a failure through drouth. A great many farmers ploughed their crop under.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Buckwheat was almost a total failure. Early sown was killed by the sun when in blossom, very few fields of it being cut. What was sown about the last of June was about one-third of a crop.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton : Buckwheat is saved in good condition, so far as straw is concerned, but the grain is almost *nil*. From one to three bushels per acre was the yield where threshed, but much of it was not threshed at all. Drouth and the hot sun were the causes of the failure.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: Buckwheat was a very poor crop. It never ripened fully—in fact half of it was in blossom when the other half was about ripe.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterborough: There was but little buckwheat sown, and as most of that was late it was badly injured by the early frost.

J. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings: Buckwheat on the whole is a good crop, although injured in places by drouth.

Edward Bray, Stephenson, Muskoka: Buckwheat was a failure in most places. The dry weather injured the blossoms.

BEANS.

Three-fifths of the area devoted to the culture of beans in the province may be found in Kent, in which county 12,605 acres were this year given to the raising of that legume. Norfolk came next with 946 acres, but the acreage of the other counties is made up chiefly of small fractions of an acre, forming probably part of the kitchen garden, where the crop is grown almost entirely for family use. In these latter cases the bean gave the best yield proportionately. In Kent the returns were discouraging. The seed started well, but the drouth had the effect of stunting the haulm, and the pods suffered in sympathy. This bean raising county barely reaches an average of 12.1 bushels to the acre, whilst the average yield of the province generally is 13.6 bushels, against an average of 21.9 bushels for the previous five years. In the following table the acreage and yield of the crops of 1886 and 1887 are compared:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,299	319,744	22.4
Lake Huron	549	8,725	15.9	703	14,663	20.9
Georgian Bay	166	3,359	20.2	202	4,826	23.9
West Midland	590	9,992	16.9	743	15,729	21.2
Lake Ontario	1,446	23,047	15.9	1,906	44,011	23.1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	2,571	46,764	18.2	2,762	71,476	25.9
East Midland	393	5,475	13.9	414	10,358	25.0
Northern Districts	26	431	16.6	43	1,265	29.4
Total	20,275	275,975	13.6	21,072	482,072	22.9

G. R. Langford, Camden, Kent: It has been too dry for beans. The vines are good, but they are not filling well, and will only be about half a crop.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Beans augured well, but the extreme drouth and heat have prevented them from filling, and I don't think the crop will be a third of what it otherwise would have been.

J. Bishop, Orford, Kent: Beans may average four bushels an acre, as there are a few early pieces that look pretty well, but other fields are not worth pulling.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: There is quite a large area in beans here, and in general when matured will crop up to the average.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: The bean crop will be light, caused by the drouth.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Beans are not much grown of late, and those who have planted them this year will lose their labor. The straw is not good, and the pods are few and dried up.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: The earlier they were planted the better they averaged. Late beans were withered and stunted by the severe heat and drouth just as they were blossoming, and many fields will prove a failure. Those maturing will be small.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Not so many beans are grown as formerly, but they appear to be a very fair crop considering the very dry season.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Beans, owing to the fall in price last season, have not been sown largely. Whatever has been planted around here appear to be growing pretty well.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Beans are badly affected by the drouth, and are considered a failure this year. They are not sown to any great extent.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: Beans were a very poor crop. They will not go 10 bushels per acre; about 6 bushels will, I think, be nearer an average.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Beans are not over a quarter crop, and on high ground are a total failure.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Beans planted early lost their blossoms by drouth, and what beans came on later did not ripen well and were caught by the frost.

James Murton, Portland, Frontenac: There are not many beans raised here, and these are poor from want of rain.

John Whelan, Brudenell, Renfrew: Beans are not much sown. The bean is small, yet sound and good. The yield is rather light.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Beans are grown for home use only. They are smaller than usual but good in quality.

SORGHUM.

Sorghum has been steadily declining in favor as a farm crop for the last few years, and the yield for the past season was so poor that there is likely to be a still further decrease in the area devoted to its culture. It has never been grown to any extent except in some of the Lake Erie counties, and though there is an occasional report of a good yield in Essex and Kent, the crop was in most cases severely damaged by the drouth and in a few instances by frost.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Very little sorghum but good.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex: Sorghum very poor on account of drouth.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Season too dry—no sap.

Reuben C. Taylor, Tilbury W., Essex: Very little sorghum grown now.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex: Sorghum not very good on account of drouth.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Sorghum is a light crop but well ripened.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: Very short and late; caught by frost.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Sorghum not extensively grown here; what was grown was very fair.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Owing to the absence of frost this spring sorghum did well. The hot summer was also favorable. Mr. J. Thompson had one of the finest crops of sorghum I ever saw grown—12 feet in height. I never saw anything in Kansas or Texas to beat it.

HAY AND CLOVER.

Though continued dry weather is considered unfavorable to the hay crop, the reports of correspondents strongly emphasized the fact that the dry season of last year did not affect the hay and clover crop nearly so unfavorable as might have been expected. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the arid term for which the summer of 1887 will long be remembered began too late to seriously damage the hay and clover, whose growth was well nigh completed in most localities before the drouth had fairly set in. Indeed, the severe winter and the dry, cold weather of April and May seem to have done more injury to these grasses (particularly the clover) than did the summer drouth which so seriously affected the grain and root crops. In many places red clover was badly winter-killed, and though alsike fared somewhat better it did not quite escape. Old meadows were less productive than new ones almost everywhere, but even these were far from *being* unproductive. In some localities the midge did a good deal of harm. Assuming, ɔwever, that in nearly half the counties the hay crop was lighter than the average, the ss incident to this was, to a large extent at least, compensated for by the perfect ndition in which the crop was harvested in every portion of Ontario. The hay crop, ough on the whole somewhat below the average in point of quantity, was far above it quality. As stored it was of the very best grade (except in some cases where it was lowed to become over ripe), and the feeding value of the crop was probably little, if ıy, behind that of an average crop housed in ordinary condition. Another favorable ndition was that farmers began the winter feeding with their eyes fully open to the nger of running short of feed. No rational stockman retained upon his farm more ock than he had a reasonable prospect of handling properly and profitably. With all udent men "forewarned was forearmed." Throughout the Lake Erie counties the op of timothy appeared to be nearly or quite up to the average, especially in Kent and ssex, while the clover was fairly good, though some farmers complained of winter-killing ıd spring frosts. In the Lake Huron counties the hay crop was even better than the gion immediately south of them. The drouth was not so severe in these as in the more utherly counties, and yet very few correspondents reported a drop of rain during the ıy harvest. In the Georgian Bay counties the crop of timothy was heavy, if not heavier ıan usual, and though a considerable amount of clover was winter-killed the combined roduct was above the average of the preceding five years. While the timothy was fairly ɔod throughout the greater portion of the West Midland counties, the clover suffered retty seriously. In Perth the drouth appeared to be felt severely even as far as the hay op is concerned, though complaints of this kind were the exception rather than the ıle in other counties. From the county of Dufferin the reports were very good. The ports from the Lake Ontario counties did not differ very materially from those of the est Midland. Clover was injured by the severe winter and backward spring, while mothy appeared to be at least an average crop. The reports from the county of York ere decidedly favorable. The correspondents from the St. Lawrence counties sent a ıriety of reports, even those from contiguous localities often differing very widely, and was therefore difficult to get at anything like a consensus of opinion. It is, of course, ell known that in eastern Ontario the seasons are somewhat more backward than in the est, and it would seem that in many localities the drouth came in time to shorten the ıen unmatured hay crop. On the other hand, the dry term does not seem to have been continuous in eastern as in western Ontario, "streaks" of showery weather doing an ımense amount of good to the crops in comparatively narrow belts throughout that ɔrtion of the province lying east of Kingston. From the East Midland counties and the orthern districts there were no reports that were particularly discouraging, while many ere of the most favorable character. The following table gives the acreage and yield for ıe two years 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lake Erie..................	270,779	357,716	1.32	272,538	367,133	1.35
Lake Huron................	235,757	363,476	1.54	231,549	275,168	1.19
Georgian Bay	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,024	202,581	1.09
West Midland...............	402,129	576,109	1.43	407,952	550,027	1.35
Lake Ontario..........	408,562	522,060	1.28	427,618	588,124	1.38
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	575,494	778,743	1.35	569,028	789,637	1.39
East Midland	154,103	176,897	1.15	160,297	185,052	1.15
Northern Districts..........	41,639	56,405	1.35	40,145	36,724	.91
Totals..............	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35

CLOVER SEED.—All accounts agree in placing the crop of clover seed as a complete failure. It was injured in places by winter heaving, but the drouth told upon it from one end of the province to the other, and barren fields were the rule for the second crop which furnishes the supply of seed. Where the fields were used as pasture early in the season, and the second growth got a better start than if mown, a more favorable report was given; yet, generally speaking, the crop was a total failure. In some counties the scarcity of other pasture obliged farmers to turn their stock upon fields which were intended to be reserved for seed, and the result was that in some townships, particularly in the West Midland counties, hardly an acre of clover was kept for seed. In many parts of the province the midge assisted in the annihilation of the crop. Few fields of clover set apart for seed paid the expense of threshing, and as the crop was more or less of a failure for the four or five preceding seasons, it is probable that the area devoted to this crop will be still further diminished.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: The quality of the hay crop averages very well, and the quantity is above the average. The drouth was not early enough to affect it to any extent. All was secured in first-class condition without rain.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Some fields of clover were injured probably 50 per cent. by winter frosts, and the entire crop was injured more or less by the dry, hot weather a short time before cutting. The crop will be about two-thirds of an average. It was secured without rain. Clover seed will be scarce. A few farmers cut the first crop very early, hoping to get a second crop for seed; they will have some seed, but the stalk is so short on account of the drouth that it will be difficult to gather the crop.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Hay good and secured in good condition, as there was no rain while haying. No catches of clover; the dry weather has killed it.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The quality is good; no injurious effects from drouth or frosts. The crop was secured in excellent condition.

D. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland: Hay was a good crop and was well secured. The clover crop for seed was a total failure, caused by drouth.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: The crop was good, but I am sorry to say there is not as much clover grown in this section of the country as there should be. The weather was all that could be desired. On account of the unusually early harvest a great deal of timothy was left uncut until after the fall wheat was reaped, the consequence of not commencing haying operations soon enough. Very little clover seed is grown here.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Hay is altogether the best crop that we have this season, and has all been secured in splendid condition.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Hay and clover will average about two tons per acre. Frosts in the spring did considerable damage to clover roots. The prospect of a seed crop of clover is not very bright, as very little rain has fallen since the clover was cut for hay.

C. Prouty, Stephen, Huron: Hay was an unusually good crop. Neither drouth nor frost had any injurious effect upon it, and it was secured in good condition.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The crop was very heavy and saved in good condition; it could not have been better

Thos. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The hay crop is above the average in quantity and quality, and mostly saved in fine condition, except some which was rather ripe. The weather has been favorable. The prospect for clover seed is not good; the midge has been very plentiful.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Hay was good and secured in fair condition. There will be no seed crop of clover this year.

James Marshall, St. Vincent, Grey: There is a good crop of hay throughout the township, and it was secured in good condition. The dry weather will have a bad effect upon the crop of seed clover.

Peter Bertram, Orillia, Simcoe: The hay crop was good in yield and quality where secured in time, but in quite a number of instances it was left too late and allowed to ripen too much; and in some instances it was left that fall wheat might be got in, and so spoiled.

James Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The quality of the crop is good. It was not injured by frost, but the dry, hot weather of June prematurely ripened it and retarded the yield. The weather was fine during hay making, and the crop was secured in good order. I have noticed that a number of timothy stalks turned white before being ready to cut, and I attribute it to some insect working at the root.

R. Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: The quality of the hay crop is first-rate. The drouth had a great effect, especially on old meadows, on which there would not be three-fourths of an average crop. Owing to the continued drouth there will be no clover seed.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford: Hay is a light crop of fine quality, and although the drouth in May affected the crop very much, it was secured in fine condition. The prospects of young seed is very bad, as heat and drouth have destroyed a large portion of it.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: The hay crop has been an unusually fine one. Although I have en its average at one and a half tons per acre, yet plenty of fields will give from two to three tons an e, and it has all been secured in the finest condition possible; very little of it got a drop of rain. We re cutting one day and hauling in the next.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: On old fields the hay was light. On new, where the old system of seeding with clover and timothy was followed, the crop was good in quantity and in quality. The crop was ured in the very best condition; very little of it got any rain. There will be no seed clover here this ar. I noticed no premature ripening of grasses this year.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: The quality of hay is excellent, although the drouth reduced the crop out one third in quantity. We had not a shower to retard operations.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: The hay crop is very good and has been well secured, as we had od weather during haying. Very little clover seed is raised here.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: The quality of the hay crop is good. The drouth we had since ly in May caused a short growth of hay throughout the township, but the crop was secured in prime ndition. We had scarcely any rain during the time of haying.

C. Cameron, Nassagewaya, Halton: The drouth caused the old meadows to give only half a crop, but account of the dry weather it was housed in excellent condition. There is no second crop; scarcely a en stalk of clover can be seen. The red-top and spear grass ripened prematurely; the former was owing the midge, and the latter to some insect in the joint.

W. Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Hay was secured in first-class condition. Old meadows were rather nt on account of drouth in May. Not a pound of clover seed will be harvested within miles, and every- ng is dried up for want of rain. Timothy seed, from the same cause, is only half its usual size.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: Clover suffered a good deal from winter and spring frosts and was thin at ying time. The hay crop was secured in good condition, although some of it was too dry before it was . There will be little or no clover seed, owing to the great drouth. There is no pasture; no aftergrowth. e hay stubble is completely burned up.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Clover was badly winter-killed. There was a little alsike sown t year and that stood the winter better, but there is no red clover, save in a few well sheltered fields. e hay crop suffered very much from the drouth, and will be considerably below an average crop. Hay all secured in fine condition. There will be no clover seed here.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The hay crop, so far as quality is concerned, is excellent. e drouth had the effect of lessening the bulk, and the frost affected clover much the same The weather all that could be desired in the operation of curing; the crop could not have been saved in better con- tion. No clover, and consequently no seed. I have noticed premature ripening of most of the grasses, t the cause I cannot explain, except on the ground of the dry, hot weather.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Newly sown clover is an average crop; it got an early rt and was harvested in good condition. There will be no seed, owing to the dry, hot weather. Other y is as good as last year.

James Lane, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington: There is a heavy crop of hay and clover. The drouth ened it prematurely, but it suffered none by frost. There was good weather for haying.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: We had no frost to hurt, but the dry weather in the early rt of May reduced the average. We had fine weather for saving hay, and secured the crop in good con- tion. All grasses are dried up here now, even on the deepest soils.

John Kennedy, Mountain, Dundas: The quality of the crop is good. No damage by frost or drouth. he weather has been favorable. Clover seed is not grown.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The quality of the crop is very good. There was plenty of rain d no frost, consequently there was but little to injure hay or clover. The weather was splendid for clover, hich was all secured in good condition.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Hay and clover are above the average in this locality. They ere not touched by frost, but the drouth had the effect of ripening it earlier than in other years. We had lendid weather for haying, and the crop was secured in good condition. We do not raise seed from clover this locality. I observed premature ripening of timothy, but supposed it to be from a grub at the root.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The hay and clover crop may be called an exceedingly good one. We d all the showers of rain we required. With the exception of some early cut hay, the crop was secured the best condition, the weather being very favorable.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The crops never before promised better until the con- inued drouth, when they ripened too quickly. The hay crop has been most abundant. There were no rosts after the snow went off, so that in this locality, and in the adjoining townships of Anson, Minden and Snowdon the yield is above the average, and it was saved in excellent order. Of course, on some lots, where there was but little soil covering the rock, it dried right up; but, generally speaking, it is a good crop.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: The hay crop is good and abundant. When haying commenced we had frequent showers. Very few begin early, but stick to the old custom of commencing to cut their hay on the 12th of July; although nearly all were constrained to begin a week earlier this year. The weather was very dry all through, and a great deal of the hay got too ripe. We do not raise clover for seed.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: The hay crop is a good one. The clover was not injured. We had wet weather during haying, yet the hay was fairly saved, although darkened in color. We do not raise clover seed.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex: No clover for seed; cause—drouth.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The clover seed in this township is almost a total failure; few early cut fields will yield about half a crop. Cause of failure, drouth; no injury by frost or midge.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The clover crop for seed is almost a failure; a few good fields wh they were pastured in the early part of the season. Drouth and midge injured the crop almost to destruction; no frost.

Thomas F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: On low, moist, sandy land the clover seed is good, but on the high land it is a total failure.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: The clover crop for seed is a total failure; it was complet cooked up by drouth.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: The clover crop for seed is a failure; no straw to speak of, thou what there is is well filled. Drouth the cause of failure.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: The most abundant crop there has been raised in ten years, and the best quality. No damage by drouth, frost or midge.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: On account of the extremely dry season there will be very lit if any, clover seed in the township.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Some clover that was pastured off will be a good crop, bu what was cut for hay did not start till too late and does not amount to much. No midge.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: No clover for seed this season; no rain to start it since it w cut, nor will there be any next year, as the new seeding has entirely failed, and there is an insect in the m that has killed the old meadows.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga N., Haldimand: Common red clover for seed almost a complete failure account of drouth; a few pastured fields medium. Alsike, a fair average crop. The clover was bad damaged by drouth. The midge had no second crop blossoms to operate on.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: There is no clover seed in this locality, being too dry weather.

Chas. Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Clover for seed, none; dry weather the cause. It was so short that i was not fit to cut for feed; cattle would not eat it standing.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron: There is scarcely such a thing as a field of clover for seed in th section, on account of dry weather.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: I have not heard of a single field of second crop clover b cut for seed. Drouth prevented or dwarfed the second cut of clover, and if any was cut it must have b almost worthless. The spring sown clover is nearly all killed out by the drouth.

Thos. Inglis, Carrick, Bruce: There is scarcely any clover seed this season, the drouth and heat bei unfavorable.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: The weather here was too dry for anything to grow after the hay wa taken off.

Robt. Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey: Clover very inferior. It seemed to stand still after it got abo the stubble, and never appeared to come to much on clay land. I have seen fair prospects where the la was loamy. No damage by frost or midge as far as I know.

Jas. Robertson, Flos, Simcoe: The clover is good in quality, but the season was so dry that the quantity is small.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Clover made scarcely any start at all. There was no second crop, and consequently no seed. Spring frosts hurt it very much, and the great drouth did the rest. There was n after-growth.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Clover crop for seed almost a failure; damaged by drouth.

John Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: The condition of the clover crop for seed is very poor; I do not think there will be any in this locality, as the second crop made no growth owing to dry weather.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: I am not aware of one field being kept for seed in this township or in the adjacent townships.

John Sheehan, Norwich N., Oxford: Clover crop poor; not much saved; mostly used for pasture.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: There was very little raised in the township. The quality of the seed was very good, but owing to lack of pasture there was very little left for seed, and it was rather thin on the ground on account of drouth.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: Very thin and short, but well filled with good seed. Not much harvested, as all available grass was wanted for stock.

David Beamer, Burford, Brant: No red clover in this locality to my knowledge; damaged by drouth and midge.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Only one field to report; appeared to be very good. Drouth was the trouble all round. The midge is about gone; might say, died of actual starvation.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Clover very light as a general thing; where pastured until about the middle of June the crop is better. The drouth had a bad effect, but no complaint about the midge.

John Keith, Nichol, Wellington: No clover grown for seed; the young clover damaged by the weather.

Wm. Wallace, Dumfries N., Waterloo: No clover seed grown this year; all wanted for pasture.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: No clover left for seed; farmers will have to depend on seed own in some other section of the country.

Wm. N. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: A complete failure through dry weather: drouth destroyed the tle that was attempted.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: The first cut of clover was very good, but owing to dry weather the cond crop is minus, and there will be but little, if any, seed gathered in this section.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: There is no red clover seed and very little alsike, and that dly injured by drouth and hot weather.

James R. Cooke, Barton, Wentworth: Almost *nil* here. The few who raised any got about a quarter an average; drouth and midge.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: Owing to the drouth clover made no growth after the first tting, consequently there is no seed in this locality.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: No clover seed; weather so dry that the aftermath was *nil*; t affected by frost or midge.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Alsike clover a fair crop; midge ruined red clover.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Alsike and White Dutch clover a fair crop; red clover poor; rt by midge and drouth.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Very poor; drouth and midge very bad.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Alsike a good crop in this township. As for the red clover the drouth ured it greatly, and in most cases the farmers turned their stock in on what was not a promising crop—sturage being scarce.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Very little clover in this township this year. The plants failed to ture, or the heads to fill on those that did mature. A small quantity of alsike of very fair quality will secured. Mainly damaged by drouth.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: No clover for seed in this district, a great quantity of it being ater-killed, and the latter part of summer being too dry for it.

Robt. Colville, Clarke, Durham: Very little came to maturity owing to drouth, but the little that is t is of a better quality and freer from midge than past few years.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: There is no clover for seed, or very little, in the township. e frost in spring, injured it some and the drouth finished it.

Geo. L. Hough, Athol, Prince Edward: Clover crop, as near as can be ascertained, will be a total ure on account of the dry season.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: On account of the severe drouth the second crop of red ver is very small and injured some by midge. Alsike clover is well seeded, considering the dry season, very little large red clover grown.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburgh S., Lennox and Addington: The long continued drouth after the clover vest destroyed one clover crop for seed.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Condition poor; in fact, there is not any seed clover in this town. p. The continued dry weather prevented any after crop whatever.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: It has not grown up since cut, owing to the dry weather; no seed. outh did all the harm.

Thomas Wallace, Bromley, Renfrew: The second crop of clover was very bad; it was injured to a t extent by drouth.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: The young clover in some cases is entirely killed by the excessive t, and the old fields are shaved to the very earth by the stock, owing to the want of the ordinary amount fter grass. No trouble from any source but drought.

Jno. Campbell, Jr., Mariposa, Victoria: Alsike promising fairly well, but not yet threshed: very e red clover for seed. Considerably damaged by drouth.

Jas. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Clover seed *nil*; dried up with drouth. From information ived I do not think any was saved for seed.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Clover crop for seed is a failure; where pastured in the usual until the middle of June, there may be one bushel to the acre, but if cut at all prior to letting it go to the crop is *nil*.

H. T. Miller, Wollaston, Hastings: No clover threshed for seed, but seed was very fine, every head full.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: I don't know of a single piece; hot, dry weather cooked it pletely.

Robert F. Ogle, Campbell, Algoma: Crop good; none better; no damage whatever.

FIELD ROOTS.

It will be seen by the notes of our correspondents that the root crops, like the grain, suffered much from the absence of rain, so much so that the fall rains, which were tardy in coming, could not restore full vitality to plants weakened and decimated in their earlier stages by the severity of the drouth. While other causes combined to lessen the respective yields of potatoes, turnips, mangels and carrots, the drouth was the chief cause of the small yield.

POTATOES.—The potato crop may be classed as almost a failure. The drouth told greatly against it, both at the time of planting and during the period of formation of the tubers. In some places, where the earlier varieties were planted late, better results were realized. The bug was present in force, and the effects of its work were of a more serious nature than in any of the last three seasons. Correspondents generally agree that the quality of the crop is first-class, although the tubers were small and the yield corresponded to the size. There was almost an entire freedom from rot, and the crop was dug and got into winter quarters under most favorable conditions. The experience of the past season emphasizes the importance of more care in the selection and treatment of soil for the potato, and a careful cultivation of the hills or rows, with timely and active attention to the bug. Those of our correspondents who had good crops attribute their success largely to better cultivation of the potato than is usually given it by farmers. Of course there were many instances where even under good cultivation the yield fell below half a crop, owing to the severity of the drouth. As appears by the following table the acreage is about the same as that of 1886, but the yield is only two thirds, or 5,334,358 bushels less than was raised in the previous year.

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..............	14,880	690,415	46.4	14,193	1,470,553	103.6
Lake Huron............	11,569	849,304	73.4	11,627	1,043,361	89.7
Georgian Bay	12,136	963,314	79.4	12,679	1,399,874	110.4
West Midland..........	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	23,150	2,509,607	108.4
Lake Ontario..	28,896	1,925,711	76.6	27,685	3,037,815	109.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	37,142	4,455,515	120.0
East Midland	10,963	764,638	69.7	11,137	1,625,216	145.9
Northern Districts	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,530	470,417	185.9
Totals	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	140,143	16,012,358	114.3

For the five years 1882-6 the average annual area under potatoes was 159,233 acres the yield 19,896,538 bushels, and the yield per acre 125 bushels.

TURNIPS.—Turnips, which depend largely upon early fall rains for success, were small both in weight and number. The drouth prevailed at the time of sowing and much of the seed did not come up. The fly was very destructive in different parts of the country, and later in the season lice appeared in great numbers in various portions of central Ontario, and wrought much injury to leaf and stem. Like all other crops, there were exceptions to the rule, but it is safe to say that the yield of turnips for the season of 1887 was not three-fourths of an average yield, while in some places it was an entire ailure. The open weather of November afforded an opportunity of housing the crop nder most favourable conditions. Although the acreage has increased, the total yield considerably below that of the previous year. Following is a comparative table for he two years by county groups:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..............	2,160	550,195	254.7	1,729	723,076	418.2
Lake Huron............	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	11,226.	5,465,045	486.8
Georgian Bay	13,000	3,601,160	277.0	12,180	5,836,063	479.2
West Midland...... ...	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	32,163	16,775,690	521.6
Lake Ontario...........	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	29,628	13,448,480	453.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,664	804,680	219.6	4,129	1,550,598	375.5
East Midland	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,562	2,473,171	444.7
Northern Districts	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,314	788,930	340.9
Totals	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	98,931	47,061,053	475.7

'he area in crop in 1887 was greater than the average of the five years 1882-6 by ,785 acres, but the yield was less than the average of those years by 8,155,311 bushels, nd the yield per acre less by 111.7 bushels.

MANGEL-WURZELS.—Mangel-wurzels were also struck by the drouth at the time f sowing, and did not fully recover later in the season. The quality of the mangels is id to be ahead of that of turnips, although in yield they are the same proportionately, eing about 75 per cent. of an average. The crop was got under shelter early, and the ots, although not up to the usual size, were sound and in good condition generally. 'he acreage was slightly below that of the previous year, and the yield was hardly two-irds of the crop of that year. Following are the statistics :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,202	613,320	510.2
Lake Huron............	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,174	1,133,350	521.3
Georgian Bay	996	265,181	266.2	983	510,356	519.2
West Midland	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,869	3,136,511	534.4
Lake Ontario...........	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,100	2,271,138	445.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,657	414,947	250.4	1,770	672,221	379.8
East Midland	1,253	311,084	248.3	987	424,547	430.1
Northern Districts......	194	42,450	218.8	85	26,300	309.4
Totals	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	18,170	8,787,743	483.6

he average of the five years 1882-6 was 17,191 acres, with a yield of 7,813,418 ishels and 454·5 bushels per acre; the crop of 1887 was consequently 2,117,657 less ian the average.

CARROTS.—Carrots were severely thinned by the drouth after sowing, much of the seed having failed to germinate. However, once the crop had made half growth it gathered strength from the deep roots entering moister soil, and made favorable progress during the latter portion of the season. The early thinning of the rows kept the yield per acre low, the average being 231 bushels against 375 bushels in 1886, and 356 in the six years 1882-7. The following table gives the figures for both years by county groups:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.............	748	139,513	186.5	613	208,297	339.8
Lake Huron	856	214,996	251.2	856	322,490	376.9
Georgian Bay....	969	195,983	202.3	1,096	450,606	411.1
West Midland..........	1,973	537,486	272.4	1,953	816,562	418.1
Lake Ontario...........	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,447	930,866	380.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,471	453,200	308.1
East Midland	807	157,513	195.2	710	264,380	372.4
Northern Districts......	147	31,539	214.6	121	32,850	267.3
Totals.............	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	9,267	3,478,751	375.4

The average area devoted to this crop for the five years 1882-6 was 10,101 acres; the average yield, 3,826,536 bushels, and the average yield per acre 378·8 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. Nash, Mersea, Essex: Potatoes are a failure. It was so dry that turnip seed did not grow, except in very moist places. I never saw potato bugs so bad as this season.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Potatoes are a failure. They are very small. All roots have suffered from the drouth. Potato bugs are more numerous than usual. Some patches are completely stripped.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Potatoes are of good size, but not very numerous. Turnips and mangels are not making much progress. Carrots are reasonably good, being deeper rooted.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: Early potatoes are not bad where planted on good soil. The late crop is doubtful unless we get rain very soon. Other root crops are *nil*, except on very low ground.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Potatoes are not very good. Turnips are a total failure. The fly and the dry weather destroyed them. Mangels are not good; they want rain badly. Carrots are poor.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Turnips are not good. Many of the best farmers lost their whole crop on account of the drouth, as the seed did not germinate. Those sown early are looking fair, but want rain. Potatoes cannot be more than half a crop. Mangels and carrots want rain, but look not so bad.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Potatoes on the whole will be a sad failure, and many an Irishman will go "potato hungry" before next spring. Where people were not too lazy to keep the bugs off there was any amount of top, but owing to the long-continued dry weather, the potatoes are small and few in a hill. Turnips, mangels and carrots are not grown to any extent.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: Potatoes are a fair crop. The bugs have been bad, and the dry, warm weather has shortened the crop some. Turnips, mangels and carrots have been seriously hurt by the drouth. The root crop will be light.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Potatoes, turnips and other root crops promised well until of late; the drouth has affected them. So far I have not noticed any injury from insects, except potato bugs, which, as usual, are numerous enough, but upon timely application of Paris green can be kept in check.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: The potato bugs were plentiful, but where attended to they did not do much injury. Some people's potatoes are nearly a failure, owing to the seed being over-heated and injured before planting. Some potatoes look well considering the dry weather. Turnips are a regular crop, but if the dry weather continues they will be small. Mangels are not much grown. Carrots are small because of the drouth.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes promise a good crop, but they need rain badly. The south part of the township has had no rain of any account since July 9th, with the thermometer over 90° in the shade for days at a time. Turnips are doing well. There are complaints of grasshoppers eating them in some places, but the fly did no damage this year.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The long continued heat and drouth have ruined the root crop. Potato vines have ripened without there being any sizable tubers at the bottom. From all appearances there will not be one-third of an average crop. Turnips and mangels have made no growth at the bottom, and the grasshoppers in myriads are eating the top down to the ground.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The potato bug was never worse, and the plants were affected badly by the drouth. Turnips are nearly a failure, owing to the fly and the drouth. Mangels are better than turnips, but are backward, owing to the drouth.

Joseph Howlett, Delaware, Middlesex: Drouth affected the potatoes and the tops are all dead. Carrots are small on account of the drouth. Grasshoppers and the turnip fly were bad.

N. Smith, Oxford West, Oxford: Very early sown mangels and carrots are doing fairly well, but late sown will be poor. Potatoes are not more than half a crop and very small.

Donald McKay, Nissouri East, Oxford: Potatoes have a good appearance, but are rather small owing to the dry weather, and are not numerous. Between the dry weather and the fly turnips are past redemption. Mangels are small and below the average.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant: All kinds of roots have suffered very much up to date, especially potatoes and turnips. There are some fine fields of turnips, but unless we get rain soon they will not amount to much. On clay lands roots are very poor.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth: Potatoes in many fields did not all grow, leaving blanks; but in others they are very good. Between the bugs, which are unusually bad this year, and the dry weather, I fear potatoes will be a small crop. Turnips started well, with good promise, but are at a standstill for want of rain. Mangels and carrots are not so extensively grown as they were a few years ago, but where grown they are fair.

R. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Turnips are looking pretty well—in some cases extra. Potatoes mangels and carrots are small, owing to the long continued drouth.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Potatoes are small in size but fair in quality. I am afraid the crop will be much below the average. Turnips are backward on account of the drouth. Mangels will be a fair crop.

James Reith, Luther East, Dufferin: Potatoes are good—the best we have had for years. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all doing well. The drouth has not affected them.

A. G. Muir, Grimbsy North, Lincoln: All kinds of root crops are looking very bad, except on loamy soil. On clay or black ground they will be almost an entire failure.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Roots are the worst failure they have been for a long time. The small potatoes are sunburnt and sprouting in the hills, and there is not one farmer in three that will have any turnips, on account of the fly, drouth and heat.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Early potatoes are a poor crop, and if rain does not come soon the late ones will be as bad, if not worse. Turnips, to all appearance, will be nearly a failure, as owing to drouth they have scarcely made any progress during the past month. There are very few carrots and mangels sown.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Potatoes will be small, as some of them have not been wet since planting. The bugs were very plentiful this year. Turnips are a failure. The fly continued later than I ever remember before. Mangels have done better. The drouth has not hurt them so much. It was too dry for carrots.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Potatoes did well during the early part of the season, but the late drouth has seriously affected the growth of the tuber. Colorado beetle was very plentiful. Turnips and mangels may produce a good crop if rain comes shortly.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: Turnips have slow growth and are small. The fly is very bad. A great many farmers were discouraged and ploughed them up. Mangels are small, coming on slow. Early potatoes are taking their second growth. There are some hope for later ones if the drouth ends soon.

Jas. H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: Turnips look well for this time of the season. Potatoes are very good where the bugs were destroyed. Mangels are very good, but few are grown. Carrots good, but not much grown as a field crop. If the drouth continues much longer it will damage the roots very much.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Potatoes are completely dried out—size, like pigeon eggs. Turnips cannot root, as the ground is like ashes. Carrots are much the same.

R. J. Rutherford, Haldimand, Northumberland: Early potatoes are very small, and the late crop will be the same unless we have an abundant fall of rain. All other root crops are much the same. A good many farmers' turnip seed never germinated.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: The prospects for mangels and carrots are still good, as they will resist the drouth for some time yet. Turnips, except the early sown, were much hurt by the fly. Late sown are nearly a failure. Potatoes treated in time with the Paris green still look well, but the bugs were more numerous than ever before.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington: Early planted potatoes are a great failure on account of the continued drouth. Those planted about the 1st of June promise to be good. Mangel-wurzels promise a good crop.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: The continued drouth has made all the root crops very slim looking. The crop of potato bugs is unusually large.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes will not be an average crop. The early drouth affected them very much, and the potato bug made sad havoc this year, being worse than usual. The fly cut off a large percentage of the turnip crop. The late rain has helped the growing crop. Mangels are quite good on deep land, and will be an average. Carrots promise well.

David Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Potatoes will be a very poor crop, being badly affected by the heat and drouth, unless they improve very soon. Turnips were eaten up by the fly. Mangels and carrots small.

D. F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Farmers had a hard struggle with the potato bugs. There is no rot, and the potatoes promise well. All other kinds of field roots are good, but are very little raised.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Potatoes, I think, will be a fair crop, although there was considerable damage done to them by the bugs.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott: Potatoes are of fair quality, good and dry, but on account of the drouth will hardly yield as large a crop as usual. The bugs have been unusually bad this year.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: Roots are a very poor crop, potatoes especially being very small. The early and long drouth kept many of the carrots and turnips from growing at all, and some turnips were injured by the fly.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Early potatoes are good; the late will be small. Turnips are nearly a failure. Some farmers sowed turnip seed as often as four times. Mangels and carrots, I think, will be an average crop.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Potatoes will be a fair crop. Turnips are poor. Mangels and carrots are looking well, but many fields of them were plowed up, the dry weather in May having prevented the seed from germinating.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Potatoes will not be more than the seed. Turnips on newly cleared land may be a crop yet if rain should happen to come soon. Mangels made very slow growth for want of rain, and were greatly damaged by rabbits, which are alarmingly numerous. Carrots, like everything else, have suffered from the drouth.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Turnips want rain badly, and were generally hurt by the fly. Carrots, mangels and potatoes will all be short for want of rain.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Potatoes will be below the average, carrots and turnips are not likely to be more than half a crop. The Colorado beetles are the only insects here. They are very plentiful, requiring the free use of Paris green.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': Potatoes in most cases are very small on account of the beetle and the drouth. Turnips are very much hurt by the fly and the dry weather, and will not be over half a crop unless there is a great change in the weather. Mangels and carrots are affected by the drouth.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The potato crop is usually large here. Early potatoes this year are good, but the late planting, which means the bulk of the crop, is very light, owing to the great drouth. This, however, may be improved if we get any rain soon; if not, they will not be half a crop. Turnips seem to be doing fairly well, but all our root crops are suffering from the protracted heat and lack of rain.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: Potatoes that were planted early are a failure. Those planted late might be helped by rain. The crop at best will be almost a total failure. Turnips, mangels and carrots are standing still at present, in a very backward condition.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Potatoes promised a very large yield, but are dying out fast. Bugs are very bad. "Slug shot" is of no use. Turnips had a splendid catch, but are now withered, small and fibrous. Carrots have strong, healthy tops, but the roots are small as yet. Rain is wanted badly.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Potatoes are a good crop, but the bug injured the early planted. Turnips are looking well, especially those sown late. The fly injured the early sown.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Potatoes promise a large yield. Turnips are a total failure, being destroyed by insects.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: Potatoes are not a one-third crop, and the quality is poor. Where they were planted in low ground they will yield a fair crop, but in most cases they are not worth digging. The cause of failure is drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are also affected by drouth, but not to the same extent as potatoes.

G. M. Baird, Blenheim, Kent: Potatoes are a failure, not enough for home consumption, and we are importing from Manitoba and Montreal. Drouth is the cause. All kinds of roots were held back by dry weather, but late rains and the fine fall weather have improved them so that they will be a medium crop.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: Potatoes are very poor and small, and have been greatly injured by drouth. They will not be equal to the local consumption. Turnips, mangels and carrots have all been injured by the drouth.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Potatoes were less than a half crop, but they are of good quality. There are some good pieces of turnips, but there is a good deal of complaint of injury by lice. Mangels and carrots are not much grown this year, and they are also light in yield.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Early potatoes are a very poor crop, but late ones are very fair. There are no signs of rot as yet. Mangels and carrots are about half a crop, but turnips are a failure owing to drouth and the fly.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Potatoes were dug in good condition, but are only about half a crop—on clay land they are not worth digging. Turnips, mangels and carrots are an average crop. A good many farmers lost their entire crop on account of drouth preventing the seed from germinating.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: No potato rot has been heard of here, but the drouth was very injurious. The tubers are small and few in a hill generally, and are now (Oct. 31) selling at from 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Late potatoes came on after the rains began, and grew pretty well, but are knobby and scraggy. Turnips, mangels, carrots and parsnips are smaller than usual, for though the rains brought them on pretty well it was too late to counteract the effects of the drouth. Roots have all been cared for before the heavy frosts.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: The potato crop is a failure in many parts owing entirely to the drouth. The yield per acre is small—from nothing to one hundred bushels. Farmers who have none should buy enough for next year's seed as the price will no doubt be high in the spring.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Potatoes are scarce and small. The bugs and dry weather combined almost ruined the crop. There is no rot. Turnips are almost a failure; there was not enough moisture to force the plants and the fly destroyed the leaves. Mangels are small but far better than turnips. Carrots are not large, but good.

Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Potatoes are a very poor crop. A few farmers had tolerably good crops where the land had been summer fallowed from sod the previous year, or where the land was naturally moist and very rich, but the majority of farmers will have to buy potatoes for table use and seed. Turnips, mangels and carrots are about half a crop, say 300 bushels to the acre. The failure of all these root crops is attributed to drouth. The root crops have been well secured.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: The quality of potatoes is good, and the general complaint is that they are small in size and few in the hill, although some have had a splendid crop. Drouth injured the potatoes to the extent of about 50 per cent., but there is no rot. Turnips are a poor crop in general, but mangels are about an average. Carrots are not largely grown; they will be about three-fourths of a crop.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle, Bruce: Potatoes are very good in quality and fair in quantity, yielding from about 100 to 120 bushels to the acre. But for the drouth the crop would have been very large. Turnips are a complete failure throughout; I have not heard of a single success. The drouth gave the turnip fly every chance to demolish them. Mangels are also small, while carrots are good.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The condition and quality of potatoes is good, but the crop is very light. The bug (which was very bad this year) and the drouth were the causes of the light crop. Turnips and carrots had a hard time to keep alive during the excessive drouth, but if favoured with a late fall we will have nearly an average crop.

Wm. Milne, Osprey, Grey: In some cases there is a good yield and fine quality of potatoes, but in the majority of cases the crop is deficient, especially in quantity. Turnips are small, but of good quality. Carrots are a good crop, and would have been extra had the weather not been so dry.

Geo. Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Potatoes are a very small crop in general, but the quality is good. There is no rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are also a poor crop, hardly worth taking up in some cases.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Potatoes have been a very variable crop. Some have what might be called a fair crop, whilst with others it is very poor. The tubers are small, but I have not heard of any being affected by rot. The yield will no more than supply the home demand. Our stiff clay in spring is not often in a favorable condition for the sowing of root crops, and consequently very little is grown.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: I have just finished digging my potatoes. They have turned out about fifty bushels to the acre, and scarcely half of them are fit for market. There is no rot; the damage was done by drouth and bugs. Turnips are a failure. The seed started poorly, and the fly and the heat finished the business. Mangels sown early are about one-third of a crop. Carrots will be about the same. The root crop will be harvested early.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: Potatoes are variable: some are excellent, some are fair, and there are plenty of failures. It was too dry for them. Turnips have surprised every one, coming out a fair crop of sound roots. Mangels are good and sound, though rather small. There are not many carrots grown, but they are a fairly good crop. All will be secured in good order by the 5th of November.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: Potatoes are the lightest crop known for years. There was no injury by rot, but the failure is due to want of rain. Turnips and mangels, although not up to the average, have done considerably better than potatoes.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant: Potatoes are of good quality, though small. There is no rot; the injury was from drouth. Turnips are of good quality, but are not an average crop. Carrots are small. Potatoes and carrots are all secured (Oct. 28th); turnips are about half harvested and shipped to the other side.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Potatoes are of good quality, but are a small crop on account of the dry weather. They have not been injured by rot. Turnips were hindered in their growth by dry weather and heat until the cool weather with rain came on, but they are still a small crop for the most part. Mangels are a moderately *small crop*. Carrots are rather small.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: Potatoes are of good quality, but are not an average for size, having suffered from drouth. They have not suffered any from rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are only a half crop. In many cases turnips had to be plowed up after hoeing, from the effects of the fly and grasshopper, along with the drouth. The root crops are mostly secured in good condition, but the general shortage is greater than I remember seeing before.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Potatoes are of good quality. They made a second growth after the fall rains, but they are too small. The yield is very poor; on some clay farms they only got as many as they planted. Turnips are small and nothing like an average crop; the weather was too dry. Mangels are a pretty good crop. Most farmers have mangolds all in the cellar by this date (Oct. 28th), and we are just commencing with the turnips.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Potatoes are a good crop, and of good quality. Turnips are small and are affected by drouth, as are also mangels and carrots. A part of the crop was well secured. Some were too late in taking in their roots which were caught by the frost, and consequently damaged.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: Potatoes are not more than half a crop, but are of good quality. No rot is complained of. Turnips are a very light crop, and did not come up well. Mangels and carrots promised a heavy crop early in the season, but the drouth and hot weather injured them so that they made but little growth.

John Bremner, Flamboro' E., Wentworth: Potatoes were in many cases almost a failure, owing to the dry weather. Turnips in low lands are a fair crop, but on uplands not so good. Potatoes are mostly secured (Oct. 28th), turnips still remaining out.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: The potato crop is almost the poorest ever known in this section, in some cases not yielding more than double the quantity planted. There is not over the third of an average crop, but though small they are dry and palatable. There were less turnips sown than usual this season in this section, and what was sown will not yield over a quarter of a crop. Very few mangolds or carrots are grown. The roots will all be housed by the 1st of November.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: The condition and quality of potatoes are all right, but I don't know of more than one farmer who has above fifteen bushels on his patch of say an acre or a half. Drouth was the chief cause, and the bugs also were very injurious. Turnips are very small on land we would consider good for that crop, but are good on low, mucky soil. The root crop has been harvested in splendid condition.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Potatoes are a poor crop, but of good quality wherever there are any. Dry weather is the cause. Turnips are only half a crop. Mangels are better by being in earlier. Not many carrots are grown; the land is too clayey. Nearly all the roots are secured for the winter.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Potatoes are, as a general thing, small but sound. There is no rot, but the drouth has kept them below size. Turnips are of good quality, but small in size. Mangels are a better crop than turnips, and are not so small. Carrots are a good crop. Roots are nearly all up, and are being secured in good condition.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Small, but generally of good quality. It has been so dry that in some places on high ground there was not half a crop. Turnips are small generally, on account of some having to be sown the second time, and the absence of rain in the early part of the season. In most cases mangels have turned out better than had been expected; so have carrots. Nearly all the roots have been taken up and put away.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Potatoes are rather small but sound where late planted, but where early planted are a larger size. They are more plentiful in ground where well cultivated and where the Colorado beetle was destroyed. Turnips are small but sound, and, with mangels and carrots, will be only about half a crop.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Potatoes are a very light crop, but sound and good. Turnips were damaged by drouth, but in addition the leaves are covered with myriads of lice, the tops are destroyed and the bulbs are not sound. Of course there are exceptions. Mangels are light. Carrots are the best root crop this year.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Potatoes have been less injured by the potato bug this year than usual, and are small in yield and size. Many pieces of turnips are complety spoiled by lice, which took them before the rains came on. They are either now rotting in the field or must be fed at once. The crop generally will be a light one. Mangels and carrots are not much grown.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Late potatoes are a good crop in a few localities, but early ones were small and scarce. There is a general scarcity in the township owing to the unprecedented drouth. There is no rot. Other roots are not raised to any considerable extent here.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Addington: The condition and quality of potatoes are good, but the yield is about one-third less than the average crop. The drouth was the cause. Turnips and other roots are about half a crop.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Potatoes in low lands are a large a crop, but are poor on high land; however, the township will have a surplus. I expect to see potatoes sell for less money in the spring than at present. There is no rot, and the quality is good.

Angus F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac: Potatoes are good and dry, but small owing to the drouth. There are very few turnips grown, and these were injured in some parts by a small fly that made its appearance about the last week of September. There are very few mangels raised here, and those are smaller than usual. There are but a few carrots, and these are not up to the standard.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes are not a heavy crop, but a very fine quality. rot is reported. All root crops are light on account of the drouth, and turnips suffered greatly from *fly.* All are secured in good condition.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Potatoes are good and nearly free from rot, though they were materially injured in many places by the drouth. Where planted early, well cared for, and kept free from bugs the crop is adundant and good. Where put in late and poorly attended to it is nearly worthless. Turnips were injured by the "turnip louse." Mangels and carrots were injured by the drouth and are a light crop.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: The quality of potatoes is good, but the crop is not a heavy one, owing to the dry summer, and the work of the Colorado beetle, which have been very plentiful. Very few turnips were sown, and these were a total failure, as owing to dry weather they did not come up. Mangels and carrots are not generally grown, and are a light crop. All are taken up and stored.

Robert Wilson, Lancaster, Glengarry: Potatoes are a good crop on high, well-drained land, and the average yield will be about 100 bushels an acre; but on low land they are a failure on account of the heavy rain the latter part of May. Carrots are good and are not hurt in any way. We simply secure them dry and give them plenty of ventilation in the root-house or cellar until the weather becomes very cold.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Potatoes are excellent in quality. I don't think I saw a rotten potato during harvest. Lack of moisture rendered them smaller in size than usual. Turnips, carrots and mangels are cultivated here only in small patches. The turnip was injured by the fly, but the continued dry weather has done the most injury. The root crops have been harvested in good condition.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: The potato crop is lighter than usual. The potatoes are small but of good quality. A smaller yield than usual for turnips, mangels and carrots.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton: Potatoes were in good condition when taken up. They are of good quality, sound and with no sign of rot, but small and thin in the ground on account of drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all very poor, in fact, almost a failure. Mangels are the best crop of the three.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew: The crop on the whole is much below an average, but the quality is excellent on all but clay land. There is no rot, but the crop is not more than half an average one, owing to the drouth. All the roots have been hurt by the exceeding dry weather.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Potatoes are small and scarce, but were not injured in any other way than by drouth. Turnips are small and about a one-third crop. Carrots are better than turnips, as owing to the depth of their root the drouth did not affect them to such an extent.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Early planted potatoes are good, although rather small on account of the drouth. There is no rot. Turnips are small but good in quality. There are very few mangels grown this year. Carrots are rather small. Most of the roots are up and ready for winter.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: Potatoes are a complete failure. Off an acre of ground some have dug from two to eight bushels, and in one case off an acre and a quarter there was but one pailful gathered. The other roots are also a failure.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Potatoes yielded only 50 per cent. of an average crop, caused by the extremely dry season. The tubers are small, but the quality is first-class, in fact, we never had them better for the table. There was no damage to them except by drouth and the Colorado beetle, but Paris green fixed the beetle. Turnips, mangels and carrots are about a quarter of an average crop, owing to the very dry season. The crop is being secured under favourable circumstances.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Potatoes are of good quality, but are a very small crop. There is no rot. Turnips are almost a failure, and mangels and carrots are small. Almost all the roots are housed in good condition.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Potatoes planted early were destroyed by drouth. Early varieties planted late were started by rain about the first of September, and are a fair crop. The quality was excellent, and although but a few tubers they were of good size. Turnips, mangels and carrots are but half a crop.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: All roots in this section have been greatly reduced in yield by the drouth and the beetle, and the quality is extremely variable. A near neighbour and myself have dug the finest crop of potatoes we have ever raised, but deficient in quality. Others have potatoes so small as to be worthless. One man put in twenty bushels of seed and got as a crop about thirty bushels of "marbles," and many others have had a similar return. Turnips, mangels and carrots are short in the yield. The success of my neighbour and myself in our potato crop I attribute to deep planting (plowed in) through cultivation during the dry time, and a determined stand against the depredations of the bug.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Potatoes were a very good crop generally, and there is only an odd potato injured by rot. Turnips are very good.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Potatoes are a full crop and good for using. There is no rot. Turnips have not been injured by the fly. Mangels and carrots are good. All root crops have been taken up and secured.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

The statistics of six years enable us to form a fair opinion of the agricultural productions of the country. The conditions of growth are never exactly the same for successive seasons, and consequently there is no certainty respecting the yield of crops. It is only from the returns of a number of years that an average of any field crop can be computed, and such an *average* must form the standard of comparison for a season's products. The following table gives the aggregate yield of our principal crops for the six years 1882-7 and the annual average of each for the period :

Field Crops.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall Wheat.......	14,440,611	18,071,142	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,277,018	19,603,304
Spring Wheat	5,633,117	9,518,553	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,995	9,713,879
Barley	17,134,830	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,166,413
Oats	49,848,101	58,665,608	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	54,419,177
Rye..............	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	1,901,192
Pease	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	12,932,450
Corn (in ear)	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	12,935,889	....	13,420,664	11,261,601
Buckwheat	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,484,570	....	1,262,973	1,396,456
Beans	275,975	482,072	496,564	592,044	....	409,910	451,313
Potatoes	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	18,360,115
Mangel-wurzels...	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,460,475
Carrots...........	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,539,728
Turnips	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	38,209,549
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and Clover ..	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	3,098,547

Two crops only show that the average of six years has been maintained, viz., pease and hay. In the case of pease, however, it must be remembered that the bug did not close its long reign of devastation until 1883, and that since its disappearance the area devoted to this crop has been largely increased. All the cereal and root crops are below the average, and, as appears by subsequent tables, the diminished product is in no instance wholly a result of decreased acreage. The wheat crop alone is less than the average of six years by 9,243,455 bushels, the barley crop is less by 2,031,583 bushels, and the oats crop less by 4,571,076 bushels ; the fodder root crops, mangels, carrots and turnips, are also less than the average by nearly 10,000,000 bushels, and corn is less by 2,856,849 bushels.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL YIELDS.—A more detailed comparison of the total yields of 1887 with the six years 1882-7 is presented in the following table, by groups of counties:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat................	81	70	70	74	73	37	71	138	74
Spring Wheat	61	37	55	39	58	79	58	65	58
Fall and Spring Wheat	80	65	64	67	66	73	62	68	68
Barley	79	91	96	90	95	78	79	82	89
Oats	93	100	97	95	85	88	86	112	92
Rye......................	75	72	61	75	52	31	49	43	47
Pease	97	111	92	103	91	77	81	124	94
Corn	71	77	74	69	79	98	92	105	75
Buckwheat................	78	119	93	67	99	58	77	94	73
Beans	65	71	87	38	50	59	55	35	61
Potatoes	38	58	57	60	57	65	51	87	58
Mangel-wurzels...........	78	82	60	88	63	68	83	181	76
Carrots	83	60	45	64	52	67	66	98	59
Turnips	84	81	75	85	84	68	86	82	82
Hay and Clover	92	118	112	94	89	106	95	125	100

In the preparation of this table 100 is taken as the standard crop, or average of the six ears, and the figures show for groups of counties the proportion of the total yield of each rop in 1887 to the average yield of the six years. Hay and clover alone attained the andard, and in the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the orthern districts the standard crop was exceeded. Pease was only six per cent. under he standard, having gone over it in the Lake Huron and West Midland counties and he Northern districts. The lowest record was made by rye, which was 47 per cent. of a tandard, and potatoes and spring wheat were each 58 per cent. Fall wheat was nearly niform in its record, excepting in the Northern districts and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa ounties, where the extreme points were reached, but as the crop is not much grown in hose localities the averages for the rest of the province were very slightly disturbed. he barley crop gives its best results in the Lake Ontario counties, and here the yield as 95 per cent. of the standard.

YIELDS PER ACRE.—The following table gives the yield per acre of each crop y groups of counties in 1887, and for the province in 1887 and 1886, and the yearly verage for the six years 1882-7 :

Field Crops.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
										1887.	1886.	1882-7
Fall Wheat......	bush	16.0	14.9	17.0	15.6	17.4	14.5	16.9	24.3	16.1	20.4	20.2
Spring Wheat...	"	10.6	8.3	10.2	9.1	12.0	14.0	11.3	18.1	11.6	16.5	15.5
Fall & Sp'g. Wheat	"	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.5	14.9	14.1	12.8	18.6	14.5	18.8	18.4
Barley..........	"	20.1	23.4	22.5	23.8	22.6	21.6	19.8	23.4	22.3	26.5	26.1
Oats............	"	31.1	32.8	28.6	32.2	29.0	27.4	25.2	31.5	29.6	36.2	35.7
Rye.............	"	12.5	16.5	16.8	13.8	12.1	14.2	12.9	16.8	13.1	16.3	16.5
Pease...........	"	12.2	20.8	19.3	18.7	14.6	16.4	14.1	26.1	16.8	22.8	20.7
Corn (in ear)....	"	52.3	53.7	31.5	49.5	45.9	58.1	49.1	51.5	51.3	69.0	64.8
Buckwheat.....	"	15.6	24.8	13.4	12.1	18.5	14.6	15.1	30.7	16.0	23.7	22.3
Beans..........	"	12.3	15.9	20.2	16.9	15.9	18.2	13.9	16.6	13.6	22.9	20.4
Potatoes........	"	46.4	73.4	79.4	77.4	66.6	93.4	69.7	127.0	76.1	114.3	117.6
Mangel-wurzels..	"	257.3	351.6	266.2	372.7	305.8	250.4	248.3	218.8	317.8	483.6	430.9
Carrots.........	"	186.5	251.2	202.3	272.4	243.8	207.9	195.2	214.6	231.1	375.4	356.3
Turnips........	"	254.7	307.9	277.0	338.7	286.0	219.6	235.2	250.5	298.2	475.7	389.9
Hay and Clover..	tons	1.32	1.54	1.36	1.43	1.28	1.35	1.15	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.41

he only crop in which the average yield of 1887 is greater than that of 1886 is hay and lover, but compared with the annual averages of the period of six years every crop shows lower product. In round numbers, the yield of wheat, barley and pease is below the tandard for six years by 4 bushels, oats and buckwheat by 6 bushels, beans by 7 bushels, orn by 13 bushels, potatoes by 41 bushels, turnips by 91 bushels, mangel-wurzels by 113 ushels, and carrots by 125 bushels.

Ratios of Average Yield per Acre.—The ratios of average yield per acre in 1887 to the annual average of the six years 1882-7 (the latter being taken as 100), is presented in the following table:

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat	83	74	80	76	82	81	83	111	80
Spring Wheat	72	61	70	65	74	84	76	98	75
Fall and Spring Wheat	83	74	77	81	79	83	79	100	79
Barley	82	87	87	85	86	87	81	97	85
Oats	84	90	84	84	79	81	79	97	83
Rye	79	99	90	85	81	78	81	84	79
Pease	66	92	88	86	73	84	74	113	81
Corn	74	88	62	75	81	108	101	127	79
Buckwheat	77	121	78	61	85	61	67	112	72
Beans	64	76	110	82	72	73	72	72	67
Potatoes	42	65	65	68	62	72	56	83	65
Mangel-wurzels	67	80	62	81	70	66	65	83	74
Carrots	68	68	54	71	65	65	61	84	65
Turnips	73	79	68	83	74	67	71	82	76
Hay and Clover	91	111	106	93	89	98	92	113	96

Here the best records are made by the Northern districts, where with respect to five crops the yield of 1887 exceeds the average of six years, and while there are a few groups of counties in which hay and clover, buckwheat and corn, exceeded their averages of the period, there is no crop that reached the average over the whole province. Hay and clover reached 96 per cent., but the cereals range from 79 to 85 per cent., and the root crops from 65 to 76 per cent.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—A comparison of the average yield er acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American nion is presented in the following table for the six years 1882-7*:

Crops.		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
Fall Wheat..	**Ontario...**	**16.1**	**20.4**	**24.5**	**24.0**	**10.6**	**26.3**	**20.2**
	New York...	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.9
	Pennsylvania	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.1
	Ohio	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	13.1
	Michigan...	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.9
	Indiana	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	13.0
	Illinois	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	12.8
	Missouri	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.7
	California ...	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	11.9
	Kansas	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.3
Spring Wheat	**Ontario...**	**11.6**	**16.5**	**11.4**	**20.2**	**16.6**	**16.5**	**15.5**
	Wisconsin ...	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.3
	Minnesota. .	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Iowa........	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.2
	Nebraska ...	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	12.2
	Dakota......	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	14.2
Barley	**Ontario...**	**22.3**	**26.5**	**27.7**	**27.3**	**24.3**	**23.6**	**26.1**
	New York...	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	22.6
	Wisconsin ...	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.2
	Minnesota...	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	22.5
	Iowa........	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	21.9
	Nebraska....	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.1
	California ...	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	19.5
Oats	**Ontario...**	**29.6**	**36.2**	**35.8**	**38.9**	**38.5**	**36.4**	**35.7**
	New York ..	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	28.6
	Pennsylvania	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	27.7
	Ohio	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	31.3
	Michigan....	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	32.4
	Indiana	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	28.5
	Illinois	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	34.0
	Wisconsin ...	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	30.0
	Minnesota...	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	33.9
	Iowa........	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	33.4
	Missouri	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	26.7
	Kansas......	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	31.0
	Nebraska....	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	31.4

t will be noticed that the harvest of 1887 had the effect of lowering the averages of very crop in Ontario and in each of the states, with four exceptions, viz.: Fall wheat n New York, spring wheat in Dakota, barley in Carlifornia and oats in Missouri. In all wheat Missouri alone produced a larger yield per acre than Ontario last year; in pring wheat Ontario and Minnesota were equal, and Dakota nearly three bushels higher; n barley Ontario still kept the head of the list, although its average was 4.6 bushels less than the average of the preceding five years; and in oats the states of Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa gave the highest averages, with Ontario and Michigan next in order as equals. But in all the grain crops the averages for the six years show that Ontario still maintains the pre-eminence. Its nearest rival in fall wheat is Michigan, but the difference in averages is 4.3 bushels per acre, while as compared with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and California the difference ranges from 7.1 to 8.5 bushels per acre. Kansas and New York are 5.3 and 5.9 bushels respectively below the average of Ontario. The spring wheat averages are much closer, and between Dakota and Ontario the difference is only 1.3 bushel per acre. Minnesota is 2.5 bushels less, and so on down to Iowa, which is 4.8 bushels less. The averages of barley range from 3.5 bushels in New York to 6.6 bushels in California below the average per acre in Ontario; while the averages of oats range lower from 1.8 bushel in Minnesota to 9 bushels in Missouri.

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* The states' averages in this table have been computed from the totals of acreage and product as given the annual reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The yield of the larger fruits for the season of 1887, though not so abundant as was expected from the profusion of blossoms in the spring and the generally favorable conditions of the early summer, was, on the other hand, much better than might be inferred from the general tone of the reports made early in August. Despite the extremely hot summer the season was not an unfavorable one for the fruit grower, especially in those portions of the province in which any considerable attention is devoted to this branch of agriculture. Though the apple worm was present in a good many localities, yet the damage from that or other insect pests was not very serious, and there was a large surplus of apples—rather small in size it is true, but clean skinned and full flavored. The increasing importance of the export trade in this fruit and the greater attention which is being devoted to meeting the demands of the foreign market were emphasized by many correspondents. Wind storms in the early autumn, following the long drouth, were mentioned as having caused a premature fall of apples from the trees in some localities, particularly in the eastern part of the province. There are also complaints that apples are not keeping well owing to their maturing too rapidly. Pears, although in some cases rather stunted by the drouth, yielded well, and though the fruit was rather small in size it was otherwise of good quality. The peach crop was considerably better than it has been for some years back, and although the fruit was small in size it was found on many trees which for years before had borne nothing but leaves. Plums were generally reported a fine crop, and grapes more than fulfilled the favorable predictions of the August report. Cherries, on the other hand, were a general failure. The increasing prevalence of black-knot in cherry and plum trees, especially in old orchards, was the subject of frequent comment. Of the small fruits, strawberries were the most favorably reported upon, although the drouth shortened the season materially. Native raspberries, black and red, were badly affected by the heat, and in many localities dried on the bushes before a sufficient supply for local requirement could be picked. In the Northern districts, however, wild fruits, especially the huckleberry, were abundant.

Fruit trees were reported to be in surprisingly good condition in the fall, considering the trying season through which they passed, although in some places, particularly in the eastern parts of the province, young orchards showed signs of succumbing to the long continued drain upon their vitality. The area in orchard is given in the following table for a series of years :

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared.	
						1887.	1882-7.
Lake Erie.......	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	28.2	31.5
Lake Huron.....	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	16.5	17.6
Georgian Bay ...	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	11.2	12.6
West Midland...	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	16.9	19.0
Lake Ontario....	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	23.9	25.5
St. L. and Ottawa	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	5.6	6.8
East Midland....	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	11.2	12.5
Northern districts	578	609	570	516	363	5.3	5.4
Totals........	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	16.3	18.1

These figures indicate a gradual decrease in the orchard area of the province since 1883, but in a case of small acreages it is difficult to make a satisfactory estimate for the whole province ; a difference of even a quarter of an acre in the returns of consecutive years will make a considerable change in the aggregate. The number of fruit trees imported during the past five years leaves it to be inferred that the orchard area of the country must be slowly increasing.

The appended extracts from correspondents on the fruit crops of the season of 1887 will be found unusually interesting and suggestive :

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex : There is a heavy blossom on apple, peach, plum and cherry, and if there are no late frosts there is good prospect for an abundance of fruit.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : Apples promise to be a fine crop ; peaches look promising. The deep snow favored the mice to girdle young trees.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Peach, plum, and the early varieties of cherries are out in blossom, and promise a good crop. Pears and apples are full of buds, but they are not out yet. Some few peach trees have died without any apparent reason for so doing.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The outlook for fruit surpasses anything for years. The apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry are loaded with blossoms ; no injury by winter.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Trees that blossom before leafing are in full bloom, and the leaves of the earlier kinds of wood are showing their robes of green. Plum, cherry and peach are in bloom ; all promise an abundant crop. Winter does not appear to have done any damage.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk : Apple trees are looking well ; pear, peach, plum and cherry are very full of bloom, and if we have no frost will be an abundant crop.

R. Watson, Windham, Norfolk : Apples promise well. Peach, plum and cherry are played out here. Small fruit promises well. The quince bushes are looking well. They have not suffered much from the winter.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga North, Haldimand : Fruit very promising. Very little affected by winter, especially grapes and peaches.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland : Apples and peaches not yet in blossom ; plum and cherry very promising. Very little damage is done in the winter compared with insect enemies of spring and summer.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Very good appearance of fruit. Peach, plum and pear trees just coming out in blossom. No injury by winter that I know of.

John L. Wilson, Enniskillen, Lambton : Cherry, plum, pear and crab trees were in full bloom on the 6th of May, and all other apple trees are almost in bloom to-day, a little ahead of any year I have ever seen in this part. In the fore part of the season it was cool and dry, but of late, since we got rains, the growth is remarkable.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Peach, plum, pear and cherry blossomed on 7th, 8th and 9th April. Woods are looking quite green now. The fruit trees look well; the buds are swelling slowly. Peach trees and small fruits not killed. The dry autumn left the buds small on all trees, but the winter has not been o extreme, being more even than usual. Apple trees will have lots of blossoms.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron: Fruit trees look well. Where they were not broken by the ice storms of last winter, I think they were not otherwise injured.

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron. Fruit trees look well, and apples and cherries coming in bloom. An ice storm, first week in February, broke a great many trees of all kinds.

Hy. Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Cherry and plum trees are now in bloom. There were a good many of the lower branches of old apple trees killed during the winter season, and some of them were broken off by ice.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: More forward than usual. Every appearance of a good crop. No injury, except from a severe ice storm which in some parts has done an immense amount of damage, large apple trees being split to pieces and destroyed. Rain froze as it fell, till even the small limbs were covered with ice from 1 to 1½ inches thick.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Cherries are in full bloom, and the earlier varieties of plums; apples are commencing to show blossoms. Fruit trees appear to have got through the winter all right.

Jas. Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The trees show a greenish tint already, and on some southern exposures the leaf is half formed. Wintered all right, except some of the younger trees, which have been girdled by mice.

Samuel Dickson, Bentinck, Grey: Fruit trees healthy; the blossom just coming out on apples, plums and cherries. No injurious effects from winter.

Thomas Abercrombie, Euphrasia, Grey: Fruit trees look well; the winter did not hurt them. As far as I can learn, the prospect of a heavy crop is not good. It is generally thought it was so good last year it will affect this year's crop, though the pears I have myself are just coming out in blossom and promise well. The plums and cherries are blossoming good.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees of all kinds seem to have come through the winter in good order. Plum and cherry are in bloom, and apple blossoms are just opening. There is promise of an abundant crop.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: The plum trees are in bloom, and the fruit buds on the apples appear plentiful, and have come through the winter favorably.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Cherry and apple trees are looking as though we might expect a good crop. I have an Oxheart cherry in full bloom. Don't think the winter has hurt the fruit trees.

Jas. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: The apple, plum and cherry have wintered well, and have now a fine appearance, some of them being in blossom. Small fruits have also wintered well.

W. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Apple trees in a few days will be in full leaf, and are full of blossom. Apple trees in a number of orchards are not in a healthy state; few peaches. As I stated in a former report, black knot had destroyed plums, and is now I see attacking cherries. I don t see that last winter injured fruit trees much, but an ice storm broke a number of branches.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Apples, peaches, plums, cherries and pears, are healthy and ull of bloom, except those unfortunate cherries afflicted with black knot. Some careless men deserve a esson for propagating this easily controlled pest.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Apple trees seem healthy, but the show for fruit is not very promising in this locality. Cherries give a better show, and so do pears, which are loaded with blossom. The winter does not seem to have hurt the fruit trees.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford: Apple trees are generally in a healthy condition, but will not be very full of blossoms this year. Peach trees are healthy, and bid fair for an abundant crop. Plum and cherry trees have suffered severely from black knot, but blossoms are plentiful on sound trees. Pears will, perhaps, be the best crop of any, judging from present appearances.

Jos. Snasdell, Flamboro W., Wentworth: Very few peaches grow here, and the cherries are almost all cut down. What remain are in full bloom.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The trees are healthier looking than for some years, and the prospects for a good fruit year is bright at present. I do not see any signs of damage done by winter frosts to any kind of fruit trees this year. No signs of any trees having died during the past winter from any cause. Caterpillars bad at present.

W. T. Patullo, Caledon, Peel: There are several varieties of apple showing blossoms; the later varieties are making but little showing. No peaches grown. Cherry are killed with black knot. The plums are fast going also with the black knot. I think the winter has been very favorable to fruit trees.

Joseph Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Fruit trees appear healthy, although young apple trees are troubled with lice. Pears bid to be prolific.

George Evans, Jr., Georgina, York: Apple trees do not appear to do as well as they should. No peaches are grown here. Plum and cherry trees are affected with black knot. The winter does not appear to have affected the orchard seriously.

C. E. Lundy, Gwillimbury E., York: Apples look well. Plums are in full bloom. No cherries. Small fruits are looking thrifty. Orchard trees have stood the winter well.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: April was very backward and cold, but since May came in the weather has been beautiful, and vegetation has come on very rapidly. Fair prospects for apples; peach, not cultivated; plums, good; cherries, destroyed by black knot. Small fruits look very promising.

W. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: The winter has not affected the fruit trees. Apples and pears are thrifty. Plum and cherry trees are fast dying out with black knot. Peaches do not succeed here.

P. Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Prospects fine for apples. No peach trees grown here. Plum and cherry trees are so affected by insects that there will not be much of a crop. Most of the cherries have been cut down.

John Riddell, Monaghan S., Northumberland: Apple, plum and cherry, abundant blossom; small fruits give indication of an average crop. Fruit trees wintered all right; but an unusual destruction by mice to all kinds of orchard trees, and also to young forest trees.

W. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Fruit trees are looking well; no appearance of any having been frozen. The snow watering through by rains in the winter, and then forming ice, seems to have destroyed the mice. We can expect at least a fair crop of apples, cherries and pears, judging from appearance of blossom buds.

W. N. Dollar, Fredericksburg, N., Lennox and Addington: Apple, plum and cherry trees are in fair condition for a crop. No peach grown here.

R. J. Dunlap, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Fruit trees of all kinds, by appearance at present, indicate a good fruit crop. The buds look healthy, and promise abundance of blosoms.

John Conn, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: Apple trees have passed the winter well, but great numbers have been girdled by mice. I have lost about 2,000 young nursery apple trees, besides 50 bearing trees, the past winter by these destructive pests.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Plum blows are just beginning to appear this morning (May 12th). Apple trees look well, but plums do not. Very few cherry trees here, and no peaches. The orchards appeared to winter well.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: Apple trees look well, and plums are in bloom. No peaches or cherries are grown here.

Jas. Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Fruit trees seem to be all right, although in some places the apple is ruined by the mice eating off the bark.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott: Apple and other fruit trees were considerably broken and damaged by the ice last month, many being broken; but otherwise they are in average condition.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: But few apples are grown here, save crabs. Peaches and cherries are not grown, and only native plums. The winter has been a severe one, and weak trees have gone.

L. Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Many of the apple trees have been badly barked by mice; the ravages of these vermin have been greater than I remember ever before. No peaches here. Plum trees look well; so do apples where not injured as above; no cherries grown here, so of other fruit trees. Winter has not affected them injuriously to any great extent.

J. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: Fruit trees have been badly hurt by mice, which have gnawed the bark of a great many young trees and completely destroyed them.

Thomas Roche, Hagarty, Renfrew: Fruit trees look well and are just blossoming. They seem to have stood the winter well. Mice have injured some apple trees.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew: The plum trees are in blossom, and other fruit trees seem healthy; but there is considerable complaint of mice damaging fruit trees last winter.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: Fruit trees badly injured by mice.

Thos. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria: All fruit trees give promise of an abundant crop. Blossoms are just commencing to open out on apple and pear trees. The common red plum is in full bloom, other plum blossoms are just commencing to appear; a few strawberry blossoms can be seen; grape vines look exceedingly well. The winter has been more stormy than usual, but there has been no very low temperature. It has been a favorable winter for all the fruit crop.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': The fruit trees are looking well. The plum and cherry are loaded with blossom, and all have come through the winter all right.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fruit trees are but few, but are looking well, it not having been a hard winter for them. We had very deep snow, frost all out of the ground in January, and snow kept on till near May.

J. Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings: Apples are not so full of blossom as last year. Common plums look well; the cherry trees here are few in number and all young. Mice girdled some of the young trees in the orchards.

E. Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: Apple trees are looking very well. I think the previous winters killed all except the very hardiest trees. I hope that what trees are left will do well.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound: Apple trees look well; peach, plum and cherry have not done well here.

F. W. Ashdown, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Plum trees in bloom; apples about out in leaf. Som tender branches are winter-killed, the hardier kinds are all right.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex: A great many fruit trees have died. There is promise of a good crop of apples, pears and peaches. We have no plums or cherries. Grapes are good, and small fruits are very good.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Fruit is plentiful, but small, and of inferior quality. A great many apples are dropping off. Pears are plentiful but affected by the dry weather. There is a great crop of peaches, but they are very small and wormy, and altogether not a good sample; I might say the same of plums. Small fruits were plentiful, but on account of the hot weather the season was short and the fruit small in size.

W. Clarke, Aldboro', Elgin: Trees are doing as well as can be expected, except last spring's planting. They are dying in some orchards from drouth to the extent of 20 per cent. Apples will be small. Pears seems to do well so far, and will likely give a good crop unless the severe drouth continues. Peaches, where there is a live limb, have few on, but they are poor, little, inferior things. Plums are of no account, as the trees have been full of black-knot. Cherry trees are all right, but they gave a light crop. With few exceptions, there was a scarcity of small fruits.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Apples are scarce and small, probably enough for local demand. The trees appear to be panting for moisture, and many of them will die if the drouth continues much longer. Pear trees are loaded with fruit, as are peaches, but they too are struggling for life. Small fruits, such as berries of different kinds, suffered in the same way, so that there was not more than half a crop. If it rains soon there will be enough fruit for local demand.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand: Apples promised a fine crop, but are now dropping badly from the codlin-moth and drouth. Pears are very good; no blight. Peaches are not much grown, but are promising. Plums have been very badly affected by the curculio, and the law against the black-knot is not enforced. This should be seen to, and inspectors appointed. Cherries were a good crop, but the trees were badly affected by the black-knot and maggots. I keep my trees cut out and they do not suffer. Grapes are a very abundant crop. The heavy clay soil, where dry and underlaid with limestone, suits them to a charm. Small fruits did well excepting late berries, which were destroyed by the drouth. The supply of all fruits, plums and peaches excepted, is abundant this year, and the quality is fairly good.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Apples are not an average crop, but pears look well. Peaches are small in size; so are plums. All the foregoing have been hurt by the protracted drouth. Grapes promise a fine crop. Small fruits an ordinary yield, but small in size, having been affected by the drouth.

M. Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Apples are good in quality and plentiful although small on account of no rain. Pears are good, and not so much affected by the drouth. Early peaches were fine, but the late sorts are small and hard at present. Cherries were a very abundant crop. There will be a good yield of grapes, but they are drying up in places and require rain. Black, white and red currants were above the average. Strawberries were a short crop, and the season was soon over for want of rain. Black and red raspberries were an average, and would have done better but for the dry weather toward the end of June. Gooseberries were under the average both in size and quantity.

A. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron: There is an abundance of fall apples in all sections, and generally of good quality and free from spot. Winter apples are not so large a yield. Baldwins are scarce, the Spy a small crop, Rhode Island Greening good, King of Tompkin's County good. American Golden Russet fair to good. Others are medium to poor in crop, but the quality will be good and all are clean. Even Snow apples are clean this year. Early apples are a fine crop this year; the Duchess of Oldenburg is always good. Pears are a good average crop. Cherries were good along the lake front, but the robins and cherry birds got a large share of the crop. Peaches are not grown much in this county, but whoever has a tree has it loaded this year. Plums are a large crop. The rot affected them badly and will thin out a great many kinds, such as Washington and Victoria. Grapes promise the best crop for many years; they are far forward, and with the heat continuing for a short while will all be ripened early. Small fruits were a good crop. The continued drouth will affect the size of samples of fruit, but this will be fully made up for in quality, I believe. Only for the codlin-moth all our apples would pack as perfect samples for foreign markets. If growers would continue in using the Paris green when the apple is formed from the blossom, the moth would be got rid of largely. This has been abundantly proven by several growers here this season. All fallen apples should be fed to stock also, and thus destroy a great many moths in the worm state.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: Apple trees are healthy, and the crop an average one. The fruit is likely to be small, but clear of black spots, and there are but few worms. Pear trees are healthy also, and an average crop. Plums, almost none; cherries, a small crop; grapes, plentiful; all small fruits plentiful. There is a sufficiency of small fruits for home use and of good quality. There will be a fair quantity of apples for export.

J. M. Monkman, Arran, Bruce: Apples are a fair crop, but some are falling off from the drouth. Pears, rather poor: we have no peaches growing. Black-knot has killed nearly all the plum trees in this vicinity. Cherries were good. Grapes were very good. Red and black currants very scarce. Berries generally were plentiful.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees blossomed well, but much of the blossom failed to set, and the crop is not large. The codlin worm is worse than last year, but the drouth is doing more injury than anything else. Apples will be small. There was a small crop of cherries. Plums are good where there are any.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Apples are a fair crop. The fruit is smaller than usual but free from spots; even the Snows are bright and clean. Pears, plums and grapes are not largely grown, but where grown are a fair crop Plums have done better than for years past. There will be a sufficiency of fruit and to spare.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Fruit promised well, but the drouth is doing it some injury. Apples are fair and well flavored, but under-sized. Pears are dropping before their time, and peaches have stopped growing. Small fruits were abundant and of good quality. Trees are looking well.

M. and W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford: Orchard trees are thrifty as a whole, being comparatively free from insects, but fruit prospects are poor. Apples are not quite an average crop, but are of good quality. There is a large yield of pears, of good quality. Not many peaches are grown, but a good yield is promised where raised. There will be a fair yield of plums, but cherries will be a poor crop; the black-knot has destroyed most of the trees. Small fruits were scarce, and of indifferent quality.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Apples will be small; they are ripening prematurely. Pears are a fine sample so far, but are suffering from drouth. Peaches are drying up on the trees and will be worthless.

We have but few plums or plum trees now on account of black knot and insects, although there are a few fine samples of plums. Cherries have shared the fate of plums. Grapes are small and drying up. There was not an average of small fruit. There will be a sufficiency of fruit for home use and some for export. It will be small, but sound and good.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Summer and fall apples are fairly plentiful, and of good size, but the winter kinds will be scarce. There will be a fair crop of pears. Not many plums are raised; they were almost entirely destroyed with black knot some years ago. Cherries are rather a light crop, as the trees are being injured by black knot. Grapes promised to be a good crop. There was a moderate supply of small fruits.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Fruit trees, such as plums and cherries, looked blighted and bad; cherries were a failure. Apples will be a fair crop. I think there will be a sufficiency of the sorts we have of small fruits.

John Gillespie, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Apples are a light crop, small in size and small in quantity. Pears are not much grown; neither are plums. Cherry trees have been hurt more by the black knot this year than in any previous year.

A. Henry, Mono, Dufferin: There will be plenty of apples and plums of a good quality. Cherries will be a fair crop. We have no pears or peaches.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Apples are about a half crop. Pears are quite plentiful, but rather small. Peaches are very plentiful, but without rain they will be very small. Plums are very heavily loaded, but they too will be small. Cherries were very plentiful. Grapes will be a heavy crop where the bug did not affect them. A great many berries dried on the bushes.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Apple trees are not troubled with worms this year and are looking well. The apples are fair, but not a heavy crop. Pears are as fine as I ever saw them, and a good crop; the trees are not much affected by blight. Peach trees are not generally in very good condition, but those that are are heavily laden; the early ones are small. Plums are an average crop. Cherry trees are failing; the common red are all gone with black knot, but the sweet cherries have not been affected. Grapes are a heavy crop and looking well. Small fruits were affected badly by dry weather. There will be an abundance of fruit, most of it of good quality.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: This is the off year for apples here; still they are very nice, being free from spots and blemishes of any kind, but rather small. Pear trees are well loaded, and so are plums. A few peaches, but no cherries. There was an abundance of peaches at the first of the season, but they dried up lately.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: The fruit crop will be light. There was a fine promise in the spring, and a large quantity of fruit set, but for want of sufficient moisture a great part has fallen off, and what remains is small. I speak of apples, pears, plums and cherries. The cherry trees are badly struck with black knot, and there is some in the plum trees, but not to so great an extent. Small fruits were under the average. There will be a sufficiency of fruit and a small surplus.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Apples will be a small crop. They are falling off on account of the drouth, and are ripening too soon. Pears are plentiful, but the drouth is affecting them also. Plums are falling off. Cherries were a small crop; the black knot was very bad this season. Grapes are good, but the weather was too dry to bring the other small fruits to perfection, particularly the last of the crop. There will be enough fruit for local use, but not of as good a quality as usual.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Apples are scarce, but the quality is very good. Pears are scarce, but plums are a fair crop. Cherries have been killed by black knot. Small fruits are good, but the crop rather short from dry weather.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: Fruit trees keep dying off every year, owing to various causes—frost, drouth, black knot and general lack of attention and cultivation of the orchard. Pears are not much grown, but will be an average crop. Plums are the best crop for many years. Cherries were a good crop. We have very few grapes, but the vines were never more heavily loaded. Strawberries were good, but raspberries dried up on the bushes.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: Apple trees have suffered more or less from winter-killing. There was a fair promise of fruit, but the early apples are ripening prematurely and are falling off, and the winter fruit will be very small. Pears and plums are plentiful but small. Cherries are almost extinct from the black knot. Small fruits were plentiful. There will be a sufficiency of fruit, but it will be of rather poor quality.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The condition of the apple tree is not very encouraging, many trees having died since last report, and from the appearance of the leaves many more will give out before another spring. Apples will be a light crop; fruit small, but sound and good. Pears, fairly good. Plums are a good crop, such as we have not had for many years; no curculio or other insects. No cherries, the trees were all killed by black knot. Grapes are not largely grown, but are a good crop. Small fruits were good, although much affected by drouth. I think there will be a sufficiency of fruit, and of good quality.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: The sample of fruit is good, but the trees are dying, both in body and branch, especially apple trees. There will be a small crop of apples and pears, but good samples. Plums are rather more than an average yield. There will be a scarcity of fruit, but good quality. Small fruits were a light crop.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: The apple crop is the greatest failure we have had for years, although the trees look healthy. The bud must have been affected by the ice freezing on the trees in winter, as they did not blossom out right this spring. Pears are a very good crop.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: Small fruits have been of good quality, and for a time were abundant, but the hot, dry weather greatly shortened the season, although there has been a fair supply in market. Grapes promise to be a good crop, and are well advanced. Cherries have been a failure, supposed to have been caused by the severe winter. Plums are a short crop, yet the trees look healthy. Apples and pears will be a moderate crop, and the apples are small in size.

J. Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: The principal fruits raised here are apples. They are looking very small, and not likely to be more than half a crop. Strawberries were a fair average crop. They are raised here to a considerable extent. There will be a great deficiency of fruit generally, not nearly enough to supply the demand, and the quality will be poor.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas: Apple trees suffered very much from the winter, a great many being killed, and the crop will be under the average. Plums are heavily loaded, but withering. No cherries this year. Small fruits will be a light crop. There is never a sufficiency of fruit grown here.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont: Apples are a poor crop, and all kinds of fruit are scarce.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Fruits are scarce, except plums, which are abundant.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott: Fruit trees do not look well. Some of the trees were damaged by borers, and some by ice last winter. Apples and plums are small and poor. Crabs are a good yield. The supply of fruit generally will be small.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: The fruit grown in this township is very limited in quantity. Apples are fairly good, and there are more plums than there have been for years. Grapes promise well, but as a general thing all fruits have been injured by the drouth.

James E. Craig, Gower N., Carleton: This is not much of a fruit growing region. Apples are a poor crop, and although plums promised a wonderful yield, fully one-half of them have dried up and are no manner of use.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Apples will be a fair crop. The plum trees are fairly loaded. Small fruits of all kinds were an extra good crop this year. There is not nearly the quantity of fruit raised here there should be; the majority of people have not yet made an effort to plant fruit trees.

John H. Frazer, Drummond, Lanark: There is no fruit grown here except apples, plums and grapes. Apples are not very plentiful; plums are medium, and grapes are good.

Thomas Beall, Ops, Victoria: Fruit trees of every kind are in a healthier condition than for many years past. The quantity of summer apples in this locality will be above the average yield; winter apples will be few, but of good quality. Pears will be the best crop we have ever had here. There are but few plums this season, and no cherries. Grapes promise the best crop ever seen in this locality. Small fruits generally were rather under the average, but of good quality. A sufficiency of summer apples is grown here to supply the market, but winter sorts will be very much in demand. There will be a limited demand for grapes of the earlier varieties grown further south, but after the 20th of September or so, when the early grapes here will be ripe, there will be more than sufficient grown to supply this market.

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Apples will be about half a crop, and the plum is completely destroyed by the curculio. Only a few grapes, which do not look well. Scarcely any cherries. There will be little enough fruit for home consumption.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The fruit crop is very light, the dry weather having shrivelled up the fruit. Many trees are dying out. Small fruits were plentiful. There is not enough of the large fruits raised here to supply the local wants, a large quantity of apples, etc., being brought in every year from the front townships.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: Apples are very scarce, and the fruit is small. Cherries are a failure. Plums are plentiful, but of poor quality. Small fruits were scarce, and poor in quality, owing to the drouth.

J. H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka: There is not a great deal of fruit in this township. Crab apples and such large apples as Duchess and Northern Spy, seem loaded. Small fruits were an abundant crop.

John Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound: There is not much large fruit grown here, except the crab and native plum, which are cultivated with good results. There were good crops of garden gooseberry and raspberry, and wild fruits such as the gooseberry, raspberry, huckleberry and cramberry, with a limited supply of strawberries.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Fruit trees are in fine condition for the winter, though the growth has not been great. Supply of fruit quite sufficient for home use, and all fruits of good quality. A surplus of apples, peaches and grapes.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: In old orchards the trees are beginning to show signs of decay, but young orchards are in a flourishing condition. Considerable injury to fruit by insects, not much by storms, blight or frost. A surplus of apples, peaches and quinces

James Cruickshank, Camden, Kent: Lots of apples to spare; thousands of barrels being shipped; of fair quality.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: The condition of fruit trees is pretty good; peach trees are doing well. Apple trees are doing well except where the borers are working in some leaning trees. Apples were injured by winds blowing them to the ground; peaches were harvested with very little loss. There is far more fruit than can be consumed at home; thousands of barrels have been exported, some farmers in Kent raising as many as 1,600 barrels.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The condition of all fruit trees grown here except the cherry is all right; cherry trees are being destroyed with black knot. Apples are abundant in this section and are being extensively shipped.

L. M. Brown, Dorchester, S. Elgin: Plum and cherry trees almost destroyed by black knot; cherry trees mostly cut down, balance ought to be. A small surplus of apples.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Fruit trees stood the season very well; not much damage by storms or blight; plenty of fruit for local supply and some apples to ship.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Fruit trees in fair condition; plenty for home use and some to spare. The worm did some damage to the apples. Plums an abundant crop.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: All fruit trees are in good condition excepting cherry and plum trees; the black knot has nearly destroyed them. The supply of apples is more than sufficient for local consumption and large quantities of them are being shipped. All other fruits were good.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Fruit trees are healthy. The apple crop is a poor one in our township but will be sufficient for local demands. Apples wormy. Pears and quinces a surplus.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Fruit trees appear to be in good condition. This year's planting was, however, well nigh ruined by drouth. Very few caterpillars among apples, but the codlin moth plays havoc with the fruit. On account of last year's loss by winds apples were picked earlier and laid on the ground till barrelling. The winds had shaken most of the wormy ones off before picking. The fruit is of good quality, *i.e.*, winter fruits, but fall fruit ripened rather early and does not keep well. Pears and peaches, grapes and other small fruits were fairly abundant but no surplus excepting a few pears.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: The wood is well matured for winter. Codling moth injured the apple crop very much. The warm dry weather favoured the insect and checked the growth of the fruit. Still there is fully an average crop and sufficient for home consumption, and a considerable export trade done in some localities.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The apple crop is getting to be a very important item in the business of the farmers in this section, large and increasing quantities are being shipped every year. We have now had two good crops in succession.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Fruit very good, though probably not so plentiful as last year; no damage by insects or frost. Hundreds of barrels shipped at the stations—principally apples.

Amos Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Apples this year were a good quality and very plentiful. There would in all probability be over 1,000 barrels shipped from this township for a distant market. Some farmers dispersed of 100 barrels each. The price obtained per barrel was 60 cents for fall and $1 for winter apples.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Condition of fruit trees as good as could be expected, but the ice storm of last winter has done injury to many trees, from which they will never recover. The codling moth has injured many varieties of apples; the Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin are affected most. Some kinds—the Westfield, Seek-no-further, for instance—seem almost proof against the codling moth worm. Local supply of fruit more than sufficient; several thousand barrels of fine apples have been shipped to England and Manitoba from this neighborhood; also a few pears. Quality of fruit very fine—of fine color and sound.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: All our fruit trees are dying out; not ten bushels of apples in the township.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The loss has been heavy in the apple crop this year on account of wind storms—fully 75 per cent. of the crop blown off. Plenty of early and fall apples but there will be a scarcity of late ones. Those left on the trees—good. Surplus of plums.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees have done well. Fruit not so plentiful as last year, and smaller. There will be enough for local use but none to ship. The only insect pest this summer was the codlin worm. Fruit was entirely free from scab.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: The wood of fruit trees is well ripened. Codling moth injured the apple to some extent. Local supply of apples about sufficient: large surplus of plums.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey: For a number of years my apple trees have been infested with bark louse, so that a number of them died, but the rest of them have got over it and are throwing out new wood; they seem to be taking a fresh start. We have had very heavy winds which shook the apples badly. There is quite a surplus of apples.

C. Cook, Tucumseth, Simcoe: Fruit trees healthy. There was some injury to fruit by wind. A large surplus of apples of good quality.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Fruit trees do not thrive well here; the winters are severe and spring frosts hurt them also. Insect pests kill as do the severe winters and spring frosts, but for all that there is an ample supply for local consumption; indeed it is hard to sell apples at all, and crabs one can hardly give away.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Young fruit trees healthy; old orchards troubled with insects and partially destroyed by storms. Plenty of fruit for home use and a large surplus of winter apples selling at $1.10 per barrel.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Fruit trees are fairly healthy although dead limbs are numerous on old trees. The insect pests have damaged fully half the crop of apples and the equinoctial gale threw down thousands of bushels of them. The supply will probably be short for home use as shippers are more than busy, and the crop is changing owners very fast. All kinds of fruit are smaller than the average, and no surplus except apples.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex : Condition of fruit trees good. Considerable quantity of apples was blown off by wind. Plenty of small fruit. Apples were small but of good quality and are the only fruit of which there has been a surplus. More of them have been shipped than any previous year.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford : Fruit trees have all done well except cherries which are a total failure on account of the black knot. A large number have been cut down and nearly all those left should be. Surplus of apples of good quality.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : Fruit trees are in a healthy condition (excepting plum and cherry trees which are badly injured by black knot). A sufficient supply of fruit for local consumption and of fair quality with a surplus of apples, pears and berries.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brantford : The fruit trees have withstood all enemies fairly well, except black knot which is the worst enemy of all—bad on both cherries and plums. The enemy on cherry leaves and currants did not appear though the crop was below the average, especially the English varieties. Have just discovered a large English cherry tree killed by the borer the same as the peach borer ; it was completely girdled by as many as fifty, mostly full grown. I never saw anything like it, though it bore a fair crop of cherries this year—the first I have seen in a cherry tree. The plum crop of all kinds was good, including German prunes and damsons, notwithstanding the black knot. Apples and pears plenty ; grapes of all sorts in great abundance—the heaviest crop we ever had. On the whole it has been a grand season for all kinds of fruit.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth : Fruit trees are in good condition and plenty of fruit for home consumption. There has been a large trade in barrelling and shipping apples.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Many of the fruit trees are dying out, caused perhaps by insect pests and the severe ice storm of last winter. The supply is about sufficient for home consumption with a small surplus of apples for export in a few favored localities.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington : Apples very clear of any markings ; good medium supply of superior quality.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo : Summer and fall apples were very plentiful and quality good ; winter fruit was not so plentiful ; sufficient for local consumption.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Fruit trees appear to be in a healthy condition, the summer has been favorable throughout. Apples are the only kind we can grow here with any success ; not supply enough for home use.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Fruit trees are healthy and are doing very well where they are well cared for. The apple crop would have been an average had it not been for the codlin moth. He did his work well so far as getting over the whole crop was concerned. There will be quite a quantity for shipping ; some very fine apples.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby, N., Lincoln : Fruit trees are in very good condition for wintering. I notice no trees affected or damaged by insects, storm or frost ; a few pear trees show blight a little. There is quite a sufficient supply of fruit of all kinds, and a large surplus in grapes, apples and pears. The fruit is all of excellent quality.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Fruit trees look well where the orchards were cultivated but where they were in sod or grain they look very bad ; the leaves turned yellow long before the frost touched them No insects except black knot and codlin moth. Surplus of plums, peaches, grapes, pears and apples.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : Young orchards that received any care are thrifty, but in all old orchards quite a number of large limbs are dead. I can't say whether it is an insect or injury to the limbs by standing on them while picking off the fruit, or old age. Local supply sufficient but not many apples to ship. Apples looked beautiful on the trees, but when picked were found to be very wormy. Surplus of plums ; trees were literally broken down with fruit.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Fruit trees in good condition. While the supply of fruit is sufficient for local consumption, there is scarcely any for export.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : Condition of fruit trees good. Some apples were injured by the codlin moth. The quality of fruit, especially apples, is the best for years. Surplus of grapes, pears and apples.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : Fruit does not count much in this locality ; trees do not thrive well. Few farmers have more fruit than they can use at home—a great many not that even.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham : Condition of fruit trees very good. No loss from insects or other causes ; plenty fruit for home consumption, and a large quantity of apples has been shipped.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Fruit has been very good. An early wind storm blew down a great many apples. Plums and grapes were very plentiful, a large surplus of both, and a large shipping business to Montreal and Europe.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : The supply of fruit is equal to the demand, and of apples there is a large quantity for export. The Russet, Baldwin and Spy are much enquired after for shipment to England. Plums were an immense crop.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Condition of fruit trees generally healthy, except from attacks of borers ; some orchards are nearly ruined from this pest. Great loss of apples from wind storms. Plenty of fruit for consumption and surplus of berries and apples.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: Fruit trees appear to be in a healthy condition, the insect not doing so much damage to plums and gages as other years. The apple crop was below the average; the cause is attibuted to the ice freezing on the trees in winter and spring. The quality is good with a surplus over local demands.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac: All fruits did well especially apples and grapes. No curculio. Plums and raspberries burnt up by drouth; strawberries very good.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Fruit trees are in very good condition. Very little loss from insect pests, storms, blight or frost. The supply of fruit is sufficient for local consumption, and the quality good; small surplus of apples and plums.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Condition of fruit trees good; the wood is well ripened and the leaves have fallen until the trees are nearly as bare as forest trees. Only little damage to fruit from any cause. Local supply sufficient except late winter apples; surplus of fall and early winter apples.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Condition of fruit trees very good excepting young trees transplanted in the spring, they suffered from drouth. Local supply not near sufficient; quality very inferior—small, poor in flavor and hard to keep. No surplus except of crab apples.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The fruit trees are in very good condition. The crop was unusually light, but the supply is sufficient for the consumption of this township. There was a surplus of no particular fruit.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: Apple trees not injured in any way; crop fair average and of good quality, but not sufficient raised for local consumption.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fruit trees that have not died are in a fair condition. A number of apple trees have died from the ravages of mice last winter, they having taken the bark off under the snow. Supply not sufficient for local wants, and quality poor.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: Fruit trees are in good shape for next season. There is not sufficient fruit ot any kind grown here for local consumption. Grapes were especially fine; owing to the warm, dry summer they ripened well. There is no finer place in Canada for growing the earlier varieties of grapes than the Ottawa valley.

W. Ringsliben, Admaston, Renfrew: Great damage by mice last winter. It is up hill work trying to grow fruit here. Not enough for local consumption.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fruit trees look well except newly planted ones; the dry summer was too much for them. About one half of the fruit fell off with the heat before coming to maturity. Just about enough for local consumption.

Thos. Beall, Ops, Victoria: Fruit trees of all kinds are looking well at present but will probably suffer greatly during the coming winter, unless heavy rains set in before the ground freezes. The loss by insect pests, storms, blight or frost, less than usual. Grapes not grown in sufficient quantities to supply this market. We have plenty of summer and autumn apples for local consumption, but not nearly enough of winter varieties. No surplus, except of fall apples. Most of the fruit produced here is of the finest quality.

Thos. Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Fruit trees are in fair condition. Loss from all causes about one-third of an average crop; our trees did not blossom in spring the cause of which we cannot comprehend. Sufficient for local supply, and a surplus of apples. Quality good; not so many worms in the heart as in former years.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterboro': Fruit trees are in good condition to stand the winter, as the wood was ripened well. Apples were damaged by codlin moth to the extent of about 25 per cent. of the crop, and a wind storm on the 7th of September destroyed one half of the crop. Plums were entirely destroyed by the curculio. No surplus of any fruit except wind fallen apples; other fruits scarce.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Little fruit grown here. The wild fruit such as raspberries were not more than half the usual crop, owing to drouth.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Fruit trees look as well as usual, and there was no material loss of fruit from any cause. Surplus of apples, pears and plums; quality—smaller than usual.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Not much fruit grown here, a few early crabs and apples being all. They have done well this season. No surplus.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: The only varities of fruit trees that seem to stand the climate are the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Tetofsky and the Wealthy, and the several varieties of crabs; all other kinds die in the spring when the frost bursts the bark. The cherry will not grow here. Frost is the only enemy we have to fear. No surplus, and not enough even of wild fruit for home consumption.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma: Fruit is fair, although fruit trees do not do well here. We don't grow near enough for home consumption.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

There appears to be about the same area devoted to fall wheat for 1887-8 as in the previous year. Summer fallows afforded an excellent seed-bed despite the rather dry ondition of the soil, and favorable reports are given by those who sowed their grain n fallowed land. Stubble land, however, owing to the drouth, was not got into good ondition, as it was hard to plow, and on clay it was almost impossible to get it into anything like good shape for the reception of seed. In many districts the continued drouth literally baked the clay so that plowing was difficult, and where wheat was sown under such conditions a considerable portion of it did not come up at all, while that which did germinate was from two to six weeks in appearing above ground, owing to the absence of rain. The early harvest allowed farmers to pay more attention than usual to the preparation of their fields for the new wheat, and in counties in the west where conditions of soil were favorable a large area is reported; but in less favored localities many waited for weeks for rain before they would sow, and some in so doing permitted the season to pass by without getting in their grain at all. The reports from western Ontario, where the greater part of the fall wheat of the province is grown, were on the whole favorable as to progress in seeding and the general condition of the crop, and the appearance of the fields was said to be about up to the average. In eastern Ontario fall wheat is not grown to a great extent, although some correspondents note an increase in the acreage. There are a few complaints from western counties of the Hessian fly, and the wire-worm has been at work on sod given to fall wheat, but the great majority of correspondents report little or no injury so far from insects. Indeed one or two correspondents take satisfaction out of the fact that while the drouth has been very severe on the crops of 1887, it apparently had an equally hurtful effect upon the insect pests. The new crop entered the winter hardly as far advanced as usual, but on the whole in fair condition, though some correspondents expressed a fear that the crop would hardly be able to successfully withstand the test of a severe winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: There is not more than two-thirds as much sown this fall compared with the recent crop. The ground could not have been in a better condition, and the appearance of the crop is first-class. The Hessian fly has made its appearance in some fields, but the frost has put a stop to their present ravages.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: From what I can learn from observation and enquiry the acreage is somewhat increased. The ground was in excellent condition, and wheat never looked in better condition than at this season. No damage has been done by insects so far.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: The acreage of new fall wheat is about the same as last year, and is the best looking crop I have ever seen in this section. It is of medium growth but very healthy and fresh. I seldom saw it so free from injury of any kind.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The acreage of new fall wheat is about the average, and the ground was in good order at seeding time. The appearance of the early sown is fair with the exception of a few fields where the Hessian fly is at work, but most of the late sown is suffering from drouth. Where wire-worm is in the soil it is doing damage, on account of the dryness of the season.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfork: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as last year The clay ground was so dry that the wheat was a long time coming up, but it came up all right after the rain. On sandy and loamy soil the crop looks well, but on clay it is late. Have seen no injury by worm or fly.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga, Haldimand: The acreage of new wheat is about the same as that of last year. The ground was in fair condition as far as tilth is concerned but very dry. The top is rather small to withstand a winter successfully. No injury has been reported from insects.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: There is more fall wheat than usual sown here, owing to the early harvest enabling farmers to get at it earlier than usual. Binders also help the work on. The ground was very dry for seeding but it worked very well. Wheat has very little top, but it has so far recieved no injury from insects.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat this autumn is about one-fifth short of the average. The ground was dry at seeding, and the crop does not look so well as in former years. No injury was done to the wheat by the fly, but it was spotted on clay land by drouth.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat sown this year is considerably greater than last year's. The ground was dry at early sowing, but rains in the first week of September rendered the ground excellent for seeding. The appearance is good.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton: The acreage of fall wheat sown is a trifle over that of last year. The condition of the ground at seeding time was very good, the rains about the 4th of September being very favorable. The early sown looks good. The wire-worm is very destructive in fields where there is any remains of sod, and the Hessian fly is working on early sown fields, so much so that I have heard of some fields being resown.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: I believe there is more wheat sown this fall than last. The ground was in excellent working condition, being moist and mellow. Early sown has a heavy top, and late sown is getting on fairly. It all came up quickly. Most of the wheat was sown earlier than usual, and considerable was sown on stubble, only gang plowed or cultivated with spring tooth.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: I believe there is fully as much wheat sown this fall as last. The ground was in first class condition, but want of rain and warm weather has kept it back. Very little wheat is in good shape for a hard winter. I can't say that much injury has been done by insects, except by he wire-worm in some places.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: There is an average of fall wheat sown as compared with other years. The ground was in fair condition, considering the dryness of the season. The fall wheat looks well at present, but in some places the Hessian fly is doing some damage. The fine rains of late will help to stop ts ravages.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: With a few exceptions the acreage of fall wheat sown is about the ame as last year. The ground at seeding time was very dry and hard on heavy land, and people were delayed waiting for rain. Summer fallows were in good condition and moist. The present appearance of all wheat is backward on account of cold weather, but seems healthy. I have not seen any injury by the Hessian fly or other insect.

Peter Clarke, Culross, Bruce: About an average of fall wheat is sown. Seeding was finished somewhat earlier than last year. The ground was very dry, but the seed bed was good. The braird looks strong and healthy, and there is no injury from any insect pest.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The acreage is about ten per cent. less than last year. The ground was too dry at the time of sowing for a vigorous growth, and consequently fields presented a patchy appearance. The appearance at present is not up to the average. No injury is reported from insects.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey: There is not as much fall wheat in as usual. The ground was very dry and lumpy at seeding, but since sowing there has been considerable rain and crops are looking very well.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: There is considerably more fall wheat sown this fall than last. The land, more especially summer fallow, was in excellent condition. Most of it was sown early. Farmers are beginning to see that it will not do to sow fall wheat just before the snow falls. Although the ground has been very dry, it looks well.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: I think there is about the same quantity of fall wheat this year as last. At the time of seeding the condition of the ground was very dry. Some looks well on fallows, but barley and pea ground is far back.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: There is a smaller acreage sown this year than last. The ground was very hard and dry, the seed did not come up evenly, and it was thin in most places. The fine rains in the last week of September and the first week of October have made a great improvement.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: There has not been quite as much sown as last year, as much of the stubble ground was too hard to plow. The condition of fallows at the time of seeding was good, but owing to the dry fall, nearly all wheat has but little top. If it does not winter kill it may be a good crop.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: The condition of the ground at the time of seeding was perfect; I never saw it better. The plant is generally healthy, but not nearly of as large a growth as usual at this season. The Hessian fly and the wire-worm have done damage in spots.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: The acreage sown this year is less than usual. The price being paid seems to give no inducement to grow wheat, as spring grains are more profitable. The ground at seeding was very dry and lumpy, but light genial showers brought the braird up very soon after sowing. The present appearance is very fair. I have examined a good many fields and could detect the operations of the Hessian fly, but on a very small scale. There seems to be no other enemy at present.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: About the same acreage of fall wheat as last year. The soil at time of planting was in very good condition though rather dry. It has not made as vigorous a growth as at some seasons, but it is looking healthy.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: There has been rather more fall wheat sown this fall than usua The land was in first-class condition, as there was plenty of time to work it thoroughly. It looks well, and is well rooted, as the weather has been dry and fine.

Fred Axon, Onondaga, Brant: There is about the same acreage of new fall wheat as last year. The condition of the ground at seeding was dry and hard, and it was worked with difficulty into a seed bed. The present appearance of the crop is poor on account of drouth.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: The acreage of fall wheat is perhaps ten per cent. more than that of ast year. The ground was very dry but mellow, and made a fair seed bed. Some is looking well on summer fallow, but on the whole the top is small compared with other seasons.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth: Taking my neighbors around me as a test there is not as much wheat sown this fall as last season—it is at least one-third less. The period of seeding was most favorable, and rain came just about the time the plant was coming up. The crop now looks well.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: The acreage of fall wheat sown this fall is twenty per. cent. less than last year. The ground was in good condition at the time of sowing, and the crop now looks healthy, although it has not made so rapid a growth as last year.

J. A. Brandon, Maryborough, Wellington: The acreage is considerably less than last year. At the time of sowing, fallows were in first-class condition, and a considerable number of clover sod and pasture fields were manured and plowed once and sown in good condition though hard to plow. The crop is rather backward an uneven.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as the crop harvested. The condition of the ground at the time of sowing was very dry, not making a good seed bed; in fact in many places, except in summer fallows, a good deal of seed grain has not germinated. The present appearance of the crop is very backward, as there has been very little growth.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: About the same number of acres of fall wheat has been sown as usual, but owing to the dry season it could not come up, and it is in a poor condition for winter. Much of the seed did not germinate until October, after the rains. Summer fallows look better, but they are weak too.

Robert Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: There has been less fall wheat sown this fall than last. The ground was very dry at seeding time and the crop came up unevenly and thin.

John Short, Luther, E., Dufferin: There has been rather more wheat sown this year than last. The ground was mellow and dry, but the wheat has a poor appearance now.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: I do not think there is as much sown this year as last, but the difference is very light. The ground appeared to be in fine condition to receive the grain except that it was too dry. The field are very spotted and the plants are small for the time of year. The Hessian fly was very plentiful before the frost on the 12th of October.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: There is not as large an area sown as last year. Owing to the drouth the land was heavy, and it was not got into good condition at seeding, except on fallow land. There are many fields of fine looking wheat although it is short. Some was not sown until late in September, and some even in October, and such is not looking well. On the whole it is not in as good a condition for winter as it generally is at this time of year. I have seen no appearance of the Hessian fly.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The acreage is about the same as last year. The ground was too dry, except where it was summer fallowed. Where the land was fallowed and sown early the plants look fairly well, but on stubble ground it looks thin and the plants weak.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: The acreage sown is about the same. The ground was very dry during seeding. On land that was summer fallowed it generally looks well, but what was sown on stubble land has not enough top owing to the dry weather.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Probably 75 or 80 per cent. of last year's acreage. The ground at the time of sowing was very dry, and it was almost impossible to plow stubble ground. The plant is very small and thin on the ground as considerable of the seed never grew.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is about the same acreage of fall wheat sown as last year. With regard to the seed bed: while the ground was excellent there was no moisture, and consequently the seed lay in the ground for weeks until October rains came, which caused it to start. The prospects of fall wheat are not very bright; it is very small now, and some is still coming through the ground. Some fields that were soon early have rotted on clay, but the crop has fared better on sandy soil.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: The new crop of fall wheat has a smaller acreage than usual. There was little or no summer fallowing on clay farms owing to the drouth, but on light soils the ground was in excellent condition at the time of seeding. It was a good year for killing weeds! The present appearance of fall wheat is excellent. The gentle showers during the first part of October were all that could be desired.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: The acreage is apparently more than that of last year. The ground was very dry and many fields did not sprout for two weeks after sowing. The appearance of the growing crop is as good as last year, as it was warm later than usual.

Wm. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: I think there is rather more fall wheat in than last year. Owing to the dryness of the season the crop in most instances is very backward in growth.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as that of last year. The ground was very dry at the time of seeding. The crop appears to have made less growth than usual, but it looks fairly well.

George N. Rose, Marysburgh N., Prince Edward: The acreage is a little less than last year's. The condition of the soil at the time of sowing was bad. Owing to the drouth the ground was dry and hard, and it was almost impossible to get a good seed bed. The crop looks very well at present. The late rains and warm weather are making a very good top.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox: There has been much more fall wheat sown this fall than last year. The ground was dry, yet in very good condition at the time of sowing, and the present appearance is good.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Not much fall wheat is sown here; there is about the same breadth as last year. The ground at the time of seeding was hard and dry and it was impossible to get a good seed bed. The fields look well, but are about two weeks behind in growth. Wheat was never sown so late as this year.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: There was less fall wheat sown this year than last. The condition of the ground was bad, it was dry and baked except on summer fallow. Wheat on summer fallow looks fairly well, but has been injured by the Hessian fly.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: There is not much fall wheat sown here—about the same as last year. The ground was in very good condition for sowing, but it has been so dry, there has not been much growth.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: The acreage given to fall wheat is less than half that of last year, it was too dry to plow. The crop looks very late and weak to stand the winter. I never knew the fly to injure the wheat in this section of the country.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: There is not as much fall wheat sown this year as last, as it was impossible to plow the stiff lands here until the past week for want of rain.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Fall wheat is a thing of the past here. There has been so little sown it is hard to tell of any damage.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: There is very little sown, the ground was too dry. What little is sown looks poor and backward.

John H. Frazer, Drummond, Lanark: There is about the same extent of fall wheat sown as last year. The ground at seeding time was so dry that the grain did not sprout in some clay until about six weeks after it was sown. It is still very backward on account of the lack of rain in October.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: The acreage is perhaps a little less than last year. The ground at the time of sowing could not be drier, and the seed did not appear until about the first or second week of October. It looks well now but is very backward.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: I think there is a large breadth sown this fall, as the farmers are beginning to discover it stands the drouth best, and that by sowing more fall wheat there is less hurry in the spring seeding, and as a result better cultivation. The ground at seeding was dry, very dry. Some wheat sown broadcast did not all come up for three weeks. Where sown deeply in drills it came up in but little more that the usual time. The present appearance, everything considered, is good.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as the crop harvested this year, but considerably below the acreage of 1886. At the time of sowing the ground was in first-class condition with regard to cultivation, but so dry that a great deal of the seed did not germinate. The present appearance of the crop is very backward.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: There has been more fall wheat sown than last year. The condition of the ground at sowing was exceptionally good though perhaps a little too dry. The present appearance of the crop is very good.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: There is about the same acreage as last year. The ground was very dry at seeding. The summer fallows were in good order, but many of the fields intended to be sowed were so dry and baked that getting them in order was not practicable. The crop is now in a rather backward condition.

Edward Bray, Stephenson, Muskoka: There is more fall wheat sown this year than last. The ground was in good order at the time of sowing, and the crop looks very well at present.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: A slight increase in the acreage is noticeable, but no one seems to have sown over five acres. The ground at time of sowing was in fair condition. The crop is now (October 28), about two inches high.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma: More fall wheat than usual has been sown this year. The ground was chiefly new land and was in good condition, and the crop looks very well. The Hessian fly is unknown here.

THRESHING, MARKETING AND FALL PLOWING.

The remarkably early harvest permitted threshers to get to work a week or two earlier than usual, and this coupled with the increasing use of steam threshing machines and other mechanical aids to separation of the grain from the straw has enabled an immense amount of grain to be threshed by the time correspondents sent in their reports (October 25). In the majority of cases threshing was reported as about completed, especially those standard cereals, wheat, oats and barley. Marketing, as usual, was much affected by local conditions and individual needs. In many places farmers were holding back their wheat for an advance in price, while some of their neighbors were selling on account of pressing calls for cash. In some of the eastern and northern counties correspondents report that wheat was generally held for local use, and that there would be barely enough to supply the home market. Owing to the decrease in the yield of wheat in the province, less than usual was moving or was likely to move during the winter. The rise in the price of barley in October made the market for that cereal very lively, and from all points came reports of a great movement in that grain. An immense amount of barley changed hands by the close of October—in fact the bulk of the saleable crop appears to have been disposed of. Oats were not marketed early as a rule, and little pease was sold during October except in the case of lots specially contracted for by seedsmen. Judging by the remarks of correspondents, farmers are now feeding grain to their stock to a greater extent than in former years.

The harvest fields having been cleared early in the season, a longer time than usual was afforded for fall plowing, and many took advantage of the fine weather to plow a second time. Those who had good loamy soil were far advanced by the 25th of October, and some were even through with their plowing by that time. Those on clay land, however, were not so fortunate, as the prolonged drouth had dried the clay, and in some cases the ground became so hard that it was impossible to plow until the late fall rains came. Taken altogether, it is safe to say that operations were fully up to former seasons so far as progress was concerned, and in many instances ahead of the usual record, and that the large area plowed in the fall will give farmers a good start in their spring work. Considering that threshing was almost completed, the fact that so much plowing was done makes the fall of 1887 an *unusual* one so far as work on the farm is concerned.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Threshing is all over. Wheat, oats and barley are being rushed to market. Much has already been done in the way of fall plowing.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Threshing is about half completed. Wheat is about half marketed and pease are mostly sold. Oats and corn are still on hand. Fair progress has been made in fall plowing, and the work is about half done.

J. T. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin: Threshing is about all done. Wheat is about the only grain we have to get money out of, and it is mostly sold already. Barley and other grains will be fed. About one half of the plowing has been done; some had to quit it as the ground was too dry.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: This is where we all got fooled. Some expected 15 bushels per acre, some 20 bushels and some 25 bushels, but when they threshed! Oh, had you seen the lip! down, down, down! Only 12. The marketing is about all done. Small profits and quick returns. The ground is in excellent condition and great progress has been made in fall plowing.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: Threshing is pretty much all done, and about half the grain is marketed. Fall plowing is pretty forward, but the ground is rather dry.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Threshing is all done and the grain is being marketed. The usual amount of fall plowing has been done.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: As harvesting began early threshing began correspondingly early, and was rushed through as rapidly as possible, and nearly everything is threshed. Marketing is going on rather slowly owing to low prices and fall work that must be done. Railway facilities now permit the selling of grain to go more slowly, as men are not now obliged to ship by water, Our heavy clay lands are hard to plow from drouth, but fair progress has been made.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: Threshing was done very early this season, and a good deal of wheat, barley and pease has been sold. Fall plowing is well advanced; that on stubble land is nearly all done, and farmers are now beginning on sod.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Threshing of fall wheat is about through, and in a good many cases the spring crops as well. With the exception of barley, very little grain has been marketed. Plowing for next spring's crop is in full operation, the weather and the condition of the ground being very favorable.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey: Threshing commenced here early in August, and finished about the 25th of October. Very little grain has been sold except fall wheat for seed. Marketing is chiefly done in the winter, A considerable amount of plowing has been done but not as much as usual, as on account of the drouth farmers were late in starting.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: Grain is nearly all threshed. Barley is now being marketed freely. Probably about half of the fall plowing is already done, it was delayed on account of the drouth.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: Not much grain has been threshed in this township, except barley, which is mostly marketed. There has been little wheat threshed except for seed and gristing. Farmers here do not thresh much wheat until the new year, as they find the straw is better saved.

Thos. F. Burrows, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Nearly all the wheat has been threshed, and a large quantity marketed. Barley has been threshed and nearly all marketed. The other grains except wheat are in the barns yet; very little fall plowing has been done. The ground has been so hard and dry that it was difficult to cultivate properly.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Threshing is mostly done. The wheat panned out small, and as a good many were needy I fear a good deal of it has been marketed. The bulk of the barley I think has been marketed. Some are about finished plowing for spring crops, whilst others are but little more than started.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The grain is generally threshed out but very little has been marketed. Coarse grains are not likely to go to market as they are required on the farm. Plowing is progressing favorably, and unless frost comes before the 15th of November, about all will be done.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: Threshing is all done, and wheat is about half marketed. Barley weighing 45 lbs. to the bushel has been nearly all sold; also a considerable quantity of oats. Never was more fall plowing done, and we are still at it. A large amount of land has been plowed twice.

D. McCormick, Dumfries, S., Brant: Threshing is nearly over, and wheat is nearly all marketed. Barley is about two-thirds marketed, but nearly all the other grains will be needed for home consumption. Plowing is far in advance to what it generally is at this season.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Most of the grain has been threshed, and some of all kinds has been put on the market. Plowing for next spring's crop is well advanced. Plowmen are now turning down sod fields.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: Threshing is about completed. Very little wheat has been marketed. Barley is nearly all sold, but not much of the other grains has been disposed of. On account of the harvest being finished so early, fall plowing is pretty well advanced.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Nearly all have threshed here, but not much marketing has been done except of barley. Plowing is well forward, but I don't know of any who are finished.

William M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: Wheat is nearly all threshed, but very little has been sold. Barley has been threshed and nearly all taken to market. Other grains are in the bins yet. Fall plowing is well up to the average of other years, although the drouth impeded it much.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Threshing is all done, except a little clover. I think some are holding their wheat back for a rise in price, but many will have to sell to meet payments. There is a good demand for barley, but not much in the county. Fall plowing is well under way, but a little late on account of the ground being very dry and hard.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: I should think about three-fourths of the crop is threshed, but the threshing test will lower the August estimate, especially the spring grains. Perhaps one half of the wheat and barley is marketed. There is a good deal of plowing done, but some fields are hard to plow.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: The threshing is nearly all done, but little wheat is marketed yet as all are busy plowing. Those who grow barley have sold, but there is not much raised here. Very few of our farmers sell their oats or pease. Every one who would fall plow is nearly through; but it is a debatable question with some whether it pays to fall plow except for barley.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Threshing is all done. The bulk of the barley has been marketed; but there is considerable wheat in the farmers' hands. Fall plowing is nearly completed, thank goodness, for it has been a terribly hard job, the dry weather having made the ground so hard.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Threshing is pretty nearly finished; there has not been much wheat marketed, but the bulk of the barley has been sold. Plowing may be considered backward. There is a great deal to do yet, for although harvesting was finished early the ground was too hard to plow.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Wheat has been mostly threshed and held where practicable for a rise in price, (but many have little to sell). Barley is being rapidly marketed. Pease and oats are a short crop and there is not much to sell. Plowing is through with any kind of thrifty people, and a great deal has been plowed a second time.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Steam threshers have been doing good work, and the grain is nearly all threshed. It was in a good dry state for threshing. Considering the want of rain and the hardness of the soil, plowing has been pushed rapidly forward.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: The grain is nearly all threshed. Wheat has not been marketed to any great extent, but barley has nearly all been sold. Owing to drouth farmers were not able to do much plowing until late and are now improving the time, but the work is not as far advanced as at usual at this season.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Threshing is about done. Pease are about all marketed as per contract with seedsmen. Barley and other grains are yet unmarketed. Plowing was not as early as usual on account of the drouth drying the ground so hard, but late plowing is progressing favorably.

H. A. Baker, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: Threshing is nearly all done. Barley will be nearly all marketed by the second week of November. Plowing will be nearly all finished this month.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Threshing is all done. There was nothing to market but a little barley and wheat, and it is all marketed. Farmers have learned to thresh earlier than usual, and now thresh as soon as harvest is over. Plowing is well advanced.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leed and Grenville: This township has been noted for producing a large amount of cheese, and so there is but little grain raised for market. Wheat is grown for local consumption and coarse grains for feeding the dairy stock. The usual amount of plowing has not been done, owing to the dryness of the soil.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Very little threshing or marketing has been done yet. The sason has been so favorable for draining and clearing up low lands that most of the farmers are still engaged in that and their fall plowing; good progress has been made with plowing. Near all the land intended for spring sowing will be turned over this fall.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: But little threshing is done here until winter sets in. No wheat is raised for sale. Barley and almost all the other grains are chiefly fed to stock as this is almost entirely a dairy country. There has not been much plowing done as the ground was too dry to work.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Considerable threshing has been done, but very little grain of any kind has been marketed yet. Fall work is proceeding satisfactorily. So far the weather has been favorable, but the land has been rather dry for plowing.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: With the exception of pease there has been little or no threshing done as yet. All grains are low. In fact there is not much grain sold in this township, as dairying is the principle industry, and nearly all the grain is used for food. Clay lands have been too dry for plowing. Some progress has been made in this respect, but not as much as in previous years.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: Some threshing has been done, but not much marketing. On light soils considerable plowing has been done, but not much on heavy land on account of it being so dry and hard.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: A good deal of threshing has been done, but there is some yet to do. Very little grain has been yet marketed, except oats, which bring from 30 to 34 cents per bushel at 34 lbs. Not much plowing has been done yet; the ground has been too dry and hard, as very little rain has yet fallen.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: Most of the threshing is done, but little or none has been marketed. The marketing is generally done in the winter months. A good deal of fall plowing has been done, I think more than usual, as the clay land gives a better crop when plowed dry.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: There has been a good deal of threshing done in this township, and nearly all the grains have turned out better than was anticipated. Plowing is going on rapidly; all are still busy at it.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Barley is about wholly threshed and marketed. Wheat and oats are nearly all threshed, but not much has been sold. Fair progress has been made in fall plowing.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Threshing is about half done. Barley has been half marketed, but very little other grain sold yet. There will not be much to market, as it will nearly all be needed for home use. Fall plowing is very backward; the ground being so dry and hard farmers were waiting for rains which did not come.

George A. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings: Threshing is about all done, but no marketing so far. The greater part of the grain raised here is used in the lumbering business and is not delivered till winter. Operations in fall plowing are about up to the average.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: Threshing is about completed in this section, but very little marketing has been done yet. Some farmers are at plowing, but the ground has been too dry to plow to any advantage.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: The threshing is nearly completed. Very little wheat is raised to sell, the farmers considering themselves very well off if they have enough for their own bread. Very little barley is sold, as it is nearly all fed to stock. The only grain raised here for sale to any extent is oats.

UNDER-DRAINAGE.

Owing partly to the extreme drouth which on some soils rendered the work difficult and expensive, and partly, as a good many farmers aver, to the hard times and the scarcity of money, the percentage of increase in the area under-drained during the past season was not, perhaps, quite so large as in some previous years. Despite these drawbacks, however, a decided advance was evidently made in this important adjunct to the ordinary operations of the farm; and even where, on account of hindrances of one kind or other, draining has not been extensively carried on there are unmistakable indications that the best farmers are fully alive to its importance. In fact it may safely be said that nothing which comes within the purview of the Bureau is more clearly indicative of the rapid advance which is being made in the science and art of agriculture in this province than the manner in which—judging from the successive reports of correspondents—intelligent ideas on the subject of drainage have permeated the great mass of the farming community. The necessity of under-drainage over a large portion of the province and its productiveness as an investment can hardly ever now be treated as an open question. Probably not a single farmer in Ontario of any understandig would venture to refuse his assent to the following paragraph, which is extracted from the first report issued by this Bureau:

> At this time of day no argument is required to convince the farmers of Ontario that if they wish to be able to sow early and reap early, if they wish to render the soil of their farms more easily worked, if they wish to improve the yield and quality of their grain and lessen the chances of injury by spring frosts and rain, if, in short, they wish to place the result of their labors as far as possible beyond peradventure, and ensure a good crop as far as such a thing can be assured, they must make the drainage of their farms an object of the first importance. It is a question whether lands of all sorts may not be improved by draining; but, at any rate there is no doubt whatever that the only way to render a wet, low-lying or swampy piece of ground of any practical value to its owner, or to increase the productiveness of those lands which have a stiff, dense, water-retaining subsoil is to rid them of their superfluous moisture.

In the earlier years of the Bureau's existence a very common complaint among farmers when accounting for the small acreage under-drained was the difficulty of obtaining tile and the high prices which were charged for it. In many cases, even when the ordinary cost was not excessive, it had to be drawn such long distances that the cost of cartage became a charge so serious as to deter many from using tile who would otherwise have tile-drained their land. This drawback is one which has, fortunately, almost entirely disappeared.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex: We are waking up to the importance of under-draining; quite a large amount of tile drain has been put in this season. The supply of tile and of labor was sufficient. Tile draining machines are not used here.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: Considerable progress has been made in under-draining, not only on farms but along public roads. The supply of tile so far is sufficient for the demand, but not the supply of skilled labor. Tile-draining machines not much in use; most of the work is done in the old way.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: There has been a lot of under-draining done in this locality. The supply of tile was inadequate, and so was the supply of skilled labor. No tile-draining machines.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: There is more draining done every year. There was a good supply of tile and of skilled labor. No draining machines in this locality.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: Farmers are alive to the benefits of tile draining, and are making good use of the advantages of the Ontario Tile Drainage Act. Not so much was done this season as the ground was so dry. Plenty of tile and good quality. Skilled labor hardly equal to the demand. Ditching machines for tile are not in use.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Tile draining is attracting more attention than formerly. This township has now a good tile yard, and there is a good demand for tile. There is a machine for draining made at Springfield that promises to meet the general want.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Tile draining is done as fast as the farmers think they can pay for it. Tile draining machines not in use: they have been tried by a few but have been laid aside.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Several farmers are under-draining this year as they are beginning to find out that in about three years time they are amply rewarded for their labor. Tile is used about altogether; the supply was equal to the demand. No tile draining machines are used in this locality.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Every year finds increased attention given to under-draining. On my farm of 100 acres, in three years, I have put in 26,000 drain tiles and feel quite certain that it is the best investment I ever made. We have now an abundant supply of the best of tile. Machines not much used; the greater part of the work done by hand.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton: I know of no draining here; folks that drive cattle 4½ miles do not want drains; they want water. Plenty of farmers haul water five miles for family use.

George Baird, sr., Stanley, Huron: There has been fair progress in draining. No tile manufacturer in this township; lumber chiefly used. Supply of skilled labor sufficient. Draining machines in use but not extensively.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: There has been good progress made in draining this year. The tile is plentiful and so is skilled labor. No tile draining machines here; too many stones in the sub-soil.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: This township requires a vast amount of under-draining, and farmers proceed slowly, using lumber more than tile. Draining machines are not in use.

John Herriott, Elderslie, Bruce: Not much under-draining done owing to the scarcity of tile and skilled labor. There is one draining machine but it can work only in certain localities, owing to the stoney bottom of the land.

Lewis Lamb, Greenock, Bruce: Not much progress in under-draining. I think the supply of tile is adequate. Farmers are doing little in the way of improvement owing to the low prices of produce. No tile draining machines.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: Very little under-draining has ever been done in this township and that with stones or logs. No tiles are made in these parts.

Geo. B. Bristow, Osprey, Grey: Considerable progress in under-draining. Plenty of tile. One of Rennie's ditching machines is in use.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Very little draining done and stones are mostly used. No draining machines in use here.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: There was as much draining done as the farmers could afford—all stone. We can sometimes get a man to dig a drain by showing him how to do it, or he might dig an open ditch, but men who can build a drain properly are not to be had. I build all my own drains and cut them too when I can.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Good farmers have their lands pretty much drained; slip-shod farmers are standing still, and will probably remain so till doomsday.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Under-draining is the exception. Tile is not used probably because there is not a tile draining machine in this section of Ontario. Farmers who drain use either stone or wood.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: A much larger quantity of tile has been "put in" in this locality than any season I remember. Supply of tile quite sufficient, and so, I think, was the supply of skilled labor. No tile draining machines used.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Very little draining this year; the ground has been too hard for digging. The supply of tile has been adequate: they are now more plentiful. Skilled labor sufficient; no draining machines.

William Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Not a great need for drainage has been felt as water has been scarce. The supply of tile is over the local demand, a good many being shipped to distant points. The supply of skilled labor was up to the demand.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: About the usual amount of under-draining has been done with an adequate supply of tile and skilled labor. No tile draining machines used here.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Farmers are more than ever learning the value of under draining. This being an excellent season for the work, thousands of rods have been laid and still the work goes on, and will only be stopped by winter. Plenty of tile. The man who can put in a drain on scientific principles is hard to get. Most of the work is well done here.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: I think there is not as much drainage as usual, owing mostly to the scarcity of money.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant: There has been no drainage done this year in this section; too hard times.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth: Considerable draining has been done this year. We have plenty tile—three tile yards within eight miles. No draining machines used; too expensive and cumbersome. Plenty of labor.

Thomas Moffatt, Logan, Perth: Very little done in under-draining, a large quantity of open ditches going forward. No tile; all lumber used in this immediate section. Supply of labor equal to the demand. No draining machines.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: A certain amount of draining and ditching is constantly going on, but what I call thorough draining is not practiced. There is any amount of tile that farmers want. There is a want of skilled tile drainers. Rennie's tile draining machine is in the township but I do not think it is very generally employed.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: There was considerable under-draining done in the early part of summer, but not since, as the ground was so hard as to make it very expensive. The supply of skilled labor would have been very scarce if the season had been suitable for digging. Draining machines are not much used in this township.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Under-draining is becoming quite common now and with good results. We have plenty of tile—four kilns within a circuit of four miles. No draining machines here as yet: the common idea is that they would not work on account of small stone in the soil.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: There has been more under-draining done this season than ever before. Practical men are plenty, and plenty of tile at present, though there was a scarcity in the spring. There are no draining machines.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo: Considerable progress in under-draining. No tile draining machines in use. Plenty of labor.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin; Some draining has been done, but we have no supply of tiles—all wood and stone. There are several draining machines in this locality.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Nothing has been done in the under-draining line this year to my knowledge. I know of one ditching machine in the township though it has not been worked this year, I think.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Farmers are beginning to pay more attention to draining, but not enough yet. Plenty of tile by hauling them about ten miles.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Scarcely any under-draining. This industry is at a low ebb with our farmers—sadly too low as the stagnant waters in our fields too truly testify. Supply of tile and skilled labor adequate. One draining machine only (Rennie's).

Alex. McLaren, Caledon, Peel: Not much draining done and never will be till we have money at lower rates of interest. The Government should lend money for draining at three per cent. No tile draining machines could be used, too many stones in the way.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The very low prices of grain have rather checked the progress of under-draining. Farmers have had to curtail expenses and necessary improvements will have to lie quiet for some time. There is a good supply of both tile and skilled labor. There are two of Rennie's ditchers in use.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Some draining has been done but not as much as in some previous years on account of the very dry summer; the ground is very hard. I only know of one tile draining machine in the township; myself and two neighbours own it.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Very little under-draining; not half enough. Tile can be had in sufficient quantities. There are a few professional diggers, but no machines.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Very few drains made this year; times too hard. Plenty of tile but too dear. Plenty of drainers; they want high wages. No draining machines. From actual experience here, early saved crops are the most profitable, and to facilitate that object every farmer should see his plowing all done up nicely, and if any drains need repair, or if new drains are required, he should get them done if it lies in his power.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Very little tile used in this township. The greater portion of the soil is too shallow and gravelly. No tile draining machines in use.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Very little progress has been made in draining this year. We don't use much tile here; drains are generally made with stone. No draining machines in use.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: There is not as a general thing a very great amount of tile put in. There has been a large amount of money expended in opening up the main outlets and that is proving a great benefit. There are a few draining machines in use.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: There has been a large amount of tile draining done. Supply of tile adequate as we have a tile factory in our section. Skilled labor scarce; it is very hard to get men that understand the work. Tile sells at from $8 to $30 a thousand.

Geo. Sanderson, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: No under-draining done, but a great deal of open draining. We have had a very dry autumn and farmers have done a great deal of draining such as opening creeks and run ways of water.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Our land is so level that we have open drains. A good deal of that kind of draining has been done—more than any previous year in my recollection.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: Not much under-draining done this year. Very little tile is used—mostly stones or hemlock lumber. No tile draining machines in this neighborhood.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: A great deal of draining done as it was dry; many wet places were drained.

James Cattanach, Lancaster. Glengarry: Not much under-draining, but a great many surface drains have been cleaned out.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: It has been a good year for drainage and considerable has been done. A tile manufactory has been established in this township. Heretofore we have used stones and wooden pipes. There has been a sufficient supply of skilled laborers. No tile draining machines here.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: No under-draining here; they generally use open drains.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: Very few tile drains, but a lot of open ditches or outlets. We have the ditcher. Skilled labor is scarce. We never could get tile till this year.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: There has been a large amonnt of draining owing to farmers not being able to plow on account of the drouth.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Very little under-draining is done in this part. There are no tiles or tile draining machines; what is done is chiefly with hemlock planks. Stones were used a few years ago, but did not prove serviceable, the clay working through and closing the drains.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: More has been done in drainage this year than usual. Tiles are to be had in plenty, but men to dig are scarce. No draining machines are used.

Robert Oswald, Somerville, Victoria: There has been a good deal of open draining of swamps done this fall, but no under-draining.

James Dermott, Carden and Dalton, Victoria: No draining done owing to dry weather. Draining machines not in use here; most of the land is more or less stoney.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Under-draining has been done to a limited extent by the farmers this year. The supply of tile is adequate, but the supply of skilled labor short of requirements. No tile draining machines used in this locality.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Not much progress is made in under-draining—something that I think should receive greater attention. It would certainly greatly neutralize the effect of the drouth. Supply of tile adequate, but not the supply of skilled labor. No tile draining machines.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: No under-draining; none wanted; nature very kindly does all the business.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted: There is no necessity of draining in this neighborhood: the ground is mostly sandy or gravelly loam.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the general remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

C. W. Hind, Mersea, Essex: Farmers depend more on corn for fattening pork than on grain to sell. Many farmers on 100 acres will fatten from 50 to 100 hogs, and plant from 10 to 20 acres of corn. Many are turning their attention to dairying, and are patronizing the cheese factory. In my opinion this western country is much better adapted to dairying than grain growing.

Wm. T. Shaw, Chatham, Kent: Farmers are beginning to get their eyes opened, and to see that wheat, at its present price and average, is certain loss. They are determining henceforth to abandon the idea that wheat is the only thing there is money in, and are going in for potatoes, beans and garden produce. Potatoes are in general a success here.

Francis Giffard, Camden, Kent: We have had a very cold, dry spring so far, although the ground is in fine condition for working. I do not ever remember seeing crops go in so well, but as yet we have had no weather to start them. I think the weather is all in favor of fruit in this county.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: There is, with the opening of spring, the usual turn-out of hogs, cattle and colts on the public roads to forage and steal, and to destroy the roadsides, shade trees, etc. Many of them belong to farmers who should have more respect for their stock, if not for their neighbors, than to do so. In many instances where ditches are rooted in by the hogs it will cost to clean out from $25 to $50 in each statute labor division. I would recommend that an Act be passed compelling township councils to appoint road inspectors or caretakers, and compel them to impound all animals on the highways.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: I never saw trees burst out into leaf so rapidly as they have done since the 6th to the 10th. The apple seems destined to be one of the staple crops of the farmers of this part of Ontario.

John H. Houser, Canboro', Haldimand: We have had a favorable season for doing spring work; the land was in good condition for putting in the seed. Wheat looks the best on our clay land that I have seen for some years. Considerable interest has been taken in breeding horses of the heavy draught and roadster type; a large number of foals this spring and no losses.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Every farmer in this neighborhood has an emigrant boy, and some two. They are making good farm servants, willing to do anything and very anxious to learn. I have had one four years, and he is an excellent boy. Farmers who have those boys in their employ should use them well, and they would do well for them.

Peter Metler, Pelham, Welland: A great many hire by the day, and most practice mixed farming, and consequently there is a great variety of work that suits all kinds of hands.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton: Emigrants may as well starve in the old country as this, as it is against our interests to have any more, especially older than twenty-five. They are harder to teach older than that, and we will have to build poor-houses before long or give them money to take them back. We are cutting the wages of good men to suit the prices of our grain.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: I think that farmers in this section lose a great deal for want of some organization such as a farmers' club or institute, where they could meet to exchange ideas and take united action for the sale of produce, or purchase of implements, etc. Could not the Bureau do the farmers good service by publishing in their report some information for the establishing of such clubs, and constitution and by-laws by which they could be governed?

James Gaunt, Kinloss, Bruce: Domestic servants are scarce and not to be got at any wage to work in farm houses. I think it would be a good plan for the Government to aid the emigration of girls of proper age, etc., from England and Scotland, where I presume they have more than they require, and they would be better in condition by coming to this country.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey: Our winter has been unusually rough and stormy. I have lived 29 years on this mountain, and have never seen so many east storms during a winter; neither have I seen so rough a one.

Samuel C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: Although most farmers have not realized much of a profit from the last two or three years, there seems to be a feeling of safety and contentment. Good farms are held at high prices, considering the price of farm produce.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: This spring shows more plainly than ever the necessity of thorough drainage, even on high, rolling land. There is scarcely a field of fall wheat in the vicinity but gives sure signs where a drain is wanted.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: There is a general grumble about hard times. Men wanting farms can hardly pay rent and taxes, and those who have farms mortgaged cannot pay their interest, thus throwing many farms on the market for sale.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: We have had a remarkably fine time for seeding. This township is a great deal better for the Government drain put through it. The land dries earlier in spring, and rains soon run off.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The most general remarks that we hear now-a-days are about the hard times. Unless we get some change soon in the shape of free trade, or something of that sort, hundreds of farms will be brought under the bailiff's hammer. There have been a great many such cases during the past year.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: It is my opinion that parties who do not know anything about farm work should not be encouraged to come here, unless they are willing to learn and have capital. The country is flooded with many incompetents, and I do not think this country should be made a dumping ground for such.

James Robinson, Markham, York: Farmers are very careful about hiring, preferring to do all they can personally, as wheat and other produce is very low. A large number are getting binders and other labor-saving machinery.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: I think that farmers as a class should organize. We need a farmers' union, with a local branch in each school section. I approve of farmers' institutes. We need butter factories or creameries, and we also need a reduction of our taxes. Prices of produce go down, but our councils, both township and county, cost more every year. We take too many men to do our municipal business, and a reform is needed. Things are bound to have a level, or something will go to the wall.

Abraham Morris, Cartwright, Durham: The farmers generally are hard up for money, as they sold the grain at so low a price. Many are discouraged and are giving up.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: On the whole the country looks about as well as is usual at this season. Farmers feel hopeful, and are building upon and improving their farms quite as much as when prices for produce were better, thus giving mechanics and others plenty of employment.

W. R. Gordanier, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: The farmers are about discouraged on account of the low price of grain; the only thing that seems high are taxes. What we need is free trade with our neighbors.

W. C. Plotz, Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac: This part of the country would do well for dairying, but most of the settlers have been lumbering in their young days, and when rheumatism or consumption has well taken hold of them, they take up 200 acres of land. In fact they have no taste for farming; it is a home for them. They still go lumbering and drive on the rivers, whereas it requires all the settlers' time, winter and summer, to improve a bush farm. If some European settlers could come here with a small capital, and have an interest in farming, they would be far ahead of the Canadian settlers, and we have plenty of room for good emigrants. We are within half a day's journey of the K. & P. Railway, and the land is free grant.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Plum Hollow and vicinity is a dairy section, and farmers have given their whole attention to this branch of husbandry. From this, and this alone, they get the most of their "ready go down." Hence they don't give as much attention to raising grain as they otherwise would.

W. A. Webster, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville: Everything is going along nicely. Prices are low, but the price of a bushel of wheat will buy more of the necessaries of life than at any former period of our history, and we can borrow money, if we require it, at a very low rate of interest, which is a great benefit to farmers.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : I think the rate of interest should be limited to six per cent. Farmers are borrowing more than for three years past. General improvements are constantly going on; the Drainage Act works well.

Hugh McDiarmid, Roxborough, Stormont : It is the opinion of the leading members of our agricultural societies that specimens of the most desirable kinds of grain should be sent to the different agricultural societies in the province from the Model Farm, as it would be the means of checking impositions by bogus firms.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton : The Experimental Farm has imported a lot of new Russian wheat, grown in that country, 300 miles north of Ottawa. It is expected to ripen three weeks earlier than the usual spring varieties. Samples have been distributed in the North-West, and ten acres are being sown on the Experimental Farm here. This wheat is a very fine sample.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew : Times tightening; money very scarce; farm produce low; manufactured articles high.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark : I think that farmers have no reason to complain of the prospect of the county at the present time; if they have lost in one thing they have gained in others.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria : If the Government should grant a small amount of money to the farmers to help them to cut some leading drains to drain some of our swamps, it would be about as much benefit to the county as giving to the railways and then letting the companies charge what they like for carrying our produce to market. There is a good deal of land around here that would come into use if we only had an outlet for the water.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : There is not a good bull nor stallion in the township. I wish the Government would find a way in assisting the back townships in these matters.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : This season has been very cold, but the prospects are far more than an average crop this year. If farmers would give up sowing spring wheat and sow oats and pease, and go in for stock-raising (this district is admirably adapted to this sort of farming), they would be more successful.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : The general use of self-binders has an effect on the labor market, and male farm help is more plentiful. There is a great demand for female domestic labor which cannot be had at all. The stave factory here employs a great amount of labor, but the elm is fast disappearing, faster indeed than clearing and cultivation follows.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : Farmers will have to economize, as feed as well as money will be scarce. Nearly all the clover sown this spring is a total loss, which means from $12 to $14 per 100 acre farm, besides the future loss.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : This has been the earliest harvest known to Canadian farmers, and the result is a positive proof that early seeding and finely pulverized soils are the farmers' only safeguard against the worst effects of these climatic changes.

J. McClive, Bertie, Welland : The number of horned cattle is very large, and from the present outlook feed will be scarce next winter. A great amount of good oat straw is wasted by letting the oats get yellow ripe, at which stage the straw is good for nothing for feed. Had the same been cut, say four or five days sooner, the oats would be nearly as heavy and the feed two-thirds as good as fair timothy hay. I cut all my grain crop as soon as the milky substance in the grain will not squeeze out, and I find no shrinkage in weight of grain, no shelling in the field, it cuts very easy for the reaper, and the straw is 50 per cent. better for any purpose, even for bedding.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : The season of 1887 is the earliest on record in this township. Numbers of farmers had all their fall wheat, oats, pease, spring wheat, etc , in the barn in July This county was formerly famous for its spring wheat. Would it not be worth while for the Ontario Government to institute an enquiry into the subject of the failure of spring wheat, as it most certainly does not arise from poverty of soil? Microscopic investigation is needed. Farmers, unfortunately, have neither the instruments nor the time; scientific men are needed for such a purpose.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : The English sparrows are very numerous and destructive. The Government ought to give a bounty for their destruction.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex : The self-binders have now supplanted the reaper, as the reaper, in years gone by supplanted the cradle; and the use of labor-saving implements has reduced manual labor to a minimum.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Last spring was backward owing to wet weather; the summer has been remarkably dry, so that farmers who had little or no fall plowing done have poor crops. On fall plowing the crops were fair. Fall plowing for spring sowing!

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton : I have been farming for over half a century, and have never known so severe a drouth in this section. Hay and coarse grains are likely to be scarce and dear.

Wm. Kyle, Matilda, Dundas : There are more wells dry, and larger forest fires, than in any year since 1854; yet, in South Finch, only six miles from here, they have had too much rain.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : The outlook for the farmer is certainly gloomy; short crops and miserable prices. The dairy only promises anything like remuneration for capital invested.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : We want somebody to come here with a pocket full of money to buy our hay, press it and export it. We have more than we can possibly use. I could mention farmers who have from 30 to 70 tons of hay to sell. Send us a Yankee buyer, and your Bureau will receive the blessing of this great *people*.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: We are thankful for your reports. They give us an idea of how to average our crops for the coming year, so as not to run into excess.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent: One farmer has told me that he saved his corn from the ravages of the wire worm by applying coal oil to the seed before planting. Do you know of any way of checking the injury by wire worm?

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: The past season should certainly teach the farmers one lesson, and that is, no matter how promising his pastures are in spring, about the 15th of June he should prepare a nice, rich, mellow piece of ground, say from a quarter of an acre or upwards (in proportion to his stock), harrow this down smoothly, drill in western corn at the rate of four bushels per acre, or what is equally good, to sow it or gang plow it in. He will then be fully prepared for any drouth that may occur, and his stock will come through all right and in good condition. I always practice this successfully.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: The improvements made in agricultural machinery are a great benefit to the farmer. The self-binders and horse hay forks are doing wonders. A 200 acre farm can now be worked by two men and one boy, whereas a few years ago it took six men and the labor was very much harder. The work upon the farm now cannot be called hard unless one wants to work eighteen or twenty hours per day.

Robert Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: Our wheat crop has been almost a failure this season, coarse grains are cheap, and cattle are still going down in price. The outlook for the farmer is bad, with the English sparrow increasing so fast that they take all that is exposed in the sheaf in the barns. They have become a nuisance, but what is to be done to reduce them?

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: It was one of the dryest years I ever saw, and to make matters worse about 9,000 acres of bush was burnt this year in the township, and some farmers have not a green tree left on one hundred acres.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: One noticeable feature of the year was the alarming increase of the potato bug. Our legislature would confer a favor upon the farmers of Ontario if they passed an Act to compel municipalities to use stringent measures to keep the pests within bounds.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey: This is an age of progression. I think something more should be done with the sides of the road. Farmers haul stones out on the sides of the road and render it impassible, besides giving a very untidy appearance to the road.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: I feel sorry to pencil such a report, but the terrible drouth has left us in such a case that it is true. There is more land for sale here than has been offered since the close of the Russian war. I never saw such tough times for farmers during the past thirty years.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Agriculture it seems to me is leading more into specialties as the country gets older, and this is because farmers find it pays to give special attention to one or two branches Localities are finding this out too. Milk is the great specialty in this section, and the more it becomes so the better it will pay. Other localities adapted for something else will find it pay to make a specialty.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant; I would like room for just one remark here, and that is that what I consider to be the greatest pest farmers will have to contend with in the future, if some remedy is not provided through some such medium as yours, is the English sparrow.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: A neighbor of mine cured (to my satisfaction) several cases of black knot on his trees by touching the affected part with tincture of iodine. There was no necessity to cut off the limb; it certainly was a cure on a small scale.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: The severe drouth of the season has proved disastrous to newly planted trees, bushes, etc., as well as to the general crops. Many trees which were planted last year survived that season, but succumbed to the very severe drouth of this year.

A. Forster, Markham, York: This has been the finest year for doing the outside work of the farm, such as stoning, fencing, cleaning up new land, etc., than there has been for many years. The harvest was over very early, and there was very little time lost through rain or storm.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Tomatoes and pumpkins are extensively grown for canning purposes. The four canning factories in our vicinity make a ready market for a great deal of produce, and they employ a great many hands both male and female.

Thomas Andrew, Kenebec, Frontenac: This has been the driest season ever known. Springs dried up that were never known to fail before. The lakes are some feet lower than ever known.

J. L. Haycock, Kingston, Frontenac: The farmers of this section will be as near the bottom of their pockets before next harvest as they have been for years. High taxation, low prices and poor crops are rapidly transforming the "bone and sinew" of this country to the "skin and bone" thereof.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: This season has been very remarkable for drouth. The oldest inhabitant does not remember anything to equal it. The ground during the summer was cracked two inches wide in places, on some clay soils, and the drouth has had a great effect in lessing the weight of our grain and root crops. We have also had great bush fires and the destruction to farm property in houses, barns, stacks and fences has been great.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Would it not be well for correspondents to state the different kinds of grain raised in their locality, and what kinds gave the best results?

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore, Peterborough: What are we going to do for spring wheat seed in 1888? Colorado yields light, White Russian is completely run out. Could the Bureau not devise some plan whereby farmers could purchase seed they could depend upon? This, I think, should be one of the objects of the working of the Bureau.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: This has been a bad fall for bush fires. Large tracts of forest e *been* destroyed, and many fences and stacks of hay and in some cases farm buildings have been burned.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1887; also the annual mean for each station.

	Temperature.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	56.0	47.0	50.0	46.0	50.8	44.1	45.5	43.8	40.5	42.6
	Lowest	—10.0	—4.5	—17.0	—16.2	—6.0	—16.6	—22.9	—30.6	—29.7	—38.3
	Mean highest	29.7	25.2	28.6	24.6	31.0	26.7	23.1	23.5	19.5	21.7
	Mean lowest	10.4	10.6	8.0	3.7	8.5	8.4	0.5	—0.5	—3.6	—8.0
	Monthly mean	20.4	19.1	20.3	16.5	22.0	18.1	12.8	13.1	8.5	4.4
February.	Highest	52.2	44.4	50.0	48.4	52.8	45.1	45.6	46.8	45.9	46.6
	Lowest	—0.1	—9.8	4.0	—10.2	1.6	—8.4	—14.8	—12.3	—14.6	—17.2
	Mean highest	34.8	28.2	32.7	27.8	34.6	29.6	26.7	26.6	24.0	23.0
	Mean lowest	17.9	13.1	16.9	9.4	13.0	13.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	0.9
	Monthly mean	27.5	21.0	25.9	19.6	25.2	21.7	17.2	17.8	14.2	11.6
March.	Highest	54.1	43.4	49.5	44.6	56.8	44.9	42.4	44.8	40.0	42.6
	Lowest	5.9	3.0	8.0	1.6	4.7	4.0	—9.6	—9.3	—9.5	—21.3
	Mean highest	39.7	30.0	35.1	30.0	36.7	31.9	28.9	30.6	28.4	28.6
	Mean lowest	19.6	15.6	8.0	14.2	22.5	17.6	8.5	11.3	10.1	6.4
	Monthly mean	29.1	23.5	27.2	22.4	28.8	24.8	19.3	21.4	21.0	17.2
April.	Highest	78.8	69.2	69.0	72.2	76.2	71.1	69.8	69.7	61.4	68.6
	Lowest	7.8	12.0	17.0	9.5	16.5	20.0	2.8	9.9	—1.0	—2.2
	Mean highest	57.8	49.3	51.1	49.2	......	48.4	48.3	48.9	45.0	47.0
	Mean lowest	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.0	......	30.5	27.5	24.1	26.3	25.6
	Monthly mean	44.5	39.6	42.4	39.1	42.8	39.4	38.0	39.0	37.2	35.5
May.	Highest	93.3	88.0	80.0	89.7	89.5	78.3	84.6	90.6	87.3	92.0
	Lowest	42.6	41.8	41.0	41.8	30.1	39.2	38.0	36.0	34.0	34.0
	Mean highest	75.5	70.9	70.5	74.7	70.6	68.8	70.8	75.4	74.5	76.4
	Mean lowest	49.2	50.8	49.4	49.4	39.9	47.8	47.7	......	49.7	48.9
	Monthly mean	63.8	60.9	62.3	62.2	60.0	58.5	61.0	63.3	63.7	62.1
June.	Highest	91.7	88.8	83.0	89.4	92.5	89.5	92.6	90.6	89.8	93.7
	Lowest	47.6	46.7	45.0	42.0	36.9	47.4	46.0	45.0	42.9	45.8
	Mean highest	79.0	73.9	73.8	76.0	75.6	72.9	75.7	80.4	77.6	79.0
	Mean lowest	56.1	56.2	54.4	54.3	46.5	54.0	53.8	54.8	55.6	55.3
	Monthly mean	69.3	64.7	66.1	65.8	66.0	63.9	62.8	68.8	66.9	67.1
July.	Highest	98.6	90 8	90.0	92.7	100.0	97.2	95.6	98.0	93.9	92.0
	Lowest	52.5	48.1	52.0	48.4	47.5	57.2	52.0	51.9	54.2	49.8
	Mean highest	89.2	80.9	83.4	85.1	86.5	83.4	86.4	90.0	85.1	83.8
	Mean lowest	62.7	61.4	61.9	60.4	55.8	62.9	62.6	60.9	63.5	60.9
	Monthly mean	77.0	71.7	74.5	74.1	75.6	73.1	74.2	76.5	74.6	72.5
August.	Highest	97.1	91.5	88.0	93.7	96.5	90.1	93.6	97.6	91.8	91 7
	Lowest	41.9	40.3	40.0	31.4	35.1	45.1	44.0	41.0	43.2	40.0
	Mean highest	80.9	74.0	77.2	76.9	80.0	76.0	76.0	83.1	77.2	76.0
	Mean lowest	56.8	54.1	56.4	50.4	47.7	56.4	53.6	50.2	53.3	50.7
	Monthly mean	69.1	64.4	67.1	64.4	68.3	66.2	67.7	69.0	66.6	64.5
Septem'r.	Highest	91.0	82.1	81.0	87.7	88.7	79.1	84.6	85.6	81.0	82.7
	Lowest	31.0	31.4	27.0	20.5	25.3	35.1	31.5	27.9	31.0	30.9
	Mean highest	70.1	65.9	66.6	67.8	68.9	65.8	67.2	71.9	67.4	64.6
	Mean lowest	48.9	47.8	46.5	43.1	40.1	47.2	45.6	41.2	45.1	42.5
	Monthly mean	60.2	56.8	57.5	55.0	58.2	56.4	57.6	58.3	56.8	54.1
October.	Highest	79.9	73.5	73.0	75.9	75.0	65.9	72.9	74.7	64.1	64.1
	Lowest	21.0	20.1	18.0	14.0	12.0	19.4	14.6	13.9	21.3	14.9
	Mean highest	58.7	52.1	54.4	52.0	55.7	52.1	52.8	55.5	52.1	50.5
	Mean lowest	35 6	38.7	34.3	33.6	29.0	35.5	36.6	32.1	35.4	34.3
	Monthly mean	46.2	44.7	44.7	42.3	45.9	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.3	42.2
Novemb'r.	Highest	64.5	58.1	64.0	61.1	64.0	57.6	65.6	59.7	60.1	60.6
	Lowest	15.1	13.4	4.0	—0.6	3.6	6.4	0.3	0.9	—1.5	—5.2
	Mean highest	47.0	42.4	44.7	40.6	43.9	41.1	40.3	41.4	38.0	36.1
	Mean lowest	27.7	30.5	27.2	26.0	21.6	28.5	26.2	21.7	24.8	22.9
	Monthly mean	37.4	36.2	35.6	33.4	37.4	35.1	32.8	32.4	32.5	29.3
Decemb'r.	Highest	56.6	50.5	51.0	48.3	56.0	47.1	48.6	46.8	52.9	41.6
	Lowest	1.0	9.5	1.0	—1.2	1.6	0.0	—3.4	—9.2	—15.9	—19.2
	Mean highest	35.4	32.6	34.0	30.4	34.6	33.2	31.2	30.7	25.6	23.9
	Mean lowest	19.9	25.0	20.3	19.3	14.8	22.5	19.3	14.6	12.6	9.2
	Monthly mean	28.1	28.9	28.3	25.8	29.4	28.3	25.8	22.9	19.2	17.3
	Annual mean	47.7	44.3	46.0	43.4	46.8	44.2	42.7	43.9	42.0	39.8

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the six years 1882-7; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

	Temperature.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	50.2	45.6	48.0	45.7	50.6	44.0	44.2	43.2	45.2	41.4
	Lowest	−9.1	−8.3	−14.9	−20.8	−11.6	−14.1	−28.1	−25.4	−26.4	−34.7
	Mean highest	28.0	25.2	27.8	24.4	30.0	25.9	23.5	23.8	20.6	18.8
	Mean lowest	11.4	12.6	10.7	8.8	9.1	10.4	2.4	4.1	0.8	−4.1
	Monthly mean	20.0	18.9	20.0	16.2	20.7	18.7	14.2	14.6	10.5	6.7
February.	Highest	54.2	46.6	49.7	45.4	50.1	41.9	44.3	44.4	46.6	44.2
	Lowest	−6.7	−8.3	−7.4	−14.5	−6.2	−9.0	−15.6	−15.2	−17.5	−23.1
	Mean highest	32.7	27.9	31.0	27.7	33.4	28.4	26.7	26.4	23.7	23.1
	Mean lowest	14.2	13.1	12.9	8.7	11.9	12.3	5.7	5.2	4.5	0.9
	Monthly mean	24.4	20.4	22.3	18.5	23.2	20.9	16.6	17.0	14.2	12.7
March.	Highest	59.8	49.1	52.4	49.9	55.1	49.0	46.6	48.9	46.8	47.4
	Lowest	2.5	−2.4	−2.3	−9.5	−2.3	−1.5	−13.2	−10.7	−14.4	−20.9
	Mean highest	39.0	32.1	34.7	32.5	37.9	33.2	31.3	32.4	30.1	30.9
	Mean lowest	19.8	18.2	15.8	13.6	17.9	18.1	11.5	12.7	11.5	8.2
	Monthly mean	30.2	24.7	27.3	23.4	28.4	25.8	22.5	23.6	21.0	19.1
April.	Highest	77.8	73.3	73 4	73.5	78.0	68.1	70.3	73.5	70.9	73.4
	Lowest	17.3	17.0	17.5	12.3	16.8	19.5	11.1	13.7	13.9	8.3
	Mean highest	56.1	49.1	50.6	50.0	52.5	48.6	48.0	50.5	49.3	49.0
	Mean lowest	33.8	33.3	30.9	30.5	24.6	21.7	28.3	29.3	30.5	28.1
	Monthly mean	45.2	40.5	42.7	40.4	42.4	40.2	38.7	41.1	39.3	37.1
May.	Highest	84.6	78.2	75.3	79.3	83.6	75.0	79.2	80.2	81.8	85.2
	Lowest	32.5	32.9	31.2	29.6	29.1	31.9	29.2	30.3	30.5	29.9
	Mean highest	68.0	62.0	64.1	64.4	64.8	61 2	62.7	66.1	61.6	66.9
	Mean lowest	43.9	44.4	43.2	42.4	38.8	42.8	41.1	41.4	44.3	42.2
	Monthly mean	57.0	53.3	55.1	53.6	53.9	52.1	53.0	55.7	55.0	53.9
June.	Highest	90.8	85.7	83.1	85.5	88.4	83.1	86.6	87.3	87.4	92.1
	Lowest	42.9	42.1	40.2	38.5	37.8	41.6	41.2	42.5	41.5	41.7
	Mean highest	77.9	72.6	74.3	72.9	75.9	72.1	73.9	77.1	75.7	77.1
	Mean lowest	53.9	54.1	51.9	51.7	48.9	52.0	51.8	52.7	54.0	53.0
	Monthly mean	67.5	63.3	64.5	63.6	64.5	62.4	62.8	65.9	64.7	64.1
July.	Highest	93.2	87.9	86.9	88.3	93.7	89.0	89.7	91.3	89.4	92.2
	Lowest	47.9	45.9	45.7	43.6	42.6	48.7	45.4	47.6	48.3	44.8
	Mean highest	83.3	75.9	78.0	77 7	80.9	77.1	78.3	80.8	78.9	79.6
	Mean lowest	59.6	57.8	56.5	55.3	54.5	57.3	56.4	56.4	58.8	56.2
	Monthly mean	72.4	67.4	69.6	67.2	70.4	67.5	68.5	70.2	68.3	68.4
August.	Highest	92.5	87.6	85.9	88.0	91.3	86.7	88.5	89.9	89.8	92.3
	Lowest	45.1	44.6	41.6	38.2	41.9	45.3	42.9	40.6	42.0	41.4
	Mean highest	79.9	74.0	75.4	74.8	78.1	74.4	75.0	77.5	77.3	77.3
	Mean lowest	57.3	56.5	55.1	51.6	53.2	56.0	54.3	53.6	55.3	54.2
	Monthly mean	68.7	65.2	66.5	63.8	68.1	65.3	65.7	67.0	66.7	65.4
Septem'r.	Highest	89.8	83.7	81.9	84.4	88.4	82.4	85.2	86.2	83.7	85.8
	Lowest	37.7	36.8	32.8	30.2	32.5	37.5	35.1	33.6	31.3	33.1
	Mean highest	74.2	68.6	69.1	68.5	71.2	67.6	68.4	71.1	69.1	67.9
	Mean lowest	51.5	51.3	48.4	47.1	46.0	49.0	48.1	46.3	47.4	45.6
	Monthly mean	63.3	60.0	59.9	57.5	61.2	58.5	58.5	59.1	57.5	56.4
October.	Highest	82.9	74.6	75.0	76.6	79.0	72.3	75.5	76.7	74.0	74.5
	Lowest	26.0	26.9	24.5	21.3	20.9	24.8	21.9	19.7	21.7	22.1
	Mean highest	62.1	56.4	58.0	56.1	59.9	55.1	55.7	57.0	55.4	55.5
	Mean lowest	39.7	41.7	38.4	37.7	35.9	39.0	38.0	36.5	37.4	36.1
	Monthly mean	51.2	48.8	48.9	46.3	49.8	47.5	47.3	47.2	46.2	44.9
Novemb'r.	Highest	67.1	61.9	64.1	63.8	67.3	60.0	63.6	60.8	61.5	60.1
	Lowest	15.9	16.6	13.2	6.9	11.7	12.1	8.3	8.4	4.3	4.2
	Mean highest	46.7	42.6	44.9	41.7	46.8	42.3	41.2	41.7	39.8	38.6
	Mean lowest	29.8	31.6	29.3	27.0	26.3	29.4	27.2	25.5	25.8	25.1
	Monthly mean	38.4	37.0	37.3	34.2	38.3	36.2	34.3	34.6	33.0	30.7
Decemb'r.	Highest	52.7	45.4	49.5	46.5	51.2	45.7	46.3	45.2	47.8	45.2
	Lowest	−2.0	2.4	−3.7	−10.3	−1.3	−3.0	−11.1	−12.9	−16.5	−21.4
	Mean highest	33.6	31 2	33.3	29.6	34.4	31.7	29.5	29.9	25.4	23.4
	Mean lowest	18.6	21.4	18.2	15.7	17.0	19.1	14.8	12.2	9.6	7.4
	Monthly mean	26.8	26.4	26.7	23.4	27.5	26.1	23.0	22.3	17.7	16.0
	Annual mean	47.1	43.8	45.2	42.3	45.7	43.4	42.1	43.2	41.2	39.6

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TABLE No. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1887, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara F. So.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January	285.7	80.2	60.2	49.5	47.9	68.1	45.8	75.2	62.9	67.1	128.5
February	291.4	58.9	60.2	49.3	62.5	81.0	52.8	91.1	87.0	96.9	151.1
March	369.9	163.8	149.0	123.9	127.7	154.4	126.4	156.2	152.3	148.7	240.6
April	406.4	189.8	176.7	149.3	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	171.3	223.0
May	461.1	240.5	263.2	274.5	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	241.8	337.8
June	465.7	253.4	238.8	242.2	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	240.1	259.7
July	470.9	334.6	300.6	336 2	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	271.4	233.5
August	434.5	229.0	236.6	242.5	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	259.7	277.7
September	376.3	148.3	177.0	169.7	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	136 8	212.4
October	340.2	144.2	130.0	102.1	119.3	141.1	81.5	107.4	98.7	73.7	79.9
November	286.9	108.2	89.5	72.2	97.5	99.9	79.4	99.1	87.3	70.5	92.9
December	274.3	68.4	46.0	35.9	52.7	50.1	17.9	33.3	52.9	47.6	74.3
Total	4463.3	2019.3	1927.8	1847.3	1913.6	2063.2	1607.5	1997.3	2007.7	1825.6	2311.4

TABLE No. IV.—Monthly average of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for the six years 1882-7, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon and the hours of registered sunshine.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara F. So.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January	285.7	69.5	58.3	69.9	43.0	74.3	49.1	74.1	68.0	72.4	76.1
February	293.2	78.3	80.6	70.1	62.9	96.6	63.1	95.5	92.8	96.6	90.8
March	369.9	144.8	141.5	111.7	116.7	154.4	130.1	163.0	153.8	152.4	172.7
April	406.4	184.7	192.8	164.7	152.1	186.6	154.6	198.7	185.0	199.4	173.3
May	461.1	219.7	210.1	200.6	210.1	234.7	212.1	236.1	224.2	227.6	209.9
June	465.7	255.6	245.9	243.7	246.9	272.2	238.0	265.5	244.1	247.9	218.9
July	470.9	281.6	263.3	276.2	255.4	285.9	255.9	279.3	254.6	254.6	224.8
August	434.5	234.8	224.7	240.4	245.6	255.9	208.1	239.7	256.5	251.1	227.8
September	376.3	180.9	196.3	170.0	185.6	211.8	153.7	205.2	201.9	187.0	165.3
October	340.2	144.4	137.2	125.0	126.5	149.5	86.1	139.8	126.3	114.2	103.1
November	286.9	85.2	66.3	68.3	67.8	80.4	50.6	75.2	74.6	62.4	63.7
December	274.3	55.2	44.9	43.7	43.8	38.7	28.0	51.0	59.3	46.6	58.0
Total	4465.1	1934.7	1861.9	1784.3	1756.4	2041.0	1629.4	2023.1	1941.1	1912.2	1784.4

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TABLE No. V.—Monthly summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario in 1887.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0
February	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2.50	20.1	1.26	29.6
March	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6
April	1.41	0.7	1.51	4.3	1.64	0.2	1.78	1.5
May	1.92	....	1.34	....	1.41	....	1.11	....
June	2.83	....	2.14	....	2.21	....	1.95	....
July	1.19	....	3.27	....	1.26	....	2.02	....
August	2.06	....	1.05	....	1.11	....	1.34	....
September	1.76	....	1.45	....	1.26	....	0.95	....
October	2.38	1.3	3.40	4.7	1.78	0.2	2.21	2.5
November	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7
December	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1
Totals	24.15	64.7	20.32	114.9	19.21	72.5	17.62	96.0

TABLE No. VI.—Monthly summary of the annual average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario for the six years 1882-7.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January	1.06	19.1	1.14	32.4	1.13	20.1	0.93	25.1
February	1.97	11.7	0.83	22.7	1.50	12.3	0.84	19.2
March	1.31	11.4	0.95	14.2	1.17	10.4	0.92	16.0
April	1.60	4.6	1.37	4.1	1.52	4.3	1.37	6.1
May	3.24	0.2	2.49	0.4	2.72	0.2	2.52	0.5
June	3.25	....	2.96	....	2.94	....	2.83	....
July	2.77	....	2.56	....	2.47	....	3.06	....
August	3.02	....	2.49	....	2.38	....	2.43	....
September	2.51	....	3.12	....	2.57	....	2.62	....
October	2.64	0.4	3.02	1.4	2.08	0.1	2.10	0.5
November	2.21	7.0	2.01	16.1	2.02	5.9	1.71	10.3
December	1.25	18.1	1.08	25.5	1.21	14.7	0.96	17.2
Totals	26.83	72.5	24.02	116.8	23.71	68.0	22.29	94.9

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TABLE No. VII.—**Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1886-7 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the Province.**

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1887.		1886.		1887.		1886.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Essex—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	30.30	89	27.69	94	41.1	41	65.3	41
Maidstone	T. F. Kane	24.45	83	22.78	78	......	......	......	......
Windsor	A. Sinclair, M.A	25.97	95	23.15	83	39.3	38	64.3	39
Kent—									
Chatham	W. D. A. Ross	29.96	61	22.66	54	26.6	42	72.3	37
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	29.94	72	29.42	78	44.5	17	85.5	43
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	28.49	94	32.31	96	30.1	33	47.4	40
Ridgetown	Thos. Scane	26.40	95	25.00	98	57.5	41	82.9	45
Elgin—									
Aylmer	W. H. Draper	23.98	85	32.12	79	64.5	28	72.0	28
Cowal	S. Maccoll	24.67	67	26.34	84	58.1	33	74.1	35
Lyons	W. McCredie	22.42	76	34.21	79	56.1	35	65.8	41
Port Stanley	M. Payne	24.37	125	28.48	121	53.6	75	94.0	76
Norfolk—									
Port Dover	H. Morgan	21.10	110	30.08	112	45.2	60	88.3	74
Simcoe	D. S. Patterson, B.A.	16.87	74	24.47	71	41.0	39	43.5	31
Lambton—									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	25 05	88	24.62	78	79.9	67	126.7	69
Oil Springs	A. Smyth	22.93	72	23.55	81	43.1	34	70.6	35
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	21.55	67	22.31	66	11.4	20	47.5	24
Thedford	Martin Wattson	24.62	92	24.49	94	62.0	43	90.0	47
Watford	D. Ross	23.12	67	26.64	59	......	......	......	......
Huron—									
Goderich	H. J. Strang, B.A.	29.96	100	26.66	106	68.6	75	97.6	75
Goderich L. H.	R. Campbell	19.92	70	20.60	63	79.5	39	124.7	64
Zurich	G. Hess	29.38	83	23.88	89	81.3	40	118.8	47
Sunshine	G. Hood	24.35	63	28.96	88	141.9	58	119.6	65
Bruce—									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	30.84	86	26.98	106	106.8	76	129.4	71
Point Clark	J. Ray	22.39	43	25.69	54	99.0	30	114.0	41
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart.	21.38	91	24.12	102	144.0	91	123.5	76
Grey—									
Bognor	C. H. Heming	20.73	59	27.49	73	113.0	52	88.0	43
Durham	J. Gunn, M.D	27.64	89	25.86	83	142.0	75	150.0	70
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	22.25	71	26.70	88	113.0	50	101.0	45
Simcoe—									
Barrie	H. B. Spotton, M.A.	14.01	80	20.63	72	98.5	59	78.1	57
Coldwater	J. N. Lazonby	21.57	59	23.76	62	144.1	53	121.8	38
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	12.87	84	26.44	106	151.6	84	99.9	68
Middlesex—									
Ailsa Craig	J. Rennie	21.56	53	20.77	43	91.0	37	93.0	26
London	E. B. Reed	23.15	68	26.54	71	89.7	45	133.5	50
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	20.23	61	27.57	74	54.5	27	59.0	41
Oxford—									
Otterville	Thos. Wright	23.02	74	29.52	76	57.5	32	76.0	32
Princeton	D. Beamer	22.12	94	29.57	86	57.1	38	74.5	44
Woodstock	Prof. Wolverton, M.A	22.19	89	23.90	93	75.0	53	67.2	63
Brant—									
Paris	John Kay	23.00	87	28.92	94	54.3	36	51.9	33
St. George	E. E. Kitchen, M.D	22.66	88	31.70	94	74.5	60	79.8	54
Perth—									
Stratford	Wm. McBride, M.A	32.34	94	28.34	81	96.8	47	108.1	58
Listowel	A. Kay	21.87	80	29.07	93	131.8	61	113.5	58
Wellington—									
Fergus	A. D. Ferrier	25.29	104	32.38	115	135.8	71	108.7	67
Guelph	C. A. Zavitz	14.98	79	23.31	76	65.4	54	71.5	57
Elora	T. Connor	24.99	71	30.55	80	71.1	44	84.7	35

TABLE No. VII.—THE WEATHER.—*Continued.*

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1887.		1886.		1887.		1886.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
RLOO—									
estogo........	G. A. McIntyre	21.77	93	31.45	90	74.6	73	74.2	65
ERIN—									
ngeville.......	N. Gordon	22.93	72	28.89	88	104.9	49	59.8	42
WORTH—									
etown........	J. Ireland..........	20.10	93	28.25	90	58.8	39	65.4	36
milton	P. S. Campbell, M.A	16.98	54	23.54	58	21.9	22	44.6	29
ney Creek.....	C. T. Van Wagner..	27.26	93	35.57	92	62.0	36	41.0	34
ON—									
rgetown ....:.	Jos. Barber, jun	23.28	123	27.06	112	89.1	57	81.5	88
—									
ora...........	Rev. W. Amos	16.07	71	23.01	92	64.5	52	55.6	38
rboro'.........	R. Martin	19.27	100	27.12	103	79.4	59	63.4	52
onto	Observatory	17.97	106	27.73	112	77.9	78	73.5	66
RIO—									
awa	Rev. J. Middleton..	19.24	70	26.95	77	78.1	28	64.6	30
. & ADDINGTON									
bigh	J. Lane	16.96	45	27.44	59	91.5	31	109.5	35
TENAC—									
rowsmith	J. Donnelly	18.62	70	28.59	62	83.5	39	71.0	40
gston.........	A. P. Knight, M.A.	23.00	108	29.92	95	96.6	73	118.1	81
& GRENVILLE.									
scott..........	C. Chapman........	18.17	67	27.34	83	107.6	52	146.5	62
ONT—									
nwall.........	W. D. Johnson, M.A	14.06	60	22.58	74	114.1	51	93.3	44
TON—									
awa..........	A. McGill, B.A	19.53	69	25.29	103	175.0	46	115.3	62
REW—									
ntarf..........	A. Schultz	16.11	62	24.07	102	111.3	65	115.7	66
broke	L. Lapp............	20.13	54	22.93	57	59.7	54	82.0	32
frew	W. E. Smallfield....	15.12	68	18.95	75	75.5	37	73.5	35
kliffe	W. H. McIntyre ...	10.79	56	25.68	74	113.1	72	87.6	71
RK—									
er's Ferry	W. J. McLean	15.70	44	24.46	64	69.9	37	53.8	21
RIA—									
caygeon	J. Stewart..........	19.66	77	25.47	92	98.9	51	74.4	44
dsay..........	Thos. Beall.........	16.93	103	23.36	105	138.4	68	102.8	56
BOROUGH—									
ismore	Thos. Tellford......	22.13	84	28.08	91	85.4	65	77.7	46
wood	Rev. J. Carmichael.	21.02	53	27.89	71	102.5	37	132.2	34
erborough.....	J. H. Long, M.A...	15.71	80	24.05	92	74.6	47	84.3	48
URTON—									
iburton.......	C. R. Stewart	16.32	83	22.60	93	87.9	64	73.6	62
NGS—									
eronto........	J. Russell	13.21	78	18.45	82	66.6	35	79.4	45
nnonville	J. M. Kemp.........	17.85	54	18.73	48	78.0	29	86.0	27
OKA—									
a.............	E. B. Sutton	20.72	91	31.86	120	126.2	88	120.3	79
trice..........	J. Hollingworth	22.62	72	32.52	102	141.0	65	114.9	47
rlinch	C. J. Tisdale	23.20	92	29.73	102	157.8	89	140.4	78
venhurst......	T. M. Robinson	19.83	84	24.61	91	115.6	65	106.0	55
Y SOUND—									
Lake	H. Brown	16.00	44	24.35	61	144.7	56	107.5	53
ucedale	A. McKenzie.......	21.40	55	23.67	62	137.3	37	99.6	26
ry Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	22.24	100	28.27	97	117.9	89	108.7	69
ch Lake......	G. Ambury.........	19.58	77	29.75	75	144.2	77	102.0	51
MA—									
t Arthur	W. P. Cooke	20.13	65	18.18	83	49.0	50	51.0	38
anne..........	Agent C. P. R......	16.10	45	11.31	64	67.0	39	70.0	51
Average for the Province		21.46	78	25.93	84	86.8	51	88.9	49

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the eight years 1880-7, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39′ .4 North, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34·7 s. West.

Schedule.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	44·14	43·71	41·57	43·79	41·95	45·42	46·03	45·43
Difference from average [47 yrs.]	+ 0·03	— 0·40	— 2·54	— 0·32	— 2·16	+ 1·31	+ 1·92	+ 1·32
Thermic anomaly [lat. 43° 40′]	— 6·88	— 7·31	— 9·45	— 7·23	— 9·07	— 5·60	— 4·99	— 5·59
Highest temperature	97·2	89·5	88·6	89·6	83·4	89·9	92·7	89·9
Lowest temperature	— 16·6	— 22·8	— 16·1	— 13·3	— 10·5	— 17·4	— 15·1	— 8·3
Annual range	113·8	112·3	104·7	102·9	93·9	107·3	107·8	98·2
Mean daily range	17·12	16·53	16·85	17·05	17·07	15·70	16·61	15·96
Greatest daily range	34·0	32·6	39·2	34·8	38·4	36·0	40·9	30·8
Mean height of Bar. at 32° Fah.	29·6329	29·6255	29·5933	29·6273	29·6496	29·6515	29·6311	29·6359
Difference from average [46 yrs.]	+ ·0154	+ ·0080	— ·0242	+ ·0098	+ ·0321	+ ·0340	+ ·0136	+ ·0184
Highest barometer	30·607	30·283	30·300	30·412	30·365	30·447	30·461	30·323
Lowest barometer	28·704	28·752	28·714	28·807	28·803	28·781	28·911	28·800
Annual range	1·903	1·531	1·586	1·605	1·562	1·666	1·550	1·523
Mean humidity of the air	75	77	77	76	77	74	75	77
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour	0·261	0·260	0·249	0·261	0·249	0·265	0·283	0·260
Mean of cloudiness	0·63	0·61	0·61	0·63	0·64	0·63	0·62	0·62
Difference from average [33 yrs.]	+ ·01	— ·01	— ·01	+ ·01	+ ·02	+ ·01	·00	·00
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of the wind	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W	N 55 W	N 77 W	N 47 W	N 50 W	N 80 W
" velocity of the wind	1·92	2·13	2·60	3·30	2·39	2·11	2·70	2·86
Average velocity [miles per hour]	9·88	9·73	9·95	10·29	10·08	10·42	9·91	10·54
Difference from average [12 yrs.]	+ 0·26	+ 0·11	+ 0·33	+ 0·67	+ 0.46	+ 0·80	+ 0·29	+ 0·92
Total amount of rain in inches	17·969	27·726	26·351	20·532	25·734	20·587	21·188	30·922
Difference from average [47 yrs.]	— 9·763	— ·006	— 1·381	— 7·200	— 1·998	— 7·145	— 6·594	+ 3·190
Number of days of rain	106	112	103	123	124	110	123	140
Total amount of snow in inches	77·9	73·5	65·6	80·2	84·0	42·5	57·6	44·0
Difference from average [44 yrs.]	+ 8·0	+ 3·6	— 4·3	+ 10·3	+ 14·1	— 27·4	— 12·3	— 25·9
Number of days of snow	78	66	73	69	74	62	64	78
Number of fair days	203	196	203	184	181	209	191	163
Number of auroras observed	25	29	31	20	46	60	23	23
Possible to see aurora [nights]	180	189	195	202	207	204	187	198
Number of thunderstorms	22	26	19	30	32	28	24	47
No. of hours of possible sunshine	4463·3	4463·3	4463·3	4474·4	4463·3	4463·3	....	....
Number of hours bright sunshine	2063·5	2034·4	2018·3	1931·8	2038·8	2169·5	....	....
Difference from average [6 yrs.]	+ 20·8	— 8·3	— 24·4	— 110·9	— 3·9	+ 126·8	....	....

RURAL AREA.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1887.

Counties.	Acres of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1887.	1886.			
Essex	408,924	21,828	430.752	186,095	183,928	224,602	20,055	43.2
Kent	535,616	26,785	562,401	282,585	273,622	250,918	28,898	50.2
Elgin	431,256	4,053	435,309	260,003	261,904	160,248	15,058	59.7
Norfolk	390,843	9,482	400,325	227,598	223,485	137,986	34,741	56.9
Haldimand	271,449	10,072	281,521	197,872	197,922	72,216	11,433	70.3
Welland	227,183	2,949	230,132	159,212	156,051	59,803	11,117	69.2
Totals	2,265,271	75,169	2,340,440	1,313,365	1,296,912	905,773	121,302	56.1
Lambton	604,293	60,110	664,403	253,525	252.130	395,229	15,649	38.2
Huron	789,238	9,579	798,817	525,936	522,029	182,395	90,486	65.8
Bruce	776,120	37,041	813,161	428,400	422,310	312,445	72,316	52.7
Totals	2,169,651	106,730	2,276,381	1,207,861	1,196,469	890,069	178,451	53.1
Grey	1,023,027	35,622	1,058,649	536,497	521,543	384,146	138,006	50.7
Simcoe	900,303	61,843	962,146	453,852	439,166	471,340	36,954	47.2
Totals	1,923,330	97,465	2,020,795	990,349	960,709	855,486	174,960	49.0
Middlesex	748,255	9,302	757,557	514,563	501,113	229,355	13,639	67.9
Oxford	470,396	971	471,367	334,058	334,243	105,620	31,689	70.9
Brant	215,626	2,256	217,882	168,427	168,045	29,051	20,404	77.3
Perth	515,730	2,110	517,840	354,175	350,260	123,216	40,449	68.2
Wellington	621,267	6,215	627,482	432,175	427,635	103,419	91,888	68.9
Waterloo	306,122	1,296	307,418	233,112	231,950	57,570	16,736	75.8
Dufferin	338,985	18,049	357,034	179,139	177,591	91,430	86,465	50.2
Totals	3,216,381	40,199	3,256,580	2,215,649	2,190,837	739,661	301,270	68.0
Lincoln	189,739	1,744	191,483	148,506	149,246	38,769	4,208	77.6
Wentworth	270,456	2,084	272,540	205,991	202,983	43,839	22,710	75.6
Halton	223.527	848	224,375	166,260	165,964	45,947	12,168	74.1
Peel	288,292	235	288,527	233,806	230,808	42,264	12,457	81.0
York	528,784	9,048	537,832	413,820	403,668	77,276	46,736	76.9
Ontario	479,384	19,516	498,900	331,468	327,754	94,991	72,441	66.4
Durham	366,406	2,634	369,040	271,412	270,619	70,071	27,557	73.5
Northumberland	431,668	4,229	435,897	312,132	308,956	101,814	21,951	71.6
Prince Edward	232,406	1,527	233,933	182,919	181,019	42,464	8,550	78.2
Totals	3,010,662	41,865	3,052,527	2,266,314	2,241,017	557,435	228,778	74.2
Len. and Addington.	392,448	12,688	405,136	199,012	200,094	123,243	82,881	49.1
Frontenac	567,968	83,432	651,400	202,879	198,631	324,114	124,407	31.1
Leeds and Grenville	730,791	7,091	737,882	408,186	402,626	214,930	114,766	55.3
Dundas	235,291	2,468	237,759	137,770	134,351	69,195	30,794	57.9
Stormont	240,500	7,821	248,321	114,606	112,006	122,815	10,900	46.2
Glengarry	289,083	340	289,423	140,144	135,818	124,080	25,199	48.4
Prescott	257,521	26,570	284,091	128,640	124,545	117,806	37,645	45.3
Russell	226,074	27,213	253,287	76,682	74,244	176,177	428	30.3
Carleton	545,785	17,959	563,744	271,747	260,708	166,345	125,652	48.2
Renfrew	828,292	38,421	866,713	244,926	239,914	546,908	74,879	28.3
Lanark	612,408	46,348	658,756	284,333	279,999	240,164	134,259	43.2
Totals	4,926,161	270,351	5,196,512	2,208,925	2,162,936	2,225,777	761,810	42.5
Victoria	531,649	32,225	563,874	234,089	232,455	214,036	115,749	41.5
Peterborough	497,760	35,377	533,137	214,183	211,556	254,422	64,532	40.2
Haliburton	534,556	22,594	557,150	28,006	25,230	510,626	18,518	5.0
Hastings	894,073	67,215	961,288	320,390	317,321	562,765	78,133	33.3
Totals	2,458,038	157,411	2,615,449	796,668	786,562	1,541,849	276,932	30.5
Muskoka	440,353	62,925	503,278	50,967	50,507	380,193	72,118	10.1
Parry Sound	223,031	32,326	255,357	24,168	21,433	225,272	5,917	9.4
Algoma	241,343	40,355	281,698	34,092	31,089	217,268	30,338	12.1
Totals	904,727	135,606	1,040,333	109,227	103,029	822,733	108,373	10.5
The Province. 1887	20,874,221	924,796	21,799,017	11,108,358	....	8,538,783	2,151,876	51.0
The Province. 1886	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	....	10,938,471	8,676,686	2,143,638	50.3

FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	30,284	588,115	19.4	32,138	712,178	22.2	32,477	654,288	20.1
Kent	60,013	971,010	16.2	63,567	1,390,846	21.9	61,515	1,240,348	20.2
Elgin	43,615	654,225	15.0	42,405	975,315	23.0	44,970	893,949	19.9
Norfolk	31,925	461,954	14.5	34,797	542,485	15.6	33,193	611,516	18.4
Haldimand	33,085	520,758	15.7	34,612	534,409	15.4	33,169	578,372	17.4
Welland	22,826	349,923	15.3	22,761	445,205	19.6	23,096	388,407	16.8
Totals	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	230,280	4,600,438	20.0	228,420	4,366,880	19.1
Lambton	35,499	628,332	17.7	32,259	647,116	20.1	34,111	668,151	19.6
Huron	69,197	948,690	13.7	69,447	1,590,336	22.9	71,860	1,473,418	20.5
Bruce	45,402	656,513	14.5	46,699	1,025,510	22.0	51,911	1,040,483	20.0
Totals	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	148,405	3,262,962	22.0	157,882	3,182,052	20.2
Grey	22,026	363,209	16.5	22,703	451,790	19.9	28,606	587,801	20.5
Simcoe	51,019	881,608	17.3	43,541	741,939	17.0	54,859	1,183,975	21.6
Totals	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	66,244	1,193,729	18.0	83,465	1,771,776	21.2
Middlesex	71,820	1,151,993	16.0	64,948	1,443,145	22.2	75,835	1,548,622	20.4
Oxford	40,590	742,797	18.3	35,179	761,625	21.7	39,744	808,427	20.3
Brant	29,188	435,777	14.9	30,175	502,112	16.6	31,787	611,620	19.2
Perth	48,309	634,780	13.1	47,772	1,076,781	22.5	47,461	990,795	20.9
Wellington	26,077	431,835	16.6	25,401	557,552	22.0	29,345	605,784	20.6
Waterloo	40,647	666,611	16.4	40,011	808,222	20.2	41,054	880,934	21.5
Dufferin	9,423	132,487	14.1	9,998	206,159	20.6	12,087	240,719	19.9
Totals	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	253,484	5,355,596	21.1	277,313	5,686,901	20.5
Lincoln	21,521	347,134	16.1	23,100	432,663	18.7	22,549	438,420	19.4
Wentworth	31,256	517,912	16.6	32,413	507,912	15.7	32,574	655,146	20.1
Halton	21,154	440,638	20.8	20,418	312,600	15.3	23,147	469,862	20.3
Peel	24,349	396,645	16.3	28,791	531,770	18.5	28,258	633,538	22.4
York	34,116	595,665	17.5	29,761	608,315	20.4	40,058	893,839	22.3
Ontario	6,799	127,413	18.7	4,994	106,971	21.4	11,129	248,850	22.4
Durham	3,216	58,692	18.3	2,959	68,678	23.2	3,339	70,501	21.1
Northumberland	9,849	169,893	17.3	9,172	231,318	25.2	9,819	216,109	22.0
Prince Edward	957	17,082	17.9	1,211	26,121	21.6	2,287	36,745	16.1
Totals	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	152,819	2,826,348	18.5	173,160	3,663,010	21.2
Lennox and Addington	1,285	13,942	10.9	1,602	32,296	20.2	2,063	36,370	17.6
Frontenac	954	12,936	13.6	903	17,609	19.5	2,084	39,521	19.0
Leeds and Grenville	2,885	40,274	14.0	3,479	72,468	20.8	5,737	105,792	18.4
Dundas	149	2,384	16.0	304	6,688	22.0	1,406	25,041	17.8
Stormont	428	6,848	16.0	312	6,240	20.0	848	15,264	18.0
Glengarry	279	3,906	14.0	215	3,296	15.3	764	12,298	16.1
Prescott	26	390	15.0	4	80	20.0	89	1,095	12.3
Russell	72	972	13.5	13	312	24.0	237	4,157	17.5
Carleton	821	14,450	17.6	135	2,511	18.6	1,885	27,305	14.5
Renfrew	254	4,542	17.9	275	4,813	17.5	1,214	21,215	17.5
Lanark	1,935	30,825	15.9	2,003	39,760	19.9	3,402	65,602	19.3
Totals	9,088	131,469	14.5	9,245	186,073	20.1	19,729	353,660	17.9
Victoria	7,668	134,343	17.5	9,563	221,001	23.1	9,510	191,119	20.1
Peterborough	8,355	152,646	18.3	9,604	249,704	26.0	10,011	216,799	21.7
Haliburton	118	2,242	19.0	74	1,140	15.4	88	1,397	15.9
Hastings	7,834	115,630	14.8	6,589	172,632	26.2	8,296	160,562	19.4
Totals	23,975	404,861	16.9	25,830	644,477	25.0	27,905	569,877	20.4
Muskoka	60	1,140	19.0	58	870	15.0	56	990	17.7
Parry Sound	27	459	17.0	3	60	20.0	41	754	18.4
Algoma	431	10,991	25.5	34	589	17.3	321	7,404	23.1
Totals	518	12,590	24.3	95	1,519	16.0	418	9,148	21.9
The Province	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	886,402	18,071,142	20.4	968,292	19,603,304	20.2

SPRING WHEAT.

BLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
x	1,376	17,723	12.9	1,744	25,288	14.5	1,802	27,679	15.4
t	3,531	42,372	12.0	3,456	61,932	17.9	2,877	45,490	15.8
n	1,084	10,840	10.0	3,356	48,091	14.3	2,137	32,498	15.2
olk	781	6,942	8.9	1,056	12,883	12.2	966	13,884	14.4
limand	3,015	27,286	9.1	2,891	35,473	12.3	3,062	42,469	13.9
and	1,054	9,275	8.8	1,528	20,445	13.4	1,907	26,846	14.1
Totals	10,841	114,438	10.6	14,031	204,112	14.5	12,751	188,866	14.8
bton	5,633	39,713	7.1	9,234	128,076	13.9	7,710	111,767	14.5
on	9,511	71,618	7.5	21,732	264,913	12.2	22,467	298,491	13.3
e	12,869	120,840	9.4	15,873	247,301	15.6	15,313	210,104	13.7
Totals	28,013	232,171	8.3	46,839	640,290	13.7	45,490	620,362	13.6
	31,905	309,478	9.7	38,329	556,920	14.5	47,533	664,288	14.0
oe	33,644	358,645	10.7	36,088	693,972	19.2	36,468	555,997	15.2
Totals	65,549	668,123	10.2	74,417	1,250,892	16.8	84,001	1,220,285	14.5
llesex	7,439	57,355	7.7	18,763	252,925	13.5	14,485	218,513	15.1
rd	6,873	58,077	8.5	13,779	189,323	13.7	12,091	194,947	16.1
t	586	5,526	9.4	1,495	17,761	11.9	1,544	20,734	13.4
h	6,876	41,256	6.0	13,084	172,709	13.2	15,944	231,032	14.5
ington	15,787	123,612	7.8	19,521	286,959	14.7	24,039	338,906	14.1
erloo	2,873	22,697	7.9	5,529	74,089	13.4	6,641	96,680	14.6
erin	18,977	229,432	12.1	17,989	293,401	16.3	20,960	294,427	14.0
Totals	59,411	537,955	9.1	90,160	1,287,167	14.3	95,704	1,395,239	14.6
oln	1,244	10,624	8.5	2,183	27,768	12.7	2,480	36,935	14.9
tworth	2,103	19,621	9.3	2,853	37,916	13.3	2,937	44,373	15.1
on	2,642	25,258	9.6	3,224	44,491	13.8	3,670	54,122	14.7
	9,899	108,889	11.0	10,779	160,823	14.9	13,372	219,143	16.4
	23,629	256,138	10.8	24,754	461,662	18.7	27,528	468,152	17.0
rio	42,499	563,112	13.3	46,157	977,144	21.2	48,625	842,428	17.3
iam	29,107	366,166	12.6	31,535	540,510	17.1	41,132	685,563	16.7
humberland	22,511	246,045	10.9	25,154	378,316	15.0	30,550	441,621	14.5
e Edward	5,705	79,870	14.0	5,877	87,332	14.9	7,473	103,934	13.9
Totals	139,339	1,675,723	12.0	152,516	2,715,962	17.8	177,767	2,896,271	16.3
ox and Addington	5,616	70,705	12.6	5,930	90,492	15.3	6,984	106,138	15.2
tenac	7,186	88,963	12.4	8,237	129,403	15.7	8,763	138,621	15.8
s and Grenville	13,890	161,402	11.6	14,663	256,163	17.5	14,051	234,454	16.7
das	5,534	92,252	16.7	5,940	129,492	21.8	4,877	95,145	19.5
mont	5,276	89,692	17.0	5,372	99,919	18.6	4,503	83,913	18.6
garry	8,531	139,908	16 4	8,932	166,760	18.7	7,983	135,320	17.0
cott	8,519	120,799	14.2	9,125	199,655	21.9	8,169	132,388	16.2
ell	3,980	59,023	14.8	4,480	86,822	19.4	4,369	74,950	17.2
ton	19,251	328,422	17.1	21,140	356,420	16.9	22,421	383,696	17.1
rew	22,067	272,769	12.4	24,695	411,666	16.7	24,756	416,633	16.8
rk	14,280	175,358	12.3	14,373	225,944	15.7	14,400	229,572	15.9
Totals	114,130	1,599,293	14.0	122,887	2,152,736	17.5	121,276	2,030,830	16.7
oria	23,646	270,274	11.4	27,708	463,278	16.7	34,173	515,480	15.1
borough	23,181	261,945	11.3	25,185	425,627	16.9	26,387	370,253	14.0
burton	1,334	17,676	13.3	1,062	17,459	16.4	1,317	16,303	12.4
ings	12,870	137,452	10.7	14,734	236,481	16.1	17,352	277,976	16.0
Totals	61,031	687,347	11.3	68,689	1,142,845	16.6	79,229	1,180,012	14.9
koka	1,334	15,755	11.8	1,191	18,079	15.2	1,565	23,510	15.0
y Sound	901	13,668	15.2	1,202	18,883	15.7	1,699	28,629	16.9
ma	4,272	88,644	20.8	5,533	87,587	15.8	6,622	129,875	19.6
Totals	6,507	118,067	18.1	7,926	124,549	15.7	9,886	182,014	18.4
Province	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	577,465	9,518,553	16.5	626,104	9,713,879	15.5

225066

BARLEY.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,406	69,004	28.7	2,894	80,540	27.8	2,266	62,184	27.4
Kent	5,942	141,360	23.8	4,954	141,883	28.6	5,691	150,437	26.4
Elgin	4,206	87,653	20.8	4,047	119,467	29.5	4,384	117,164	26.7
Norfolk	6,374	123,337	19.4	5,806	136,209	23.5	6,050	157,306	26.0
Haldimand	13,176	227,550	17.3	14,347	345,045	24.1	14,810	326,500	22.0
Welland	3,638	70,468	19.4	3,503	74,894	21.4	4,105	96,337	23.5
Totals	35,742	719,372	20.1	35,551	898,038	25.3	37,306	909,928	24.4
Lambton	13,901	307,490	22.1	12,205	363,831	29.8	14,397	363,586	25.3
Huron	27,975	694,619	24.8	21,720	613,807	28.3	25,692	716,384	27.9
Bruce	19,056	423,805	22.2	19,757	524,548	26.6	18,402	489,626	26.6
Totals	60,932	1,425,914	23.4	53,682	1,502,186	28.0	58,491	1,569,596	26.8
Grey	23,734	514,316	21.7	25,271	616,360	24.4	24,230	609,582	25.2
Simcoe	34,316	793,729	23.1	28,741	807,047	28.1	28,180	751,865	26.7
Totals	58,050	1,308,045	22.5	54,012	1,423,407	26.4	52,410	1,361,447	26.0
Middlesex	13,884	311,905	22.5	11,749	342,013	29.1	14,728	383,262	26.0
Oxford	17,184	415,853	24.2	13,604	421,180	31.0	16,487	491,192	29.8
Brant	21,389	479,114	22.4	18,206	469,533	25.8	16,395	446,682	27.2
Perth	15,739	390,799	24.8	13,243	397,687	30.0	17,653	509,742	28.9
Wellington	35,489	840,734	23.7	33,145	931,706	28.1	33,436	925,886	27.7
Waterloo	15,422	391,102	25.4	14,734	418,446	28.4	15,046	451,566	30.0
Dufferin	13,140	318,645	24.3	13,039	348,011	26.7	11,045	282,499	25.6
Totals	132,247	3,148,152	23.8	117,720	3,328,576	28.3	124,790	3,490,829	28.0
Lincoln	3,545	62,888	17.7	3,152	70,006	22.2	4,134	104,151	25.2
Wentworth	13,630	295,635	21.7	12,883	314,088	24.4	11,899	329,404	27.7
Halton	13,299	331,943	25.0	13,944	330,333	23.7	12,386	341,974	27.6
Peel	37,705	891,346	23.6	33,636	852,000	25.3	32,061	892,977	27.9
York	62,396	1,548,045	24.8	57,859	1,720,727	29.7	53,790	1,542,819	28.7
Ontario	40,093	1,016,758	25.4	37,882	1,194,041	31.5	35,824	1,016,781	28.4
Durham	51,357	1,194,564	23.3	52,320	1,555.474	29.7	44,326	1,231,645	27.8
Northumberland	49,522	972,612	19.6	48,319	1,101,190	22.8	44,723	1,064,096	23.8
Prince Edward	38,668	684,037	17.7	34,748	684,883	19.7	40,267	818,919	20.3
Totals	310,215	6,997,828	22.6	294,743	7,822,742	26.5	279,410	7,342,766	26.3
Lennox and Addington	36,602	741,557	20.3	37,846	870,458	23.0	41,414	941,625	22.7
Frontenac	13,394	238,011	17.8	13,422	323,202	24.1	18,172	441,614	24.3
Leeds and Grenville	9,680	221,381	22.9	10,282	269,697	26.2	11,119	283,146	25.5
Dundas	4,729	118,225	25.0	5,117	152,487	29.8	7,127	216,462	30.4
Stormont	1,838	48,394	26.3	1,693	46,727	27.6	2,398	68,033	28.4
Glengarry	2,256	46,022	20.4	2,047	48,780	23.8	2,079	48,094	23.1
Prescott	3,331	86,273	25.9	2,702	90,517	33.5	2,300	59,546	25.9
Russell	1,802	42,041	23.3	1,345	32,509	24.2	1,340	33,329	24.9
Carleton	8,130	237,802	29.3	9,343	260,857	27.9	7,351	213,421	29.0
Renfrew	1,921	34,059	17.7	1,357	38,512	28.4	1,242	31,302	25.2
Lanark	3,057	61,843	20.2	2,763	74,905	27.1	2,489	67,691	27.2
Totals	86,740	1,875,608	21.6	87,917	2,208,651	25.1	97,031	2,404,263	24.8
Victoria	34,083	783,909	23.0	34,124	857,195	25.1	28,961	728,421	25.2
Peterborough	14,099	256,884	18.2	15,498	391,789	25.3	13,609	339,528	24.9
Haliburton	285	5,700	20.0	245	6,034	24.6	281	6,878	24.0
Hastings	33,406	577,258	17.3	39,881	1,018,162	25.5	40,420	968,706	24.0
Totals	81,873	1,623,751	19.8	89,748	2,273,180	25.3	83,271	2,043,533	24.5
Muskoka	589	13,064	22.2	668	13,834	20.7	558	12,201	21.9
Parry Sound	525	10,106	19.3	1,026	25,311	24.7	709	16,943	23.9
Algoma	433	12,990	30.0	711	16,353	23.0	564	14,907	26.4
Totals	1,547	36,160	23.4	2,405	55,498	23.1	1,831	44,051	24.1
The Province	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	735,778	19,512,278	26.5	734,540	19,166,413	26.1

OATS.

BLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
ex	32,445	1,297,800	40.0	28,852	1,253,908	43.5	27,568	1,091,454	39.6
t	34,326	1,251,183	36.5	32,616	1,422,384	43.6	31,677	1,297,524	41.0
n	33,131	1,065,162	32.2	30,410	1,288,168	42.4	31,293	1,208,268	38.6
folk	28,135	598,150	21.3	24,213	790,797	32.7	26,052	873,719	33.5
dimand	22,780	577,929	25.4	21,241	711,998	33.5	21,183	708,800	33.5
land	21,160	556,296	26.3	17,157	587,113	34.2	18,583	595,218	32.0
Totals	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	154,489	6,054,368	39.2	156,356	5,774,983	36.9
bton	40,519	1,258,925	31.1	37,110	1,443,950	38.9	36,930	1,371,192	37.1
on	78,530	2,840,430	36.2	73,289	2,708,029	37.0	70,835	2,690,121	38.0
ce	61,746	1,835,091	29.7	59,023	2,026,260	34.3	54,700	1,883.203	34.4
Totals	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,422	6,178,239	36.5	162,465	5,944,516	36.6
y	90,888	2,602,123	28.6	87,139	2,872,101	33.0	79,253	2,625,874	33.1
coe	66,934	1,910,966	28.6	68,014	2,584,532	38.0	58,781	2,047,962	34.8
Totals	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	155,153	5,456,633	35.2	138,034	4,673,836	33.9
dlesex	72,309	2,350,042	32.5	68,745	2,700,304	39.3	67,274	2,614,524	38.9
rd	54,971	1,696,955	30.9	51,197	2,066,823	40.4	49,560	1,946,620	39.3
nt	18,595	499,648	26.9	16,946	583,451	34.4	17,639	659,181	37.4
h	58,300	2,102,881	36.1	54.171	2,235,095	41.3	51,745	2,110,035	40.8
lington	77,013	2,389,713	31.0	69,930	2,587,410	37.0	64,236	2,358,399	36.7
erloo	36,396	1,193,789	32.8	34,184	1,198,833	35.1	32,935	1,264,152	38.4
ferin	31,944	1,034,347	32.4	29,152	1,065,214	36.5	26,536	924,034	34.8
Totals	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	324,325	12,437,130	38.3	309,925	11,876,945	38.3
oln	18,451	426,772	23.1	16,277	509,796	31.3	17,422	589,643	33.8
tworth	28,861	744,902	25.8	27,797	978,176	35.2	27,673	1,044,670	37.8
on	18,729	579,850	31.0	18,144	583,692	32.2	17,682	647,059	36.6
	28,882	893,320	30.9	27,143	922,862	34.0	26,549	1,001,506	37.7
k	66,076	2,192,402	33.2	62,423	2,554,349	40.9	59,003	2,380,411	40.3
rio	48,812	1,600,545	32.8	49,123	2,079,377	42.3	45,331	1,728,603	38.1
ham	33,122	962,194	29.1	34,202	1,330,800	38.9	32,145	1,188,303	37.0
thumberland	33,194	723,301	21.8	31,324	972,297	31.0	28,543	888,190	31.1
ce Edward	13,747	271,916	19.8	15,482	468,950	30.3	13,527	374,145	27.7
Totals	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	281,915	10,400,299	36.9	267,875	9,842,530	36.7
nox and Addington	24,721	564,875	22.9	23,922	713,593	29.8	21,552	647,924	30.1
tenac	28,114	551,034	19.6	27,953	824,614	29.5	25,954	777,017	29.9
ls & Grenville.	66,032	1,798,051	27.2	67,448	2,241,972	33.2	61,769	2,047,862	33.2
das	29,716	841,854	28.3	31,351	1,254,040	40.0	28,168	1,044,798	37.1
mont	24,371	792,057	32.5	25,398	990,522	39.0	24,332	873,772	35.9
garry	30,454	913,620	30.0	30,930	984,502	31.8	29,658	1,018,802	34.4
cott	27,632	889,198	32.2	27,039	1,015,585	37.6	25,326	809,147	31.9
ell	19,261	561,843	29.2	20,091	680,683	33.9	17,813	593,136	33.3
eton	61,003	1,960,026	32.1	63,448	2,066,501	32.6	56,108	2,071,239	36.9
frew	42,327	954,474	22.6	42.741	1,466,016	34.3	37,877	1,256,754	33.2
rk	40,619	965,920	23.8	40,430	1,280,418	31.7	34,634	1,157,387	33.4
Totals	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	400,751	13,518,446	33.7	363,191	12,297,838	33.9
oria	41,216	1,233,595	29.9	38,204	1,381,839	36.2	35,710	1,207,262	33.8
rborough	31,135	757,515	24.3	30,425	1,019,238	33.5	27,986	916,177	32.7
burton	4,928	114,576	23.3	4,980	174,300	35.0	4,573	128,640	28.1
ings	42,510	912,690	21.5	45,107	1,494,846	33.1	40,608	1,239,308	30.5
Totals	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	118,716	4,070,223	34.3	108,877	3,491,387	32.1
koka	9,326	242,756	26.0	9,225	277,765	30.1	7,997	240,542	30.1
y Sound	4,116	131,712	32.0	3,756	130,070	34.6	4,232	139,886	33.1
ma	4,986	205,673	41.3	4,149	142,435	34.3	3,670	136,714	37.3
Totals	18,428	580,141	31.5	17,130	550,270	32.1	15,899	517,142	32.5
e Province	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2	1,522,822	54,419,177	35.7

RYE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	659	12,468	18.9	664	13,751	20.7	780	16,009	20.5
Kent	1,051	17,268	16.4	541	9,976	18.4	589	12,375	21.0
Elgin	1,033	15,753	15.3	958	16,669	17.4	1,152	19,400	16.8
Norfolk	7,236	78,438	10.8	5,967	82,703	13.9	7,071	102,201	14.5
Haldimand	187	2,338	12.5	273	4,300	15.8	947	16,116	17.0
Welland	509	7,238	14.2	502	10,442	20.8	672	11,670	17.4
Totals	10,675	133,503	12.5	8,905	137,841	15.5	11,211	177,771	15.9
Lambton	55	825	15.0	46	782	17.0	192	3,056	15.9
Huron	218	3,968	18.2	238	7,140	30.0	277	5,040	18.2
Bruce	346	5,422	15.7	300	4,500	15.0	380	6,036	15.9
Totals	619	10,215	16.5	584	12,422	21.3	849	14,132	16 6
Grey	470	9,165	19.5	140	2,800	20.0	562	9,814	17.5
Simcoe	1,419	22,505	15.9	1,085	16,926	15.6	2,226	42,113	18.9
Totals	1,889	31,670	16.8	1,225	19,726	16.1	2,788	51,927	18.6
Middlesex	535	7,758	14.5	178	3,427	19.3	441	7,522	17.1
Oxford	672	8,602	12.8	600	12,198	20.3	1,076	15,729	14.6
Brant	967	12,893	13.3	425	6,460	15.2	842	12,202	14.5
Perth	414	4,140	10.0	123	2,460	20.0	258	3,753	14.5
Wellington	683	10,245	15.0	348	6,473	18.6	818	14,404	17.6
Waterloo	341	5,968	17.5	322	5,690	17.7	550	9,763	17.8
Dufferin	688	9,632	14.0	586	14,650	25.0	898	15,855	17.7
Totals	4,300	59,238	13.8	2,582	51,358	19.9	4,883	79,228	16.2
Lincoln	65	910	14.0	293	5,066	17.3	501	7,905	15.8
Wentworth	666	9,191	13.8	244	3,782	15.5	925	16,122	17.4
Halton	245	3,756	15.3	212	3,286	15.5	501	8,458	16.9
Peel	123	1,476	12.0	423	8,460	20.0	1,499	30,349	20.2
York	610	9,913	16.3	615	9,489	15.4	1,882	29,456	15.7
Ontario	1,459	22,863	15.7	1,494	21,215	14.2	3,112	55,019	17.7
Durham	3,568	43,101	12.1	3,727	56,762	15.2	5,327	80,491	15.1
Northumberland	9,035	100,831	11.2	6,986	101,157	14.5	11,610	160,435	13.8
Prince Edward	6,249	74,113	11.9	7,880	107,877	13.7	9,193	126,738	13.8
Totals	22,020	266,154	12.1	21,874	317,094	14.5	34,550	514,973	14.9
Lennox and Addington	2,872	40,811	14.2	3,610	57,255	15.9	5,612	84,914	15.1
Frontenac	1,015	12,495	12.3	726	11,333	15.6	3,963	67,005	16.9
Leeds and Grenville	1,776	22,289	12.6	2,298	36,768	16.0	7,718	137,408	17.8
Dundas	693	8,316	12.0	945	20,223	21.4	1,589	37,411	23.5
Stormont	181	3,801	21.0	207	5,036	24.3	547	11,555	21.1
Glengarry	....	....	.....	22	330	15.0	66	1,157	17.5
Prescott	50	663	13.3	270	5,281	19.6	310	5,715	18.4
Russell	24	720	30.0	....	....	.....	268	5,237	19.5
Carleton	3,317	53,570	16.2	3,040	57,456	18.9	6,987	125,160	17.9
Renfrew	4,821	65,999	13.7	4,915	104,198	21.2	7,038	139,883	19.9
Lanark	1,283	18,450	14.4	2,140	35,524	16.6	5,465	106,538	19.5
Totals	16,032	227,114	14.2	18,173	333,404	18.3	39,563	721,983	18.2
Victoria	365	7,300	20.0	773	10,822	14.0	1,168	19,105	16.4
Peterborough	2,133	27,153	12.7	3,059	50,994	16.7	3,445	55,576	16.1
Haliburton	258	3,225	12.5	150	2,207	14.7	286	4,832	16.9
Hastings	9,583	121,129	12.6	9,794	157,977	16.1	15,517	242,616	15.6
Totals	12,339	158,807	12.9	13,776	222,000	16.1	20,416	322,129	15.8
Muskoka	248	4,216	17.0	341	6,138	18.0	423	8,434	19.9
Parry Sound	55	825	15.0	242	5,324	22.0	408	8,619	21.1
Algoma	185	3,145	17.0	77	1,155	15.0	115	1,996	17.4
Totals	488	8,186	16.8	660	12,617	19.1	946	19,049	20.1
The Province	68,362	894,887	13.1	67,779	1,106,462	16.3	115,206	1,901,192	16.5

PEASE.

BLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
	5,574	82,774	14.9	4,399	82,217	18.7	3,850	70,637	18.3
t	16,297	262,708	16.1	12,878	297,739	23.1	8,980	179,561	20.0
n	17,862	200,054	11.2	15,758	371,731	23.6	11,368	207,405	18.2
olk	20,196	192,468	9.5	16,769	366,403	21.9	13,650	253,636	18.6
limand	14,120	156,308	11.1	17,880	395,506	22.1	12,693	228,572	18.0
land	5,412	75,227	13.9	4,071	75,354	18.5	3,898	64,696	16.6
Totals	79,461	969,539	12.2	71,755	1,588,950	22.1	54,439	1,004,507	18.5
bton	13,685	169,147	12.4	12,344	299,836	24.3	8,507	160,728	18.9
on	36,306	806,719	22.2	34,181	824,788	24.1	29,923	679,784	22.7
e	39,263	883,025	22.5	39,887	947,715	23.8	35,786	835,470	23.3
Totals	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	86,412	2,072,339	24.0	74,216	1,675,982	22.6
	46,286	943,309	20.4	46,570	1,065,056	22.9	43,923	966,022	22.0
oe	32,068	566,321	17.7	34,241	810,484	23.7	30,554	671,560	22.0
Totals	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	80,811	1,875,540	23.2	74,477	1,637,582	22.0
llesex	27,294	466,454	17.1	25,567	596,478	23.3	19,560	379,397	19.4
rd	19,025	330,464	17.4	18,449	456,428	24.7	14,131	308,808	21.9
t	10.050	95,173	9.5	9,989	209,769	21.0	8,604	161,413	18.8
n	24,245	535,814	22.1	23,125	630,388	27,3	21,202	493,893	23.3
ington	40,801	861,309	21.1	38,298	970,088	25.3	36,240	831,378	22.9
erloo.	15,736	243,436	15.5	15,467	366,104	23.7	13,407	297,737	22.2
rin	11,872	251,568	21.2	10,454	254,137	24.3	10,990	228,818	20.8
Totals	149,023	2.784,218	18.7	141,349	3,483,392	24.6	124,134	2,701,444	21.8
oln	5,723	64,842	11.3	5,210	104,669	20.1	4,457	79,780	17.9
worth	12,436	175,348	14.1	11,121	246,886	22.2	9,788	195,183	19.9
on	11,734	136,466	11.6	10,757	248,272	23.1	10,162	215,062	21.2
	14,981	221,569	14.8	13,698	299,575	21.9	12,674	260,081	20.5
	29,657	570,897	19.3	29,672	694,622	23.4	26,337	578,929	22.0
rio	31,585	530,312	16.8	29,767	736,733	24.8	25,794	544,374	21.1
am	24,251	385,348	15.9	21,769	517,449	23.8	21,779	440,670	20.2
humberland	23,388	242,767	10.4	20,831	442,659	21.3	20,211	349,765	17.3
e Edward	22,979	252,769	11.0	17,619	364,889	20.7	11,002	191,132	17.4
otals	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	160,444	3,655,754	22.8	142,204	2,854,976	20.1
ox and Addington.	9,181	110,539	12.0	9,816	209,964	21.4	8,755	165,368	18.9
enac	10,625	122,188	11.5	12,607	235,247	18.7	11,575	211,144	18.2
and Grenville	6,246	103,371	16.6	6,012	124,509	20.7	6,372	125,332	19.7
as	1,761	35,220	20.0	1,400	32,620	23.3	1,777	39,320	22.1
ont	2,469	43,825	17.8	2,573	52,489	20.4	2,784	57,479	20.6
arry	4,944	108,768	22.0	6,214	110,299	17.8	6,464	119,128	18.4
ott	7,090	123,721	17.5	7,758	160,048	20.6	10,313	161,731	15.7
ll	3,155	59,314	18.8	3,714	64,735	17.4	4,306	85,648	19.9
ton	12,790	269,741	21.1	14,012	289,208	20.6	13,439	289,276	21.5
ew	20,308	320,866	15.8	23,073	439,541	19.1	20,774	413,124	19.9
k	11,755	183,966	15.7	12,466	258,171	20.7	11,369	254,257	22.4
otals	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	99,645	1,976,831	19.8	97,928	1,921,807	19.6
ria	18,219	322,112	17.7	16,962	382,663	22.6	16,012	328,383	20.5
orough.	15,959	207,467	13.0	17,046	362,398	21.3	15,124	294,746	19.5
ton	1,735	32,531	18.8	1,553	33,001	21.3	1,546	30,243	19.6
ng	19,769	220,622	11.2	20,472	460,211	22.5	17,955	316,078	17.6
otals	55,682	782,732	14.1	56,033	1,238,273	22.1	50,637	969,450	19.1
oka	2,816	54,011	19.2	2,744	62,879	22.9	2,635	54,450	20.7
Sound	1,208	30,599	25.3	1,133	21,856	19.3	1,277	27,181	21.3
na	3,900	121,875	31.3	3,607	67,920	18.8	3,260	85,071	26.1
otals	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,487	152,655	20.4	7,172	166,702	23.2
Province	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	703,936	16,043,734	22.8	625,207	12,932,450	20.7

CORN.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.
Essex	29,523	1,858,768	63.0	31,294	2,347,050	75.0	30,252	2,240,972	74.1
Kent	23,568	1,146,583	48.7	26,544	1,928,422	72.7	25,422	1,822,429	71.7
Elgin	13,805	722,692	52.4	13,177	1,032,154	78.3	14,291	1,033,031	72.3
Norfolk	13,758	435,716	31.7	13,141	952,723	72.5	13,723	858,777	62.6
Haldimand	1,214	73,775	60.8	1,121	81,485	72.7	1,639	102,787	62.7
Welland	5,267	323,025	61.3	4,996	342,376	68.5	6,134	368,838	60.1
Totals	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	90,273	6,684,210	74.0	91,461	6,426,834	70.3
Lambton	6,209	307,780	49.6	5,755	373,787	65.0	6,823	404,505	59.3
Huron	923	76,729	83.1	1,014	79,853	78.8	1,434	100,358	70.0
Bruce	416	20,800	50.0	441	30,870	70.0	385	21,920	56.9
Totals	7,548	405,309	53.7	7,210	484,510	67.2	8,642	526,783	61.0
Grey	436	17,440	40.0	371	22,260	60.0	326	16,818	51.6
Simcoe	757	20,187	26.7	763	43,873	57.5	684	34,262	50.1
Totals	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,134	66,133	58.3	1,010	51,080	50.6
Middlesex	9,130	457,048	50.1	9,696	649,050	66.9	10,048	679,378	67.6
Oxford	7,501	379,926	50.7	7,014	465,519	66.4	8,047	502,437	62.4
Brant	4,005	193,562	48.3	3,836	276,499	72.1	4,355	297,641	68.3
Perth	787	41,973	53.3	460	32,200	70.0	625	41,603	66.6
Wellington	490	24,500	50.0	284	17,040	60.0	481	28,490	59.2
Waterloo	777	27,972	36.0	726	55,662	76.7	1,301	84,875	65.2
Dufferin	98	3,920	40.0	32	1,920	60.0	55	2,979	54.2
Totals	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	22,048	1,497,890	67.9	24,912	1,637,403	65.7
Lincoln	6,036	320,089	53.0	5,262	338,768	64.4	5,888	369,557	62.8
Wentworth	4,210	229,782	54.6	3,118	208,657	66.9	4,352	313,721	72.1
Halton	930	24,800	26.7	818	32,720	40.0	965	50,613	52.4
Peel	395	15,800	40.0	359	22,438	62.5	352	20,162	57.3
York	1,121	58,853	52.5	903	58,695	55.0	1,202	77,838	64.8
Ontario	2,296	98,407	42.9	2,005	126,977	63.3	2,253	124,477	55.2
Durham	1,592	50,037	31.4	1,271	74,849	58.9	1,721	88,758	51.6
Northumberland	3,572	163,419	45.8	2,982	159,626	53.5	3,473	185,271	53.3
Prince Edward	4,939	191,386	38.8	2,699	121,455	45.0	5,474	230,793	42.2
Totals	25,091	1,152,573	45.9	19,417	1,144,185	58.9	25,680	1,461,190	56.9
Lennox and Addington	1,746	72,023	41.3	1,388	78,186	56.3	2,066	100,660	48.7
Frontenac	1,392	63,712	45.8	1,172	56,256	48.0	1,572	79,810	50.8
Leeds and Grenville	4,859	316,272	65.1	3,460	225,592	65.2	4,623	271,088	58.6
Dundas	1,283	117,613	91.7	1,325	86,125	65.0	1,374	94,019	68.4
Stormont	1,162	65,851	56.7	746	44,760	60.0	1,225	65,219	53.2
Glengarry	474	23,700	50.0	317	22,190	70.0	688	29,826	43.4
Prescott	960	56,726	59.1	1,337	72,198	54.0	1,326	64,475	48.6
Russell	373	10,258	27.5	234	15,989	68.3	403	18,102	44.9
Carleton	925	43,318	46.8	1,011	38,418	38.0	1,110	54,409	49.0
Renfrew	426	25,560	60.0	263	18,410	70.0	443	25,156	56.8
Lanark	958	50,228	52.4	928	43,616	47.0	1,204	57,255	47.6
Totals	14,558	845,261	58.1	12,181	701,740	57.6	16,034	860,019	53.6
Victoria	537	26,850	50.0	237	20,145	85.0	425	25,045	58.9
Peterborough	376	10,528	28.0	159	10,601	66.7	338	16,677	49.3
Haliburton	90	3,600	40.0	73	3,650	50.0	121	5,809	48.0
Hastings	4,338	221,238	51.0	3,560	183,945	51.7	4.995	238,996	47.8
Totals	5,341	262,216	49.1	4,029	218,341	54.2	5,879	286,527	48.7
Muskoka	169	9,506	56.3	160	6,200	38.8	202	7.747	38.4
Parry Sound	35	1,400	40.0	34	1,700	50.0	33	1,520	46.1
Algoma	35	1,400	40.0	8	400	50.0	54	2,498	46.3
Totals	239	12,306	51.5	202	8,300	41.1	289	11,765	40.7
The Province	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	156,494	10,805,309	69.0	173,907	11,261,601	64.8

BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	487	10,310	21.2	660	17,932	27.2	586	15,150	25.9
Kent	919	15,807	17.2	875	18,813	21.5	857	19,771	23.1
Elgin	1,372	19,963	14.6	1,484	29,383	19.8	1,271	25,938	20.4
Norfolk	4,912	74,712	15.2	4,827	99,678	20.7	4,858	94,767	19.5
Haldimand	798	9,895	12.4	946	20,812	22.0	697	13,020	18.7
Welland	1,584	26,136	16.5	1,976	37,406	18.9	1,731	33,059	19.1
Totals	10,072	156,823	15.6	10,768	224,024	20.8	10,000	201,705	20.2
Lambton	311	8,008	25.8	312	4,265	13.7	410	9,457	23.1
Huron	243	6,075	25.0	501	8,016	16.0	278	5,265	18.9
Bruce	469	11,256	24.0	618	10,815	17.5	345	6,493	18.8
Totals	1,023	25,339	24.8	1,431	23,096	16.1	1,033	21,215	20.5
Grey	386	4,439	11.5	454	9,838	21.7	344	6,286	18.3
Simcoe	449	6,735	15.0	542	8,672	16.0	356	5,780	16.2
Totals	835	11,174	13.4	996	18,510	18.6	700	12,066	17.2
Middlesex	773	8,812	11.4	846	16,497	19.5	587	10,362	17.7
Oxford	622	6,220	10.0	572	13,345	23.3	646	13,064	20.2
Brant	731	7,676	10.5	574	13,122	22.9	708	14,137	20.0
Perth	117	1,170	10.0	193	3,860	20.0	130	2,724	21.0
Wellington	75	1,500	20.0	171	4,019	23.5	131	2,991	22.8
Waterloo	107	2,140	20.0	96	2,112	22.0	102	2,198	21.5
Dufferin	224	4,480	20.0	119	2,152	18.0	113	2,146	19.0
Totals	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,571	55,107	21.4	2,417	47,622	19.7
Lincoln	562	8,930	15.9	673	15,634	23.2	683	17,111	25.1
Wentworth	503	8,048	16.0	744	15,349	20.6	693	15,349	22.1
Halton	172	2,580	15.0	148	2,664	18.0	160	2,771	17.3
Peel	207	3,105	15.0	50	1,000	20.0	214	3,970	18.6
York	248	3,100	12.5	322	6,978	21.7	289	6,285	21.7
Ontario	405	7,561	18.7	504	15,120	30.0	371	8,446	22.8
Durham	1,208	23,471	19.4	1,390	30,066	21.6	955	19,847	20.8
Northumberland	6,501	128,395	19.8	7,707	174,872	22.7	4,969	107,207	21.6
Prince Edward	7,226	130,429	18.1	7,857	170,575	21.7	6,350	137,891	21.7
Totals	17,032	315,619	18.5	19,395	432,258	22.3	14,684	318,877	21.7
Lennox and Addington	2,802	43,151	15.4	4,548	105,059	23.1	2,768	67,351	24.3
Frontenac	1,981	34,093	17.2	1,698	39,411	23.2	1,578	37,012	23.5
Leeds and Grenville	4,515	81,089	18.0	5,071	122,110	24.1	5,303	125,643	23.7
Dundas	1,586	27,755	17.5	1,423	44,725	31.4	1,438	38,937	27.1
Stormont	1,998	44,955	22.5	1,903	66,605	35.0	2,142	57,647	26.9
Glengarry	713	11,408	16.0	688	15,480	22.5	926	23,837	25.7
Prescott	1,373	13,730	10.0	1,507	40,900	27.1	1,670	35,148	21.0
Russell	998	13,307	13.3	1,228	39,296	32.0	1,034	24,052	23.3
Carleton	4,390	41,310	9.4	3,912	106,054	27.1	3,946	83,736	21.2
Renfrew	1,266	19,357	15.3	1,312	40,672	31.0	1,153	27,421	23.8
Lanark	4,739	54,783	11.6	5,699	136,776	24.0	6,148	147,192	23.9
Totals	26,361	384,938	14.6	28,989	757,088	26.1	28,106	667,976	23.8
Victoria	373	3,357	9.0	370	5,550	15.0	410	6,371	15.5
Peterborough	997	11,366	11.4	850	20,400	24.0	751	15,242	20.3
Haliburton	143	1,716	12.0	185	4,163	22.5	251	3,588	14.3
Hastings	4,274	71,233	16.7	4,916	128,996	26.2	3,704	89,245	24.1
Totals	5,787	87,672	15.1	6,321	159,109	25.2	5,116	114,446	22.4
Muskoka	274	9,590	35.0	241	7,953	33.0	293	8,533	29.1
Parry Sound	21	420	20.0	65	1,300	20.0	116	2,760	23.8
Algoma	89	1,780	20.0	15	263	17.5	51	1,256	24.6
Totals	384	11,790	30.7	321	9,516	29.6	460	12,549	27.3
The Province	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	70,792	1,678,708	23.7	62,516	1,396,456	22.3

BEANS.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	341	5,286	15.5	483	12,075	25.0	458	11,560	25.2
Kent	12,605	152,521	12.1	12,069	267,932	22.2	11,184	211,018	18.9
Elgin	946	12,676	13.4	883	23,550	26.7	1,068	23,370	21.9
Norfolk	298	3,874	13.0	350	6,139	17.5	691	12,713	18.4
Haldimand	55	825	15.0	35	525	15.0	128	2,700	21.1
Welland	289	3,000	10.4	479	9,523	19.9	707	11,248	15.9
Totals	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,299	319,744	22.4	14,236	272,609	19.1
Lambton	375	5,085	13.6	359	7,259	20.2	371	7,406	20.0
Huron	48	1,120	23.3	182	5,460	30.0	109	2,972	27.3
Bruce	126	2,520	20.0	162	1,944	12.0	108	1,867	17.3
Totals	549	8,725	15.9	703	14,663	20.9	588	12,245	20.8
Grey	106	1,484	14.0	96	2,176	22.7	113	1,830	16.2
Simcoe	60	1,875	31.3	106	2,650	25.0	96	2,020	21.0
Totals	166	3,359	20.2	202	4,826	23.9	209	3,850	18 4
Middlesex	165	2,035	12.3	228	4,332	19.0	390	6,107	18.5
Oxford	134	3,350	25.0	126	3,150	25.0	220	6,368	28.9
Brant	120	1,230	10.3	209	4,347	20.8	558	10,093	18.1
Perth	74	1,332	18.0	30	900	30.0	60	1,454	24.2
Wellington	42	756	18.0	55	1,100	20.0	33	641	19.4
Waterloo	28	560	20.0	62	1,240	20.0	35	729	20.8
Dufferin	27	729	27.0	33	660	20.0	17	378	22.2
Totals	590	9,992	16.9	743	15,729	21.2	1,253	25,770	20.6
Lincoln	99	1,208	12.2	125	2,813	22.5	147	2,976	20.2
Wentworth	109	1,908	17.5	66	1,980	30.0	128	2,576	20.1
Halton	35	642	18.3	81	1,620	20.0	42	807	19.2
Peel	43	860	20.0	40	800	20.0	60	1,574	26.2
York	91	2,093	23.0	65	2,059	31.7	136	3,831	28.2
Ontario	64	1,446	22.6	117	3,510	30.0	295	6,875	23.3
Durham	286	4,035	14.1	235	4,794	20 4	310	6,353	20.5
Northumberland	284	6,026	21.2	345	10,902	31.6	504	11,173	22.2
Prince Edward	435	4,829	11.1	832	15,533	18.7	482	10,160	21.1
Totals	1,446	23,047	15.9	1,906	44,011	23.1	2,104	46,325	22.0
Lennox and Addington	211	3,412	16.2	221	3,536	16.0	181	3,326	18.4
Frontenac	217	4,883	22.5	401	11,160	27.8	334	9,349	28.0
Leeds and Grenville	326	7,873	24 2	314	9,106	29.0	369	8,281	22.4
Dundas	296	5,920	20.0	194	5,626	29.0	195	4,850	24.9
Stormont	121	2,420	20.0	74	1,665	22.5	141	4,009	28.4
Glengarry	72	1,440	20.0	100	3,000	30.0	91	2,610	28.7
Prescott	290	5,055	17.4	345	8,798	25.5	497	14,884	29.9
Russell	132	1,804	13.7	158	2,370	15.0	238	5,356	22.5
Carleton	342	4,388	12.8	428	10,028	23.4	459	10,529	22.9
Renfrew	346	5,536	16.0	419	13,127	31.3	455	11,130	24.5
Lanark	218	4,033	18.5	108	3,060	28.3	213	5,021	23.6
Totals	2,571	46,764	18.2	2,762	71,476	25.9	3,173	79,345	25.0
Victoria	88	1,408	16.0	57	1,140	20.0	87	1,590	18.3
Peterborough	51	765	15.0	90	2,100	23.3	152	2,355	15.5
Haliburton	30	300	10.0	14	350	25.0	26	478	18.4
Hastings	224	3,002	13.4	253	6,768	26.8	252	5,520	21.9
Totals	393	5,475	13.9	414	10,358	25.0	517	9,943	19.2
Muskoka	22	363	16.5	27	945	35.0	35	819	23.4
Parry Sound	2	38	19.0	7	140	20.0	13	305	23.5
Algoma	2	30	15.0	9	180	20.0	5	102	20.4
Totals	26	431	16.6	43	1,265	29.4	53	1,226	23.1
The Province	20,275	275,975	13.6	21,072	482,072	22.9	22,133	451,313	20.4

HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	35,483	51,450	1.45	36,290	51,895	1.43	34,706	53,600	1.54
Kent	47,890	71,835	1.50	51,843	64,804	1.25	49,814	75,083	1.51
Elgin	49,728	65,641	1.32	47,601	64,261	1.35	48,513	70,736	1.46
Norfolk	40,773	45,258	1.11	38,754	54,256	1.40	40,750	56,408	1.38
Haldimand	50,710	64,402	1.27	49,330	69,555	1.41	49,488	68,586	1.39
Welland	46,195	59,130	1.28	48,720	62,362	1.28	45,420	63,885	1.41
Totals	270,779	357,716	1.32	272,538	367,133	1.35	268,691	388,298	1.45
Lambton	49,834	79,734	1.60	55,639	63,985	1.15	51,669	76,338	1.48
Huron	97,148	150,579	1.55	93,660	119,885	1.28	90,887	130,042	1.43
Bruce	88,775	133,163	1.50	82,250	91,298	1.11	78,734	100,966	1.28
Totals	235,757	363,476	1.54	231,549	275,168	1.19	221,290	307,346	1.39
Grey	117,549	153,989	1.31	114,036	114,036	1.00	110,810	134,044	1.21
Simcoe	74,631	108,215	1.45	71,988	88,545	1.23	72,322	100,230	1.39
Totals	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,024	202,581	1.09	183,132	234,274	1.28
Middlesex	82,900	108,599	1.31	89,057	120,227	1.35	87,306	133,102	1.52
Oxford	60,122	78,760	1.31	60,767	88,112	1.45	61,917	93,832	1.52
Brant	32,372	38,523	1.19	32,276	41,959	1.30	32,652	48,080	1.47
Perth	68,590	104,943	1.53	65,953	81,781	1.24	65,715	100,130	1.52
Wellington	84,159	138,021	1.64	83,774	118,122	1.41	80,415	127,802	1.59
Waterloo	41,286	58,213	1.46	43,138	68,158	1.58	42,367	67,815	1.60
Dufferin	32,700	49,050	1.50	32,987	31,668	.96	32,109	44,563	1.39
Totals	402,129	576,109	1.43	407,952	550,027	1.35	402,481	615,324	1.53
Lincoln	42,930	54,521	1.27	44,221	62,794	1.42	40,746	55,899	1.37
Wentworth	44,943	52,124	1.16	45,918	51,020	1.11	45,130	66,341	1.47
Halton	33,925	37,318	1.10	34.286	42,858	1.25	34,173	49,659	1.45
Peel	39,198	51,741	1.32	38,717	61,560	1.59	37,819	58,602	1.55
York	72,438	105,036	1.45	73,740	92,175	1.25	71,921	104,420	1.45
Ontario	53,566	73,921	1.38	53,531	77,085	1.44	51,894	77,151	1.49
Durham	41,610	57,838	1.39	44,864	65,501	1.46	43,721	63,377	1.45
Northumberland	52,841	58,654	1.11	56,344	81,135	1.44	52,481	69,225	1.32
Prince Edward	27,111	30,907	1.14	35,997	53,996	1.50	29,720	41,245	1.39
Totals	408,562	522,060	1.28	427,618	588,124	1.38	407,605	585,919	1.44
Lennox and Addington	52,432	39,324	.75	49,821	79,215	1.59	44,258	56,564	1.28
Frontenac	62,123	44,729	.72	64,473	78,012	1.21	60,291	74.236	1.23
Leeds & Grenville	114,820	129,747	1.13	121,956	152,445	1.25	107,913	147,562	1.37
Dundas	34,905	55,848	1.60	34,903	54,100	1.55	33,400	52,777	1.58
Stormont	31,781	47,672	1.50	32,460	48,690	1.50	30,492	46,964	1.54
Glengarry	35,595	68,342	1.92	33,611	54,786	1.63	33,418	54,587	1.63
Prescott	35,009	55,664	1.59	31,473	45,951	1.46	29,477	42,435	1.44
Russell	19,121	33,462	1.75	16,757	21,617	1.29	17,686	24,325	1.38
Carleton	62,209	110,732	1.78	60,410	85,782	1.42	56,809	80,074	1.41
Renfrew	65,443	88,348	1-35	59,895	76,666	1.28	59,557	69,295	1.16
Lanark	62,056	104,875	1.69	63,269	92,373	1.46	58,246	86,349	1.48
Totals	575,494	778,743	1.35	569,028	789,637	1.39	531,547	735,168	1.38
Victoria	40,385	47,250	1.17	38,159	43,120	1.13	37,362	45,759	1.22
Peterborough	37,714	34,697	.92	38,111	50,688	1.33	37,594	44,459	1.18
Haliburton	9,767	13,478	1.38	10,666	9,813	.92	9,590	10,532	1.10
Hastings	66,237	81,472	1.23	73,361	81,431	1.11	65,322	86,224	1.32
Totals	154,103	176,897	1.15	160,297	185,052	1.15	149,868	186,974	1.25
Muskoka	23,100	35,112	1.52	22,700	22,473	.99	19,757	24,039	1.22
Parry Sound	7,651	10,405	1.36	8,470	6,353	.75	8,771	9,837	1.12
Algoma	10,888	10,888	1.00	8,975	7,898	.88	9,210	11,368	1.23
Totals	41,639	56,405	1.35	40,145	36,724	.91	37,738	15,244	1.20
The Province	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35	2,202,852	3,098,547	1.41

POTATOES.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,697	128,512	47.7	2,669	240,610	90.2	2,841	300,984	105.9
Kent	2,910	149,516	51.4	3,288	387,294	117.8	3,522	458,624	130.2
Elgin	2,794	143,081	51.2	2,445	281,786	115.3	2,925	278,482	95.2
Norfolk	3,093	102,502	33.1	2,778	241,464	86.9	3,627	384,144	105.9
Haldimand	1,153	56,739	49.2	1,213	152,341	125.6	1,543	172,369	111.7
Welland	2,233	110,065	49.3	1,800	167,058	92.8	2,474	237,670	96.1
Totals	14,880	690,415	46.4	14,193	1,470,553	103.6	16,932	1,832,273	108.2
Lambton	2,649	160,980	60.8	2,474	245,495	99.2	3,034	310,338	102.3
Huron	4,628	381,532	82.4	4,688	433,968	92.6	5,156	630,839	122.4
Bruce	4,292	306,792	71.5	4,465	363,898	81.5	4,808	528,278	109.9
Totals	11,569	849,304	73.4	11,627	1,043,361	89.7	12,998	1,469,455	113.1
Grey	6,025	575,388	95.5	6,376	653,221	102.5	7,006	853,436	121.8
Simcoe	6,111	387,926	63.5	6,303	746,653	118 5	6,715	829,160	123.5
Totals	12,136	963,314	79.4	12,679	1,399,874	110.4	13,721	1,682,596	122.6
Middlesex	4,890	305,576	62.5	5,224	590,730	113.1	5,789	601,448	103.9
Oxford	2,836	171,578	60.5	2,665	286,754	107.3	3,389	349,136	103.0
Brant	2,047	121,449	59.3	1,873	222,419	118.8	2,234	250,898	112.3
Perth	3,421	293,693	85.9	3,194	308,221	96.5	3,889	430,025	110.6
Wellington	5,303	448,104	84.5	5,053	576,143	114.0	5,917	699,905	118.3
Waterloo	2,715	210,331	77.5	2,637	238,332	90.4	2,947	350,436	118.9
Dufferin	2,839	309,792	109.1	2,504	287,008	114.6	3,056	417,290	136.5
Totals	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	23,150	2,509,607	108.4	27,221	3,099,138	113.9
Lincoln	1,831	116,928	63.9	1,751	193,118	110.3	1,964	187,320	95.4
Wentworth	2,928	218,692	74.7	3,028	324,753	107.3	3,585	437,441	122.0
Halton	1,450	60,639	41.8	1,390	125,726	90.5	1,656	183,512	110.8
Peel	2,725	142,576	52.1	2,373	248,168	104.6	2,829	301,168	106.5
York	6,408	467,528	73.0	6,388	652,854	102.2	7,519	700,631	93.2
Ontario	3,801	316,053	83.2	3,443	446,833	129.8	3,949	465,688	117.9
Durham	3,117	207,592	66.6	2,891	421,826	145.9	3,171	401,977	126.8
Northumberland	4,425	272,359	61.6	3,708	352,260	95.0	4,221	450,337	106.7
Prince Edward	2,201	123,344	56.0	2,713	272,277	100.4	2,440	224,434	92.0
Totals	28,896	1,925,711	66.6	27,685	3,037,815	109.7	31,334	3,352,508	107.0
Lennox and Addington	3,276	225,225	68.8	3,086	360,507	116.8	3,420	397,649	116.3
Frontenac	3,260	223,351	71.6	3,493	464,814	133.1	3,979	408,867	102.8
Leeds and Grenville	6,612	653,199	98.8	6,379	780,917	122.4	7,257	906,767	125.0
Dundas	2,129	252,819	118.8	2,321	247,187	106.5	2,449	377,791	154.3
Stormont	1,838	238,940	130.0	2,045	224,950	110.0	2,097	274,524	130.9
Glengarry	2,239	268,680	120.0	2,443	210,098	86.0	2,532	307,403	121.4
Prescott	2,369	250,474	105.7	2,519	333.012	132.2	2,447	297,222	121.5
Russell	1,407	115,205	81.9	1,534	116,016	75.6	1,561	161,743	103.6
Carleton	4,762	463,485	97.3	5,828	616,078	105.7	5,957	785,990	131.9
Renfrew	3,772	301,760	80.0	4,038	663,888	164.4	3,799	578,745	152.3
Lanark	3,354	279,221	83.3	3,456	438,048	126.8	3,649	532,214	145.9
Totals	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	37,142	4,455,515	120.0	39,147	5,028,915	128.5
Victoria	3,057	245,080	80.2	2,692	365,654	135.8	2,921	367,314	125.7
Peterborough	2,541	162,268	63.9	2,477	345,467	139.5	2,544	308,529	121.3
Haliburton	649	44,619	68.8	543	105,282	193.9	694	96,812	139.5
Hastings	4,716	312,671	66.3	5,425	808,813	149.1	5,900	717,058	121.5
Totals	10,963	764,638	69.7	11,137	1,625,216	145.9	12,059	1,489,713	123.5
Muskoka	1,417	124,965	88.2	1,270	247,320	194.7	1,303	175,354	134.6
Parry Sound	625	95,731	153.2	593	117,491	198.1	684	112,413	164.3
Algoma	728	131,040	180.0	667	105,606	158.3	676	117,750	174.2
Totals	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,530	470,417	185.9	2,663	405,517	152.3
The Province	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	140,143	16,012,358	114.3	156,075	18,360,115	117.6

MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	210	61,091	290.9	213	106,500	500.0	193	79,358	411.2
Kent	302	74,821	247.8	259	142,996	552.1	262	106,264	405.6
Elgin	258	73,100	283.3	258	135,450	525.0	258	98,808	383.0
Norfolk	212	46,574	219.7	235	114,823	488.6	176	66,373	377.1
Haldimand	197	48,643	246.9	127	40,217	316.7	126	38,801	307.9
Welland	145	36,431	251.3	110	73,334	666.7	130	49,802	383.1
Totals	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,202	613,320	510.2	1,145	439,406	383.8
Lambton	319	110,454	346.3	290	135,679	467.9	338	125,839	372.3
Huron	1,532	575,955	376.0	1,549	834,586	538.8	1,398	643,248	460.1
Bruce	359	90,716	252.7	335	163,085	486.8	413	179,413	434.4
Totals	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,174	1,133,350	521.3	2,149	948,500	441.4
Grey	314	113,225	360.6	346	164,783	476.3	354	167,415	472.9
Simcoe	682	151,956	222.8	637	345,573	542.5	692	278,182	402.0
Totals	996	265,181	266.2	983	510,356	519.2	1,046	445,597	426.0
Middlesex	1,389	400,365	288.2	1,424	757,767	532.1	1,222	507,366	415.2
Oxford	1,336	569,310	426.1	1,186	622,911	525.2	1,061	511,905	482.5
Brant	362	104,075	287.5	390	196,775	504.6	344	170,757	496.4
Perth	1,522	693,332	455.5	1,457	864,831	593.6	1,402	679,121	484.4
Wellington	756	262,566	347.3	945	474,683	502.3	817	376,604	461.0
Waterloo	469	145,390	310.0	383	174,744	456.3	446	209,292	469.3
Dufferin	113	41,358	366.0	84	44,800	533.3	132	52,940	401.1
Totals	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,869	3,136,511	534.4	5,424	2,507,985	462.4
Lincoln	217	65,033	299.7	233	90,446	388.2	222	78,310	352.8
Wentworth	388	134,182	345.8	312	204,001	653.9	419	214,857	512.8
Halton	372	159,264	428.1	488	210,450	431.3	400	170,448	426.1
Peel	432	123,841	286.7	400	140,000	350.0	402	153,217	381.1
York	1,466	414,937	283.0	1,893	866,048	457.5	1,668	782,697	469.2
Ontario	493	162,399	329.4	698	290,836	416.7	758	307,411	405.6
Durham	434	128,390	295.8	439	187,795	427.8	438	187,689	428.5
Northumberland	433	113,736	262.7	486	201,029	413.6	442	186,858	422.8
Prince Edward	108	26,136	242.0	151	80,533	533.3	126	33,778	268.1
Totals	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,100	2,271,138	445.3	4,875	2,115,265	433.9
Lennox and Addington	325	106,785	328.6	130	39,558	304.3	142	46,730	329.1
Frontenac	135	35,412	262.3	286	112,793	394.4	161	60,811	377.7
Leeds and Grenville	175	46,053	263.2	167	73,323	439.1	191	84,323	441.5
Dundas	61	18,300	300.0	209	78,375	375.0	112	45,718	408.2
Stormont	5	1,000	200.0	43	14,333	333.3	33	13,404	406.2
Glengarry	123	36,900	300.0	44	13,200	300.0	66	20,900	316.7
Prescott	101	28,886	286.0	26	12,838	493.8	57	19,196	336.8
Russell	28	12,133	433.3	80	21,334	266.7	53	16,126	304.3
Carleton	498	94,087	188.9	566	210,450	371.8	536	201,435	375.8
Renfrew	102	16,065	157.5	113	52,734	466.7	110	39,472	358.8
Lanark	104	19,326	185.8	106	43,283	408.3	147	58,126	395.4
Totals	1,657	414,947	250.4	1,770	672,221	379.8	1,608	606,241	377.0
Victoria	561	168,300	300.0	477	230,548	483.3	445	200,375	450.3
Peterborough	298	60,828	204.1	239	97,194	406.7	281	101,213	360.2
Haliburton	8	2,000	250.0	18	7,200	400.0	7	2,543	363.3
Hastings	386	79,956	207.1	253	89,605	354.2	244	69,887	286.4
Totals	1,253	311,084	248.3	987	424,547	430.1	977	374,018	382.8
Muskoka	168	36,750	218.8	54	15,750	291.1	56	14,066	251.2
Parry Sound	5	1,500	300.0	3	750	250.0	11	2,389	217.2
Algoma	21	4,200	200.0	28	9,800	350.0	22	7,008	318.5
Totals	194	42,450	218.8	85	26,300	309.4	89	23,463	263.6
The Province	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	18,170	8,787,743	483.6	17,313	7,460,475	430.9

CARROTS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	100	20,300	203.0	87	23,200	266.7	76	21,411	281.7
Kent	148	31,287	211.4	171	56,804	332.2	137	39,735	290.0
Elgin	167	37,954	227.3	104	44,497	427.9	135	37,757	279.7
Norfolk	145	18,463	127.3	108	37,516	347.4	115	32,261	280.5
Haldimand	85	16,188	190.5	91	21,840	240.0	73	17,459	239.2
Welland	103	15,321	148.8	52	24,440	470.0	74	19,421	262.4
Totals	748	139,513	186.5	613	208,297	339.8	610	168,044	275.5
Lambton	167	42,346	253.6	158	55,893	353.8	165	47,727	289.3
Huron	384	107,685	280.4	457	182,206	398.7	511	207,812	406.7
Bruce	305	64,965	213.0	241	84,391	350.2	299	102,080	341.4
Totals	856	214,996	251.2	856	322,490	376.7	975	357,619	366.8
Grey	444	105,583	237.8	540	212,760	394.0	560	216,148	386.0
Simcoe	525	90,400	172.2	556	237,846	427.8	600	218,346	363.9
Totals	969	195,983	202.3	1,096	450,606	411.1	1,160	434,494	374.6
Middlesex	428	94,515	220.8	476	177,353	372.6	467	144,964	310.4
Oxford	248	75,824	305.7	279	120,511	431.9	320	133,152	416.1
Brant	161	40,538	251.8	152	68,262	449.1	213	91,241	428.4
Perth	410	139,728	340.8	350	165,340	472.4	426	176,032	413.2
Wellington	382	95,286	249.4	254	79,586	313.3	302	102,260	338.6
Waterloo	220	47,575	216.3	319	156,310	490.0	297	131,538	442.9
Dufferin	124	44,020	355.0	123	49,200	400.0	157	56,472	359.7
Totals	1,973	537,486	272.4	1,953	816,562	418.1	2,182	835,659	383.0
Lincoln	99	22,058	222.8	97	32,980	340.0	106	32,155	303.3
Wentworth	219	52,926	241.7	142	67,450	475.0	213	84,137	395.0
Halton	79	26,239	332.1	164	67,240	440.0	116	45,090	388.7
Peel	278	74,713	268.8	269	78,459	291.7	306	107,721	352.0
York	472	116,070	245.9	580	228,131	393.3	716	305,112	426.1
Ontario	386	106,250	275.3	508	193,431	380.0	532	191,982	360.9
Durham	446	95,194	213.4	418	168,922	404.1	478	177,978	372.3
Northumberland	169	35,248	208.6	238	86,503	363.5	234	78,409	335.1
Prince Edward	27	1,665	61.7	31	7,750	250.0	39	6,170	158.2
Totals	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,447	930,866	380.4	2,740	1,028,754	375.5
Lennox and Addington	78	15,990	205.0	59	16,891	286.3	57	14,690	257.7
Frontenac	148	28,332	191.4	226	64,598	285.8	141	37,011	262.5
Leeds and Grenville	160	43,859	274.1	158	47,307	299.4	146	45,733	313.2
Dundas	45	11,250	250.0	57	17,100	300.0	43	14,767	343.4
Stormont	34	3,400	100.0	14	5,600	400.0	31	9,596	309.5
Glengarry	52	14,300	275.0	43	8,600	200.0	38	9,508	250.2
Prescott	81	16,740	206.7	45	18,900	420.0	51	13,662	267.9
Russell	131	42,575	325.0	97	27,483	283.3	109	34,552	317.0
Carleton	490	87,676	178.9	526	163,938	311.7	526	181,196	344.5
Renfrew	98	17,314	176.7	104	39,000	375.0	111	35,362	318.6
Lanark	118	16,857	142.9	142	43,783	308.3	138	48,015	347.9
Totals	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,471	453,200	308.1	1,391	444,092	319.3
Victoria	336	84,981	252.9	274	113,252	413.3	278	96,944	348.7
Peterborough	269	39,782	147.9	272	92,480	340.0	319	96,850	303.6
Haliburton	27	6,750	250.0	25	12,500	500.0	18	5,857	325.4
Hastings	175	26,000	148.6	139	46,148	332.0	137	39,324	287.0
Totals	807	157,513	195.2	710	264,380	372.4	752	238,975	317.8
Muskoka	91	16,699	183.5	76	17,100	225.0	73	17,892	245.1
Parry Sound	28	9,240	330.0	20	9,000	450.0	26	7,282	280.1
Algoma	28	5,600	200.0	25	6,250	250.0	27	6,914	256.1
Totals	147	31,539	214.6	121	32,350	267.3	126	32,091	254.7
The Province	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	9,267	3,478,751	375.4	9,936	3,539,728	356.3

TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	146	28,591	195.8	152	51,490	338.8	205	63,563	310.1
Kent	258	61,306	237.6	266	89,315	335.8	353	122,693	347.6
Elgin	315	83,790	266.0	240	96,343	401.4	334	110,267	330.1
Norfolk	1,149	319,698	278.2	838	394,078	470.3	735	282,932	384.9
Haldimand	82	12,710	155.0	70	18,500	264.3	73	18,021	246.9
Welland	210	44,100	210.0	163	73,350	450.0	159	54,757	344.4
Totals	2,160	550,195	254.7	1,729	723,076	418.2	1,859	652,233	350.9
Lambton	227	45,400	200.0	219	91,980	420.0	274	88,001	321.2
Huron	6,583	2,193,521	333.2	5,738	2,835,146	494.1	6,647	2,540,709	382.2
Bruce	5,800	1,643,604	283.4	5,269	2,537,919	481.7	5,441	2,164,387	397.8
Totals	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	11,226	5,465,045	486.8	12,362	4,793,097	387.7
Grey	9,835	2,960,532	301.0	8,323	3,999,784	480.6	8,725	3,591,321	411.6
Simcoe	3,165	640,628	202.4	3,857	1,836,279	476.1	3,149	1,226,229	389.4
Totals	13,000	3,601,160	277.0	12,180	5,836,063	479.2	11,874	4,817,550	405.7
Middlesex	1,644	459,219	279.3	1,546	700,694	453.2	1,600	577,734	361.1
Oxford	5,105	2,129,755	417.2	4,969	2,521,768	507.5	4,986	2,098,123	420.8
Brant	2,926	999,726	341.7	2,427	1,234,736	508.8	2,336	1,086,528	465.1
Perth	4,637	1,523,023	328.5	4,095	2,221,538	542.5	4,839	1,821,518	376.4
Wellington	12,791	4,132,644	323.1	12,243	6,833,553	558.2	12,820	5,430,246	423.6
Waterloo	5,234	1,731,250	330.8	4,881	2,391,690	490.0	5,128	2,021,350	394.2
Dufferin	2,349	770,895	328.2	2,002	871,711	435,4	2,291	854,262	372.9
Totals	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	32,163	16,775,690	521.6	34,000	13,889,761	408.5
Lincoln	247	57,015	230.8	216	81,197	375.9	212	65,115	307.1
Wentworth	2,722	805,249	295.8	2,390	1,441,959	605.3	2,117	981,398	463.6
Halton	1,835	626,964	341.7	1,824	861,329	472.2	1,601	690,087	431.0
Peel	1,493	345,525	231.4	1,261	483,379	383.3	1,227	427,459	348.4
York	3,344	937,724	280.4	2,824	1,259,024	445.8	2,850	1,086,384	381.2
Ontario	12,651	3,771,010	298.1	11,646	5,283,091	453.6	11,193	4,147,868	370.6
Durham	5,148	1,450,500	281.8	5,951	2,540,006	426.8	4,995	2,099,565	420.3
Northumberland	3,493	864,518	247.5	3,410	1,459,275	427.9	2,926	1,056,607	361.1
Prince Edward	104	18,330	176.3	106	39,220	370.0	99	19,544	197.4
Totals	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	29,628	13,448,480	453.9	27,220	10,574,027	388.5
Lennox and Addington	161	35,554	220.8	95	25,531	268.8	177	42,274	238.8
Frontenac	276	53,994	195.6	558	183,554	329.0	344	99,927	290.5
Leeds and Grenville	242	62,516	258.3	195	68,576	351.7	212	77,814	367.0
Dundas	30	5,250	175.0	42	14,000	333.3	58	16,418	283.1
Stormont	47	10,575	225.0	95	33,250	350.0	91	21,759	239.1
Glengarry	81	28,350	350.0	65	29,250	450.0	38	13,285	349.6
Prescott	171	37,375	218.6	135	69,694	516.3	111	42,006	378.4
Russell	288	148,800	516.7	216	73,801	341.7	254	91,676	360.9
Carleton	1,264	223,311	176.7	1,534	617,435	402.5	1,337	456,100	341.1
Renfrew	538	102,220	190.0	614	226,063	368.2	572	181,327	317.0
Lanark	566	96,735	170.9	580	209,444	361.1	436	145,224	333.1
Totals	3,664	804,680	219.6	4,129	1,550,598	375.5	3,630	1,187,810	327.2
Victoria	3,722	1,015,287	272.8	3,110	1,521,692	489.3	3,041	1,083,908	356.4
Peterborough	1,284	222,363	173.2	1,258	497,954	395.8	1,014	333,554	328.9
Haliburton	262	62,225	237.5	281	117,669	418.8	312	81,411	260.9
Hastings	856	140,324	163.9	913	335,856	367.9	661	173,843	263.0
Totals	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,562	2,473,171	444.7	5,028	1,672,716	332.7
Muskoka	1,191	279,885	235.0	1,091	377,955	346.4	947	276,226	291.7
Parry Sound	488	118,340	242.5	540	189,000	350.0	608	178,260	293.2
Algoma	362	113,125	312.5	683	221,975	325.0	473	167,869	354.9
Totals	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,314	788,930	340.9	2,028	622,355	306.9
The Province	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	98,931	47,061,053	475.7	98,001	38,209,549	389.9

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1887 to average of total yields for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	90	64	89	111	119	78	117	83	68	46	96	43	77	95	45
Kent	78	93	79	94	96	140	146	63	80	72	96	33	70	79	50
Elgin	73	33	72	75	88	81	96	70	77	54	93	51	74	101	76
Norfolk	76	50	75	78	68	77	76	51	79	30	80	27	70	57	113
Haldimand	90	64	88	70	82	15	68	72	76	31	94	33	125	93	71
Welland	90	35	87	73	93	62	116	88	79	27	93	46	73	79	81
Group	81	61	80	79	93	75	97	71	78	65	92	38	78	83	84
Lambton	94	36	86	85	92	27	105	76	85	69	104	52	88	89	52
Huron	64	24	58	97	106	79	119	76	115	38	116	60	90	52	86
Bruce	63	58	62	87	97	90	106	95	173	135	132	58	51	63	76
Group	70	37	65	91	100	72	111	77	119	71	118	58	82	60	81
Grey	62	47	54	84	99	93	98	103	71	81	115	67	68	49	82
Simcoe	74	65	71	106	93	53	84	59	117	93	108	47	55	41	52
Group	70	55	64	96	97	61	92	74	93	87	112	57	60	45	75
Middlesex	74	26	68	82	90	103	123	67	85	33	82	51	79	65	79
Oxford	92	30	80	85	87	55	107	76	48	53	84	49	111	57	102
Brant	71	27	70	107	76	106	59	65	54	12	80	48	61	44	92
Perth	64	18	55	77	100	110	108	101	43	92	105	68	102	79	84
Wellington	71	36	53	91	101	71	104	86	50	118	108	64	70	93	76
Waterloo	76	23	71	87	94	61	82	33	97	77	86	60	69	36	86
Dufferin	55	78	68	113	112	61	110	131	209	193	110	74	78	78	90
Group	74	39	67	90	95	75	103	69	67	38	94	60	88	64	85
Lincoln	79	29	75	60	72	12	81	87	52	41	98	62	83	69	88
Wentworth	79	44	77	90	71	57	90	73	52	70	79	50	62	63	82
Halton	94	47	89	97	90	44	63	49	93	80	75	33	93	58	91
Peel	63	50	59	100	89	5	85	78	78	55	88	47	81	69	81
York	67	55	63	100	92	34	99	76	49	55	101	67	53	38	86
Ontario	51	67	63	100	93	42	97	79	90	21	96	68	53	55	91
Durham	83	53	56	97	81	54	87	56	118	64	91	52	68	53	69
Northumberland	79	56	63	91	81	63	69	88	120	54	85	60	61	45	82
Prince Edward	46	77	69	84	73	58	132	83	95	48	75	55	77	27	94
Group	73	58	66	95	85	52	91	79	99	50	89	57	63	52	84
Lennox and Addington	38	67	59	79	87	48	67	72	64	103	70	57	229	109	84
Frontenac	33	64	57	54	71	19	58	80	92	52	60	55	58	77	54
Leeds and Grenville	38	69	59	78	88	16	82	117	65	95	88	72	55	96	80
Dundas	10	97	79	55	81	22	90	125	71	122	106	67	40	77	32
Stormont	45	107	97	71	91	33	76	101	78	60	102	87	7	35	49
Glengarry	32	103	97	96	90	....	91	79	48	55	125	87	177	150	213
Prescott	36	91	91	145	110	12	76	88	39	34	131	84	150	123	89
Russell	23	79	76	126	95	14	69	57	55	34	138	71	75	123	162
Carleton	53	86	83	111	95	43	93	80	49	42	138	59	47	48	49
Renfrew	21	65	63	109	76	47	78	192	71	50	127	52	41	49	56
Lanark	47	76	70	91	83	17	72	88	37	80	121	52	33	35	67
Group	37	79	73	78	88	31	77	98	58	59	106	65	68	67	68
Victoria	70	52	57	108	102	38	98	107	53	89	103	67	84	88	94
Peterborough	70	71	71	76	83	49	70	63	75	32	78	53	60	41	67
Haliburton	160	108	113	83	89	67	108	62	48	63	128	46	79	115	76
Hastings	72	49	58	60	74	50	70	93	80	54	94	44	114	66	81
Group	71	58	62	79	86	49	81	92	77	55	95	51	83	66	86
Muskoka	115	67	69	107	101	50	99	123	112	44	146	71	261	93	101
Parry Sound	61	48	48	60	94	10	113	92	15	12	106	85	63	127	66
Algoma	148	68	73	87	150	158	143	56	142	29	91	111	60	81	67
Group	138	65	68	82	112	43	124	105	94	35	125	87	181	98	82
The Province	74	58	68	89	92	47	94	75	73	61	100	58	76	59	82

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1887 to average yields per acre for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	97	84	96	105	101	92	81	85	82	62	94	45	71	72	63
Kent	80	76	80	90	89	78	81	68	74	64	99	39	61	73	68
Elgin	75	66	76	78	83	91	62	72	72	61	90	54	74	81	81
Norfolk	79	62	78	75	64	74	51	51	78	71	80	31	58	46	72
Haldimand	90	65	89	79	76	74	62	97	66	71	91	44	80	80	63
Welland	91	62	91	83	82	82	84	102	86	65	91	51	66	57	61
Group	83	72	83	82	84	79	66	74	77	64	91	42	67	68	73
Lambton	90	49	87	87	84	94	66	84	112	68	108	59	93	82	62
Huron	67	56	69	89	95	100	98	119	132	85	108	67	82	69	87
Bruce	73	69	72	83	86	99	97	88	128	116	117	65	58	62	71
Group	74	61	74	87	90	99	92	88	121	76	111	65	80	68	79
Grey	80	69	76	86	86	111	93	78	63	86	108	78	76	62	73
Simcoe	80	70	77	87	82	84	80	53	93	149	104	51	55	47	52
Group	80	70	77	87	84	90	88	62	78	110	106	65	62	54	68
Middlesex	78	51	78	87	84	85	88	74	64	66	86	60	69	71	77
Oxford	90	53	88	81	79	88	79	81	50	87	86	59	88	73	99
Brant	77	70	78	82	72	92	51	71	53	57	81	53	58	59	73
Perth	63	41	63	86	88	69	95	80	48	74	101	78	94	82	87
Wellington	81	55	75	86	84	85	92	84	88	93	103	71	75	74	76
Waterloo	76	54	77	85	85	98	70	55	93	96	91	65	66	49	84
Dufferin	71	86	79	95	93	79	102	74	105	122	108	80	91	99	88
Group	76	65	81	85	84	85	86	75	61	82	93	68	81	71	83
Lincoln	83	57	83	70	68	89	63	84	63	60	93	67	85	73	75
Wentworth	83	62	82	78	68	79	71	76	72	87	79	61	67	61	64
Halton	102	65	100	91	85	91	55	51	87	95	76	38	100	85	79
Peel	73	67	72	85	82	59	71	70	81	76	85	49	75	76	66
York	78	64	73	86	82	104	88	81	58	82	100	78	60	58	74
Ontario	83	77	77	89	86	89	80	78	82	97	93	71	81	76	80
Durham	87	75	77	84	79	80	79	61	93	69	96	53	69	57	67
Northumberland	79	75	79	82	70	81	60	86	92	85	84	58	62	62	69
Prince Edward	111	101	101	87	71	86	63	92	83	53	82	61	90	39	89
Group	82	74	79	86	79	81	73	81	85	72	89	62	70	65	74
Lennox and Addington	62	83	78	89	76	94	63	85	63	88	59	59	100	80	92
Frontenac	72	78	76	73	66	73	63	90	73	80	58	70	69	73	67
Leeds and Grenville	76	69	70	90	82	71	84	111	76	108	82	79	60	88	70
Dundas	90	86	88	82	76	51	90	134	65	80	101	77	73	73	62
Stormont	89	91	91	93	91	100	86	107	84	70	97	99	48	32	94
Glengarry	87	96	96	88	87	....	120	115	62	70	118	99	95	110	100
Prescott	122	88	88	100	101	72	111	122	48	58	110	87	85	77	58
Russell	77	86	86	94	88	154	94	61	57	61	127	79	142	103	143
Carleton	121	100	101	101	87	91	98	96	44	56	126	74	50	52	52
Renfrew	102	74	74	70	68	69	79	106	64	65	116	53	44	55	60
Lanark	82	77	77	74	71	74	70	110	49	78	114	57	47	41	51
Group	81	84	83	87	81	78	84	108	61	73	98	72	66	65	67
Victoria	87	75	80	91	88	122	86	85	58	87	96	64	67	73	77
Peterborough	84	81	82	73	74	79	67	57	56	97	78	53	57	49	53
Haliburton	119	107	109	83	83	74	96	83	84	54	125	49	69	77	91
Hastings	76	67	71	72	70	81	64	107	69	61	93	55	72	52	62
Group	83	76	79	81	79	81	74	101	67	72	92	56	65	61	71
Muskoka	107	79	80	101	86	85	93	147	120	71	125	66	87	75	81
Parry Sound	92	90	90	81	97	71	119	87	84	81	121	93	138	118	83
Algoma	110	106	107	114	111	98	120	86	81	74	81	103	63	78	88
Group	111	98	100	97	97	84	113	127	112	72	113	83	83	84	82
The Province	80	75	79	85	83	79	81	79	72	67	96	65	74	65	76

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total area under crop (including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Mangels, Carrots, Turnips and Hay and Clover) in Ontario in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years; also the percentage of cleared land under crop in 1887, and the average of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Acres under Crop.							Per cent. of cleared land under crop.	
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882–7.	1887.	1882-7
Essex	141,731	142,539	142,489	139,909	133,467	125,235	137,562	76.2	78.1
Kent	209,760	213,327	214,348	203,471	203,778	173,351	203,006	74.2	76.1
Elgin	170,316	163,126	164,044	158,221	167,957	163,117	164,463	65.5	64 8
Norfolk	158,987	149,639	150,016	151,136	159,717	145,072	152,428	69.9	69.3
Haldimand	140,657	144,177	138,240	137,315	143,981	135,399	139,961	71.1	72.5
Welland	110,625	107,818	110,258	109,451	109,937	109,608	109,616	69.5	70.9
Totals	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	907,036	71.0	71.7
Lambton	169,383	168,404	170,240	171,253	159,725	152,787	165,299	66.8	68.2
Huron	333,226	328,396	327,741	320,819	349,297	306,927	327,734	63.4	65.0
Bruce	279,224	275,320	264,737	251,250	281,104	250,859	267,082	65.2	66.6
Totals	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	760,115	64.7	66.3
Grey	350,404	350,694	350,267	340,838	368,928	353,270	352,400	65.3	67.3
Simcoe	305,780	296,462	296,446	291,006	300,804	283,794	295,715	67.4	68.6
Totals	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	648,115	66.3	67.9
Middlesex	294,600	298,447	305,922	285,139	309,525	307,698	300,222	57.3	60.8
Oxford	217,219	210,386	215,493	208,492	223,829	210,651	214,345	65.0	64.8
Brant	123,499	118,973	118,694	117,442	124,662	120,649	120,653	73.3	72.2
Perth	233,441	227,250	231,255	229,397	245,449	221,700	231,415	65.9	67.3
Wellington	299,848	289,422	289,973	281,689	295,770	277,936	289,106	69.4	69.7
Waterloo	162,251	162,489	163,017	157,933	169,354	159,544	162,432	69.6	70.9
Dufferin	124,518	119,102	123,393	116,059	123,174	116,495	120,457	69.5	70.5
Totals	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,438,630	65.7	66.9
Lincoln	102,570	102,793	100,938	103,746	105,206	96,175	101,905	69.1	69.9
Wentworth	144,974	143,029	139,371	140,809	147,147	141,255	142,764	70.4	69.7
Halton	106,601	105,898	105,984	105,512	111,294	105,162	106,742	64.1	64.3
Peel	160,720	157,939	157,563	155,536	161,615	152,674	157,674	68.7	69.7
York	302,072	291,799	296,885	287,868	295,127	296,330	295,013	73.0	73.5
Ontario	244,909	241,869	236,760	234,996	247,930	241,114	241,263	73.9	74.0
Durham	198,462	203,971	199,060	205,747	212,057	204,779	204,013	73.1	75.7
Northumb'd	219,217	217,006	212,299	215,769	226,222	198,339	214,809	70.2	71.3
Pr. Edward	130,456	133,203	128,686	127,538	133,993	120,278	129,026	71.3	73.6
Totals	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,593,209	71.0	71.9
Lennox and Addington	141,308	142,074	136,608	134,693	141,257	141,610	139,592	71.0	70.5
Frontenac	130,820	136,155	138,324	136,316	142,096	149,848	138,926	64.5	69.6
Leeds & Gren.	232,218	241,882	226,582	229,244	239,339	229,283	233,091	56.9	59.1
Dundas	82,917	85,531	86,351	81,367	87,955	80,069	84,032	60.2	65.4
Stormont	71,549	72,935	71,875	71,596	68,837	73,702	71,749	62.4	64.9
Glengarry	85,813	85,671	85,337	81,262	82,925	88,951	84,993	61.2	63.2
Prescott	87,002	84,285	85,516	79,367	82,520	74,791	82,247	67.6	69.4
Russell	50,772	49,947	51,702	54,020	53,865	37.828	49,689	66.2	69.3
Carleton	180,192	185,333	176,762	176,350	173,569	180,410	178,769	66.3	69.2
Renfrew	163,689	163,814	161,375	158,497	165,129	142,634	159,190	66.8	68.9
Lanark	145,042	148,463	147,594	138,210	138,625	135,284	142,203	51.0	52.0
Totals	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,364,481	62.1	64.4
Victoria	174,256	172,710	171,278	164,639	172,418	167,791	170,515	74.4	74.7
Peterborough	138,392	144,273	148,936	135,933	139,325	130,298	139,526	64.6	67.4
Haliburton	19,634	19,869	18,798	17,452	19,013	19,922	19,115	70.1	75.6
Hastings	207,178	225,397	206,168	216,756	237,707	238,875	222,014	64.7	69.9
Totals	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,170	67.7	70.8
Muskoka	40,805	39,849	37,223	35,850	36,610	25,238	35,929	80.1	79.3
Parry Sound	15,687	17,094	21,375	21,571	23,330	12,913	18,662	64.9	78.3
Algoma	26,360	24,521	24,520	22,494	27,054	25,578	25,088	77.3	92.1
Totals	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,679	75.9	82.7
The Province.	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203.958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435	66.9	68.5

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1887 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Essex	162.7	7.4	12.9	174.4	3.5	30.0	158.7	2.6	1.8	190.7	14.5	1.1	.5	.8	761.6
Kent.	212.4	12.5	21.0	121.5	3.7	57.7	83.4	3.3	44.6	169.4	10.3	1.1	.5	.9	742.3
Elgin...........	167.7	4.2	16.2	127.4	4.0	68.7	53.1	5.3	3.6	191.3	10.7	1.0	.6	1.2	655.0
Norfolk	140.3	3.4	28.0	123.6	31.8	88.7	60.5	21.6	1.3	179.2	13.6	.9	.6	5.0	698.5
Haldimand.....	167.2	15.2	66.6	115.1	1.0	71.4	6.1	4.0	.3	256.3	5.8	1.0	.4	.4	710.8
Welland........	143.4	6.6	22.9	132.9	3.2	34.0	33.1	10.0	1.8	290.1	14.0	.9	.6	1.3	694.8
Group......	168.8	8.3	27.2	130.9	8.1	60.5	66.3	7.7	11.1	206.2	11.3	1.0	.6	1.7	709.7
Lambton	140.0	22.2	54.8	159.8	.2	54.0	24.5	1.2	1.5	196.6	10.4	1.3	.7	.9	668.1
Huron..........	131.6	18.1	53.2	149.3	.4	69.0	1.8	.5	.1	184.7	8.8	2.9	.7	12.5	633.6
Bruce	106.0	30.0	44.5	144.1	.8	91.7	1.0	1.1	.3	207.2	10.0	.8	.7	13.6	651.8
Group......	124.3	23.2	50.4	149.7	.5	73.9	6.3	.8	.5	195.2	9.6	1.8	.7	10.4	647.3
Grey............	41.1	59.5	44.2	169.4	.9	86.3	.8	.7	.2	219.1	11.2	.6	.8	18.3	653.1
Simcoe..	112.4	74.1	75.6	147.5	3.1	70.6	1.7	1.0	.1	164.4	13.5	1.5	1.2	7.0	673.7
Group......	73.8	66.2	58.6	159.4	1.9	79.1	1.2	.8	.2	194.1	12.2	1.0	1.0	13.1	662.6
Middlesex......	139.6	14.5	27.0	140.5	1.0	53.0	17.8	1.5	.3	161.1	9.5	2.7	.8	3.2	572.5
Oxford	121.5	20.6	51.4	164.6	2.0	56.9	22.4	1.9	.4	180.0	8.5	4.0	.7	15.3	650.2
Brant	173.3	3.5	127.0	110.4	5.7	59.7	23.7	4.3	.7	192.2	12.2	2.1	1.0	17.4	733.2
Perth...........	136.4	19.4	44.4	164.6	1.2	68.4	2.2	.3	.2	193.7	9.7	4.3	1.2	13.1	659.1
Wellington......	60.3	36.5	82.1	178.2	1.6	94.4	1.1	.2	.1	194.7	12.3	1.8	.9	29.6	693.8
Waterloo.......	174.4	12.3	66.2	156.1	1.5	67.5	3.3	.5	.1	177.1	11.6	2.0	.9	22.5	696.0
Dufferin........	52.6	105.9	73.4	178.3	3.8	66.3	.5	1.3	.2	182.5	15.9	.6	.7	13.1	695.1
Group......	120.1	26.8	59.7	157.8	1.9	67.3	10.3	1.2	.3	181.5	10.9	2.7	.9	15.6	657.0
Lincoln	144.9	8.4	23.9	124.2	.4	38.5	40.6	3.8	.7	289.1	12.3	1.5	.7	1.7	690.7
Wentworth.....	151.7	10.2	66.2	140.1	3.2	60.4	20.4	2.5	.5	218.2	14.2	1.9	1.1	13.2	703.8
Halton..........	127.2	15.9	80.0	112.7	1.5	70.6	5.6	1.0	.2	204.1	8.7	2.2	.5	11.0	641.2
Peel....	104.1	42.3	131.3	123.5	.5	64.1	1.7	.9	.2	167.7	11.7	1.8	1.2	6.4	687.4
York	82.4	57.1	150.8	159.7	1.5	71.7	2.7	.6	.2	175.1	15.5	3.5	1.1	8.1	730.0
Ontario	20.5	128.2	120.9	147.3	4.4	95.3	6.9	1.2	.2	161.6	11.5	1.5	1.2	38.2	738.9
Durham	11.8	107.2	189.2	122.0	13.1	89.4	5.9	4.5	1.1	153.3	11.5	1.6	1.6	19.0	731.2
Northumberland	31.6	72.1	158.7	106.3	29.0	74.9	11.4	20.8	.9	169.3	14.2	1.4	.5	11.2	702.3
Prince Edward..	5.2	31.2	211.4	75.2	34.2	125.6	27.0	39.5	2.4	148.2	12.0	.6	.1	.6	713.2
Group......	67.6	61.5	136.9	127.9	9.7	78.0	11.1	7.5	.6	180.3	12.7	1.9	1.0	13.7	710.4
Lennox and Addington....	6.5	28.2	183.9	124.2	14.4	46.1	8.8	14.1	1.1	263.5	16.5	1.6	.4	.8	710.1
Frontenac......	4.7	35.4	66.0	138.6	5.0	52.4	6.8	9.8	1.1	306.2	16.1	.7	.7	1.3	644.8
Leeds & Grenv'l.	7.1	34.0	23.7	161.8	4.3	15.3	11.9	11.1	.8	281.3	16.2	.4	.4	.6	568.9
Dundas.........	1.1	40.2	34.3	215.7	5.0	12.8	9.3	11.5	2.2	253.4	15.5	.4	.3	.2	601.9
Stormont.......	3.7	46.0	16.0	212.7	1.6	21.5	10.2	17.4	1.1	277.3	16.0	.1	.3	.4	624.3
Glengarry	2.0	60.8	16.1	217.3	....	35.3	3.4	5.1	.5	254.0	16.0	.9	.3	.6	612.3
Prescott	.2	66.2	25.9	214.8	.4	55.1	7.5	10.7	2.3	272.1	18.4	.8	.6	1.3	676.3
Russell.........	.9	51.9	23.5	251.2	.3	41.1	4.9	13.0	1.7	249.4	18.3	.4	1.7	3.8	662.1
Carleton........	3.0	70.8	29.9	224.5	12.2	47.1	3.4	16.2	1.3	228.9	17.5	1.8	1.8	4.7	663.1
Renfrew........	1.0	90.1	7.9	172.8	19.7	82.9	1.7	5.2	1.4	267.2	15.4	.4	.4	2.2	668.3
Lanark.........	6.8	50.2	10.7	142.9	4.5	41.3	3.4	16.7	.8	218.2	11.8	.4	.4	2.0	510.1
Group......	4.1	51.7	39.3	178.5	7.3	40.9	6.6	11.9	1.1	260.5	15.9	.7	.6	1.7	620.8
Victoria	32.7	101.0	145.6	176.1	1.6	77.8	2.3	1.6	.4	172.5	13.1	2.4	1.4	15.9	744.4
Peterborough...	39.0	108.2	65.8	145.4	10.0	74.5	1.7	4.6	.2	176.1	11.9	1.4	1.3	6.0	646.1
Haliburton......	4.2	47.6	10.2	176.0	9.2	61.9	3.2	5.1	1.1	348.7	23.2	.3	1.0	9.4	701.1
Hastings	24.5	40.2	104.3	132.7	29.9	61.7	13.5	13.3	.7	206.7	14.7	1.2	.5	2.7	646.6
Group......	30.1	76.6	102.7	150.4	15.5	69.9	6.7	7.3	.5	193.4	13.7	1.6	1.0	7.7	677.1
Muskoka.......	1.2	26.2	11.5	183.0	4.9	55.2	3.3	5.4	.4	453.2	27.8	3.3	1.8	23.4	800.6
Parry Sound....	1.1	37.3	21.7	170.3	2.3	50.0	1.4	.9	.1	316.6	25.9	.2	1.1	20.2	649.1
Algoma	12.6	125.3	12.7	146.3	5.4	114.4	1.0	2.6	.1	319.4	21.4	.6	.8	10.6	773.2
Group......	4.7	59.6	14.2	168.7	4.5	72.5	2.2	3.5	.2	381.2	25.4	1.8	1.3	18.7	758.5
The Province. 1887.	80.8	43.6	69.1	151.5	6.2	65.4	14.7	5.8	1.9	205.3	12.6	1.6	.8	9.5	668.8
The Province. 1886.	81.0	52.8	67.3	148.3	6.2	64.4	14.3	6.5	1.9	209.8	12.8	1.7	.8	9.0	676.8

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	184.4	10.2	12.9	156.5	4.4	21.9	168.8	3.6	2.5	197.1	16.1	1.1	.4	1.2	781.1
Kent	230.5	10.8	21.3	118.7	2.2	33.7	95.9	3.3	41.7	186.7	13.2	1.0	.5	1.3	760.8
Elgin	177.2	8.4	17.3	123.3	4.6	44.8	57.6	5.1	4.3	191.1	11.5	1.0	.5	1.3	648.0
Norfolk	151.0	4.4	27.5	118.5	32.2	62.1	64.5	22.6	4.1	185.3	16.5	.8	.5	3.3	693.3
Haldimand	171.8	15.9	76.7	109.7	4.9	65.7	9.9	3.8	.8	256.3	8.0	.6	.4	.4	724.9
Welland.	149.3	12.3	26.5	120.1	4.3	25.2	42.2	11.4	5.3	293.6	16.0	.8	.5	1.0	708.5
Group..........	180.6	10.1	29.5	123.6	8.9	43.1	73.2	8.1	11.5	212.5	13.4	.9	.5	1.5	737.4
Lambton	140.7	31.8	59.4	152.3	.8	35.1	29.6	1.7	1.5	213.1	12.5	1.4	.7	1.1	681.7
Huron	142.5	44.6	51.0	140.5	.5	59.4	3.3	.6	.2	180.3	10.2	2.8	1.0	13.2	650.1
Bruce	129.5	38.2	45.9	136.5	1.0	89.3	1.1	.9	.3	196.5	12.0	1.0	.7	13.6	666.5
Group	137.6	39.6	51.0	141.6	.7	64.7	8.1	.9	.5	192.9	11.3	1.9	.9	10.8	662.5
Grey	54.7	90.8	46.3	151.4	1.1	83.9	.7	.7	.2	211.7	13.4	.7	1.1	16.7	673.4
Simcoe	127.2	84.6	65.3	136.3	5.2	70.8	1.7	.8	.2	167.7	15.6	1.6	1.4	7.3	685.7
Group..........	87.4	88.0	54.9	144.6	2.9	78.0	1.2	.7	.2	191.9	14.4	1.1	1.2	12.5	679.0
Middlesex......	153.6	29.3	29.8	136.3	.9	39.6	21.4	1.2	.7	176.9	11.7	2.5	1.0	3.2	608.1
Oxford	120.2	36.6	49.9	149.9	3.3	42.7	26.1	2.0	.8	187.3	10.3	3.2	1.0	15.1	668.4
Brant	190.2	9.2	98.1	105.5	5.0	51.5	27.9	4.3	4.1	195.4	13.4	2.1	1.3	14.0	722.0
Perth	138.0	46.4	51.3	150.5	.8	61.7	2.0	.3	.2	191.1	11.3	4.1	1.2	14.1	673.0
Wellington	70.7	58.0	80.6	154.9	2.0	87.4	1.3	.3	.1	193.9	14.3	2.0	.7	30.9	697.1
Waterloo	179.2	29.0	65.7	143.8	2.4	58.5	6.4	.5	.2	185.0	12.9	1.9	1.3	22.4	709.2
Dufferin..........	70.7	122.6	64.6	155.2	5.3	64.3	.4	.6	.1	187.8	17.9	.8	.9	13.4	704.6
Group..........	129.0	44.5	58.1	144.2	2.3	57.7	12.4	1.1	.7	187.2	12.7	2.5	1.0	15.8	669.2
Lincoln	154.7	17.0	28.4	119.6	3.4	30.6	42.5	5.3	1.0	279.6	13.5	1.5	.7	1.5	699.3
Wentworth......	159.0	14.3	58.1	135.1	4.5	47.8	22.6	3.6	.7	220.2	17.5	2.0	1.0	10.3	696.7
Halton	139.5	22.1	74.6	106.6	3.0	61.2	6.2	1.0	.3	206.0	10.0	2.4	.7	9.6	643.2
Peel.	124.8	59.1	141.7	117.3	6.6	56.0	1.7	1.1	.3	167.1	12.5	1.8	1.3	5.4	696.7
York.	99.7	68.6	133.9	146.9	4.7	65.6	3.2	.7	.4	179.1	18.7	4.2	1.8	7.1	734.6
Ontario	34.1	149.2	109.9	139.1	9.6	79.2	7.3	1.2	1.1	159.2	12.1	2.3	1.6	34.4	740.3
Durham..........	12.4	152.6	164.5	119.3	19.8	80.8	7.0	3.4	1.3	162.2	11.8	1.6	1.8	18.5	757.0
Northumberland	32.6	101.3	148.3	94.7	38.5	67.0	12.5	15.8	1.8	174.1	14.0	1.5	.8	9.7	712.6
Prince Edward.	13.0	42.6	229.7	77.2	52.4	62.8	36.0	34.8	2.6	169.5	13.9	.7	.2	.6	736.0
Group..........	78.1	80.2	126.0	120.8	15.6	64.2	12.6	6.5	1.0	183.9	14.1	2.2	1.2	12.3	718.7
Lennox & Add'n	10.4	35.3	209.2	108.9	28.3	44.2	11.2	14.0	.8	223.6	17.3	.7	.3	.9	705.1
Frontenac..... .	10.4	43.9	91.1	130.1	19.9	58.0	8.0	8.0	1.6	302.1	19.9	.8	.7	1.7	696.2
L'ds & Grenville	14.6	35.7	28.2	156.7	19.6	16.2	12.0	14.0	.9	273.8	18.4	.5	.4	.5	591.5
Dundas	10.9	38.0	55.5	219.3	12.4	13.8	10.9	11.1	1.5	260.0	19.1	.9	.3	.4	654.1
Stormont..........	7.7	40.8	21.7	220.3	5.0	25.2	11.1	20.2	1.1	276.0	19.0	.3	.3	.8	649.5
Glengarry	5.7	59.3	15.5	220.4	.5	48.0	5.4	7.8	.8	248.4	18.8	.5	.3	.3	631.7
Prescott..........	.8	68.9	19.4	213.6	2.6	87.0	11.3	14.7	4.4	248.7	20.6	.5	.4	.9	693.8
Russell..	3.3	61.0	18.7	248.6	3.7	60.1	6.0	14.3	3.4	246.8	21.8	.7	1.5	3.5	693.4
Carleton	7.3	86.8	28.5	217.3	27.1	52.0	4.3	15.0	1.7	220.0	23.1	2.1	2.0	5.2	692.4
Renfrew	5.2	107.2	5.4	164.0	30.5	89.9	2.1	5.2	2.0	257.9	16.4	.5	.5	2.5	689.3
Lanark..........	12.4	52.6	9.1	126.6	20.0	41.6	4.7	23.2	.8	213.0	13.3	.5	.5	1.6	519.9
Group..........	9.3	57.3	45.8	171.5	18.7	46.2	7.8	13.6	1.5	251.0	18.5	.8	.6	1.7	644.3
Victoria..........	41.7	149.8	126.9	156.5	5.1	70.2	1.9	1.7	.5	163.7	12.8	2.0	1.2	13.3	747.3
Peterborough...	48.3	127.4	65.7	135.1	16.6	73.0	1.6	3.6	.7	181.5	12.3	1.4	1.5	4.9	673.6
Haliburton	3.5	52.1	11.1	180.9	11.3	61.1	5.0	9.9	1.0	379.3	27.5	.3	.7	12.3	756.0
Hastings	26.1	54.7	127.3	127.9	48.9	56.5	17.1	12.3	.8	205.8	18.6	.8	.4	2.1	699.3
Group..........	35.9	101.8	107.0	139.9	26.2	65.1	8.1	6.8	.7	192.6	15.5	1.3	1.0	6.5	708.4
Muskoka	1.2	34.6	12.3	176.6	9.3	58.2	4.7	6.7	.9	436.3	28.8	1.2	1.6	20.9	793.3
Parry Sound...	1.7	71.2	29.7	177.5	17.1	53.6	1.8	5.9	.6	367.9	28.7	.5	1.1	25.5	782.8
Algoma	11.7	243.2	20.7	134.8	4.2	119.7	2.2	2.4	.2	338.2	24.8	.8	1.0	17.4	921.3
Group..........	4.3	102.6	19.0	165.0	9.8	74.4	3.3	5.3	.6	391.7	27.6	.9	1.3	21.1	825.9
The Province...	90.3	58.4	68.5	142.0	10.7	58.3	16.8	5.9	2.1	205.4	14.6	1.6	.9	9.1	684.6

PASTURE.

E No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area of Pasture in tario in the four years 1884-7, with the annual average for the period; also the rate per 1,000 acres eared in the year 1887.

Counties.	1887*.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1884-7.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared in 1887.
	27,584	64,251	62,457	46,864	50,289	148.2
	48,229	89,037	89,292	69,097	73,914	170.7
	65,609	79,679	74,624	77,510	74,355	252.3
lk	38,178	47,308	50,528	44,788	45,201	167.7
mand	37,512	43,950	39,206	40,372	40,260	189.6
nd	23,474	33,681	32,216	31,065	30,109	147.4
otals	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	314,128	183.2
ton	62,980	95,926	88,689	90,831	84,606	248.4
	135,339	152,711	140,784	141,278	142,528	257.3
	97,997	107,344	98,469	95,992	99,951	228.8
otals	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	327,085	245.3
	130,069	145,408	138,009	133,244	136,683	242.4
e	74,834	84,680	76,948	79,200	78,915	164.9
otals	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	215,598	206.9
esex	165,443	201,599	182,945	178,001	181,997	321.5
l	85,497	104,404	103,255	104,277	99,358	255.9
	27,827	34,683	34,402	33,736	32,662	165.2
	79,952	92,925	89,555	86,036	87,117	225.7
gton	84,499	100,363	93,601	91,679	92,536	195.5
loo	36,013	36,393	37,477	36,702	36,646	154.5
in	33,118	37,539	34,960	40,402	36,505	184.9
otals	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	566,821	231.2
n	25,764	31,583	30,464	28,630	29,110	173.5
worth	35,678	47,835	43,905	44,379	42,949	173.2
n	38,980	39,353	39,215	38,601	39,037	234.4
	36,940	40,323	35,993	34,667	36,981	158.0
	59,777	70,292	68,306	71,460	67,459	144.5
io	61,746	69,971	68,628	67,936	67,070	186.3
m	46,827	53,979	55,059	53,913	52,445	172.5
umberland	64,257	72,179	70,475	62,609	67,380	205.9
Edward	34,924	40,072	41,021	35,816	37,958	190.9
otals	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	440,389	178.7
x and Addington	51,121	65,471	67,812	63,711	62,029	256.9
enac	55,039	71,217	74,306	61,898	65,615	271.3
and Grenville	142,604	174,549	168,109	154,231	159,873	349.4
s	38,930	47,695	43,824	41,960	43,102	282.6
ont	36,033	42,724	39,609	39,276	39,411	314.4
arry	44,873	48,086	46,675	48,167	46,950	320.2
tt	32,942	46,093	42,499	37,627	39,790	256.1
ll	19,481	23,477	22,793	22,507	22,064	254.0
on	75,490	90,008	82,294	87,307	83,775	277.8
ew	59,946	72,794	69,711	62,423	66,218	244.8
k	110,575	108,900	107,631	105,237	108,086	388.9
otals	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	736,913	302.0
ia	40,763	47.718	49,735	47,941	46,539	174.1
orough	50,567	52,550	55,785	46,477	51,345	236.1
rton	5,112	7,060	5,494	5,022	5,672	182.5
ngs	90,408	93,640	97,240	95,636	94,231	282.2
otals	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	197,787	234.5
oka	8,324	9,187	9,344	8,456	8,828	163.3
Sound	4,042	3,064	3,869	4,332	3,827	167.2
na	3,642	4,620	3,986	3,693	3,985	106.8
otals	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	16,640	146.6
rovince	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	2,815,361	227.7

The schedule to farmers was changed in 1887 so as to include pasture on cleared lands only.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE No. XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area in Orchard and Garden in Ontario as taken from the assessor's rolls in the six years 1882-7, with the annual average for the period ; also, the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1887, and the average for the period 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared.	
								1887.	1882-7.
Essex	5,723	5,768	6,015	5,814	6,081	6,399	5,967	30.8	33.9
Kent	6,695	7,305	7,615	8,117	7,432	7,849	7,502	23.7	28.1
Elgin	6,572	6,696	6,881	6,951	7,360	7,640	7,017	25.3	27.6
Norfolk	6,826	7,470	8,024	7,909	7,935	8,770	7,822	30.0	35.6
Haldimand	4,150	4,541	4,528	4,755	4,995	4,891	4,643	21.0	24.0
Welland	7,101	7,248	6,781	6,406	6,281	7,151	6,828	44.6	44.1
Totals	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,779	28.2	31.5
Lambton	6,386	5,961	5,596	5,896	6,031	6,490	6,060	25.2	25.0
Huron	8,468	8,539	8,478	8,624	7,849	8,775	8,455	16.1	16.8
Bruce	5,020	5,446	5,851	5,432	6,027	6,213	5,665	11.7	14.1
Totals	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,180	16.5	17.6
Grey	6,778	6,719	7,105	7,160	7,347	8,262	7,229	12.6	13.8
Simcoe	4,351	4,378	4,450	4,417	4,881	6,085	4,760	9.6	11.0
Totals	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,347	11,989	11.2	12.6
Middlesex	9,309	10,100	11,000	10,966	10,534	12,242	10,692	18.1	21.7
Oxford	8,432	8,208	8,666	8,728	8,795	9,142	8,662	25.2	26.2
Brant	4,334	4,488	4,651	4,750	5,260	5,213	4.783	25.7	28.6
Perth	4,553	4,410	4,626	4,964	5,668	5,643	4,977	12.9	14.5
Wellington	4,406	4,643	4,772	5,181	5,136	5,790	4,988	10.2	12.0
Waterloo	4,958	5,221	5,295	5,450	5,693	5,191	5,301	21.3	23.1
Dufferin	1,410	1,234	1,583	1,589	1,714	1,766	1,549	7.9	9.1
Totals	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,952	16.9	19.0
Lincoln	7,863	8,059	8,075	8,057	7,808	7,878	7,957	52.9	54.6
Wentworth	8,922	9,197	9,324	9,340	9,529	8,134	9,074	43.3	44.3
Halton	4,551	4,603	4,991	4,721	4,829	5,332	4,838	27.4	29.2
Peel	3,786	4,452	4,128	4,000	4,001	4,556	4,154	16.2	18.4
York	6,836	8,128	7,744	7,394	9,239	8,881	8,037	16.5	20.0
Ontario	5,351	5,298	5,330	5,457	5,492	5,734	5,444	16.1	16.7
Durham	3,929	3,897	3,825	3,908	3,926	4,898	4,064	14.5	15.1
Northumberland	6,478	6,485	6,683	6,405	6,757	6,203	6,502	20.8	21.6
Prince Edward	6,364	6,503	6,696	5,830	5,777	6,943	6,352	34.8	36.2
Totals	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,422	23.9	25.5
Lennox and Addington	2,840	2,448	2,671	2,767	2,810	3,535	2,845	14.3	14.4
Frontenac	2,211	2,170	1,966	2,164	2,343	3,148	2,334	10.9	11.7
Leeds and Grenville	2,968	3,121	3,062	3,210	3,410	4,412	3,364	7.3	8.5
Dundas	1,074	1,170	1,262	1,338	1,313	1,212	1,228	7.8	9.6
Stormont	888	930	920	1,029	1,216	1,400	1,064	7.7	9.6
Glengarry	460	470	525	634	704	983	629	3.3	4.7
Prescott	271	220	166	222	149	576	267	2.1	2.3
Russell	127	121	164	113	114	322	160	1.7	2.2
Carleton	319	431	470	593	467	1,391	612	1.2	2.4
Renfrew	269	283	842	1,043	897	738	679	1.1	2.9
Lanark	974	1,011	1,097	1,207	1,337	1,311	1,156	3.4	4.2
Totals	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	14,338	5.6	6.8
Victoria	1,423	1,729	1,818	2,299	2,022	2,279	1,928	6.1	8.4
Peterborough	1,829	1,861	1,969	1,954	2,025	2,352	1,998	8.5	9.6
Haliburton	61	176	37	62	78	190	101	2.2	4.0
Hastings	5,598	4,869	5,014	5,465	5,825	7,464	5,706	17.5	18.0
Totals	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,733	11.2	12.5
Muskoka	316	393	349	398	265	99	340	6.2	7.5
Parry Sound	7	....	56	48	50	317	34	.3	1.4
Algoma	255	216	165	70	48	46	142	7.5	5.2
Totals	578	609	570	516	363	462	516	5.3	5.4
The Province	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	193,909	16.3	18.1

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock wintered well, and in most parts of Ontario spring and early summer pastures were excellent. Had it not been for this combination of circumstances the live stock interest throughout the province would have been in a lamentable condition, for the intense heat and long continued dry period, which in many parts of the province commenced early in June and continued until autumn, had the effect of literally burning up almost everything in the shape of pasture, leaving animals almost wholly dependent upon soiling crops, early cut fodder or browse. It is in emergencies like these that the intelligent and enterprising farmer or stock-man comes prominently to the front, as compared with his slow-going neighbor, who is always content to farm as his forefathers did, without reference to the altered conditions sure to be brought about in a few generations. According to the testimony of nearly all the correspondents of the Bureau, pasture fields during the greater part of the summer and fall presented a melancholy picture from one end of Ontario to the other, and yet a majority of the November reports stated that though somewhat thin farm animals were generally in a thrifty condition and usually free from epidemic or other diseases. This of course was partially due to the fact that they were well wintered, and that in the early part of the season pastures were rather above than below the average; but it is also largely accounted for by the circumstance that many farmers and stock-men had the foresight and intelligence to provide against such misfortunes as the one which fell upon them last summer by sowing crops for green feeding or soiling. Had the season proved favorable for pastures these crops could have been harvested for winter feed (either cured dry or ensiled), in which case they would have amply repaid the farmer for all that they cost him, while in the presence of such a misfortune as the long continued drouth they proved well nigh invaluable in tiding the stock-raisers over what would otherwise have proved a serious calamity. As the root crop was also seriously affected by the drouth as well as by insect pests, the question of winter fodder was a serious one to many farmers, but thanks to a fair and well saved hay crop and a superior quality of straw it was expected that with careful economy the supplies would be sufficient in most parts of the province, unless the winter proved an unusually long and severe one. Of fattening on grass there was little or none, and farmers wisely anticipated the scarcity of winter supplies by disposing in the fall to drovers and others of such of their cattle as were saleable even at the prevailing low prices, so as to avoid the necessity of expensive winter feeding. In a few localities pinching was expected to be the rule, owing in some cases to a failure of the root crops, and in others—notably in some eastern counties—to the destruction of large quantities of hay by fires. A fair supply of stall-fed beef was predicted, but for obvious reasons it is not likely to be of the very best quality. As usually happens, sheep fared not so badly on the short pastures, and they were generally reported to be in good condition. Hogs, too, appeared to have suffered little from the unfavorable season. A larger quantity of pork than usual found an early market, and in other cases fattening was well advanced when the reports were sent to the Bureau in the last week of October.

HORSES.—The following table shows the number of working horses, breeding mares and unbroken horses in the province by county groups for 1887, and also the totals for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.		Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
					1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie		39,442	15,740	22,357	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924
Lake Huron		28,754	12,708	18,474	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424
Georgian Bay... ..		24,218	9,229	14,327	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877
West Midland.....		59,061	23,177	32,291	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614
Lake Ontario		65,430	24,265	36,018	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945
St. Law. & Ottawa.		55,304	19,304	31,292	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868
East Midland		22,181	6,636	11,121	39,938	38,066	39,048	37,412	39,763
Northern districts..		2,114	848	1,070	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718
The Province	1887....	296,504	111,907	166,950	575,361	....	....	....	....
	1886....	300,682	107,000	161,967	....	569,649	....	....	....
	1885....	311,587	95,963	151,259	....	....	558,809	....	....
	1884....	303,474	93,910	138,569	....	....	....	535,953	....
	1883....	349,552	87,380	123,201	....	....	....	....	560,133

The schedule sent out in 1883 was not sufficiently explicit in calling for a separation of breeding mares from working horses, and it is more than probable that many of the first class were entered under both heads, as may be seen by a glance at the figures for that year. While the total number of horses has steadily increased since 1884, the number of working horses in 1887 is less than in any of the four years ; the increase in the total has been almost even between unbroken horses and breeding mares, being about 5,000 in each class. Although the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group of counties has the largest rural population, it will be seen that the Lake Ontario and the West Midland groups exceed it in the total number of horses. While the increase in the total number of horses in the province was 5,712 as compared with the previous year, there was a slight falling off in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie groups. The greatest increase was observable in the West Midland group, there being an addition of 3,075 horses, or more than one-half of the total increase in the province. The proportion of breeding mares to the total number of horses was smallest in the East Midland counties being but 16.6 per cent., while the percentage of breeding mares in the province was 19.4. The percentage of unbroken horses was least in the newer settlements comprising the Northern districts, but the proportion was nearly even in each of the other groups.

HORNED CATTLE.—The statistics of horned cattle are given in the following table by groups of counties in their several classes for 1887, and in totals for each of the previous four years :

Districts.		Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
						1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie ...		1,579	86,054	46,208	98,493	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059
Lake Huron .		1,257	73,112	58,125	112,467	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347
Georgian Bay		2,386	54,528	37,679	75,564	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261
West Midland		1,210	150,646	94,102	183,398	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749
Lake Ontario.		1,519	122,504	63,523	124,937	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213
St. Law. & Ott.		1,415	193,685	63,543	136,587	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582
East Midland		2,292	59,692	25,137	51,856	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454
Nor. districts.		2,105	8,100	4,263	10,298	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948
The Province.	1887	13,763	748,321	392,580	793,600	1,948,264	....	....	....	....
	1886	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	....	2,018,173	....	....	....
	1885	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	....	....	1,976,480	....	....
	1884	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	....	....	....	1,925,670	....
	1883	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	....	....	....	....	1,828,613

The returns show a falling off of 69,909 in the total number of horned cattle in the province compared with 1886. The largest decrease appears to have been in the class of young cattle ; there being 45,183 less of that class reported in 1887 than in the previous year. There was also less store cattle by 25,499 than in 1886, while working oxen, which had fallen in number from 17,071 in 1883 to 14,414 in 1886, were still further reduced in 1887 to 13,763. In many counties of Ontario the ox as a draught beast will soon be a curiosity. In the West Midland counties, for instance, one will need to search out over 700 cattle on an average before a yoke of oxen will be found. Half of the oxen in the province are to be found in the newer settlements in the Northern districts and in the East Midland and Georgian Bay groups. Milch cows show an increase over the previous year, although the additions appear to have been confined to the East Midland group and the Northern districts. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties lead as a dairying section, about 49 per cent of the cattle in that group being milch cows, while the percentage for the province was 38.4. One deduction to be drawn from the figures presented in the above table is that the farmers of the province are now handling their stock more with an eye to the dairy than for beef. The success of the cheese and creamery butter industries has given a new trend to stock-raising in Ontario, and with the further development of these two great branches of dairying it is likely that the milch cow will increase her popularity among the farmers of the province generally.

SHEEP.—In the subjoined table the statistics of sheep are given, classified as coarse and fine-woolled, by groups of counties for 1887, and for the province for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.	Coarse-woolled.		Fine-woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie...	66,775	44,546	23,661	17,863	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,382
Lake Huron.	84,104	56,716	17,098	11,541	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489
Georgian B..	82,975	51,040	19,909	13,668	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,890
W. Midland.	119,414	80,456	34,189	24,531	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,839
L. Ontario..	100,220	60,019	33,708	22,503	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004
St. L. & O..	162,112	88,223	39,720	25,075	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017
E. Midland.	50,194	27,311	12,213	8,087	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432
N. districts.	8,141	5,464	2,980	1,700	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731
The Province. 1887	673,935	413,775	183,478	124,973	1,396,161	....	....	....	....
1886	790,652	476,970	206,371	136,956	....	1,610,949	....	....	....
1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,643	....	....	1,755,605	....	....
1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	....	....	....	1,890,733	....
1883	1,043,080	580,095	150,281	95,328	....	....	....	....	1,868,784

These statistics show that sheep raising is declining in favor in Ontario, although a comparison in the various years reveals the fact that the real decrease belongs to the coarse-woolled class. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 214,788 in the total number of sheep in the province in 1887, or over 13 per cent., 179,912 being of the coarse-woolled variety and 34,876 fine-woolled. In the three years since 1884 the total number of sheep has fallen from 1,890,733 to 1,396,161, a difference of nearly half a million head, or over 26 per cent. The most hopeful fact to be noticed in the table is that although it shows the number of fine-woolled sheep in 1887, as has already been stated, to be 34,876 less than in 1886, the figures for 1887 are at the least 8,000 greater than those of 1884 or 1885, and 62,842 more than in 1883. The real decrease has been in the coarse-woolled class, there being only about two-thirds as many sheep of that variety in Ontario in 1887 as there was in 1883.

THE WOOL CLIP.—In the table following the wool clip for the past two years and the average for the six years 1882-7 are given in pounds by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Coarse.		Fine.		Total Clip.		
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lake Erie..	388,093	447,481	121,129	130,126	509,222	577,607	633,306
Lake Huron.........	482,146	568,373	93,483	94,541	575,629	662,914	730,694
Georgian Bay.... ...	458,825	550,847	101,870	108,017	560,695	658,864	655,652
West Midland.......	691,324	840,963	179,534	209,930	870,858	1,050,893	1,189,924
Lake Ontario........	609,958	760,846	185,774	227,609	795,732	988,455	1,018,747
St. Law. & Ottawa...	769,106	958,560	197,061	228,122	966,167	1,186,682	1,192,026
East Midland........	259,989	304,188	59,293	52,295	319,282	356,483	381,394
Northern districts ...	46,213	49,665	14,451	16,304	60,664	65,969	58,174
The Province 1887..	3,705,654	....	952,595	....	4,658,249	.. ..	....
1886..	....	4,480,923	....	1,066,944	....	5,547,867	....
1882-7	4,936,323	....	923,594	....	....	....	5,859,917

With the thinning of the flocks the wool clip of the province has also steadily declined. The total clip of 1887 was 4,658,249 lb., being 1,201,668 lb. below that of the annual average, and 889,618 lb. less than in 1886. During the last year the decrease was divided between the two grades of sheep as follows : coarse-woolled, 775,269 lb. ; fine-woolled, 114,349 lb. But while there has been a marked decrease in the number of sheep in the province and the total yield of wool, there has been a decided increase in the weight of the average fleece of both the coarse and fine-woolled sorts, as will be seen by the following table :

Districts.	Coarse Wool.			Fine Wool.		
	1887.	1886.	1882-7.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lake Erie.........................	5.84	5.75	5.65	5.15	4.89	4.95
Lake Huron........................	5.86	5.70	5.70	5.47	5.20	5.36
Georgian Bay	5.72	5.56	5.51	5.13	4.97	5.15
West Midland......................	5.90	5.76	5.73	5.21	5.33	5.27
Lake Ontario..	6.13	6.04	5.99	5.48	5.29	5.36
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	4.97	4.87	4.79	5.01	4.73	4.84
East Midland	5.40	5.23	5.21	5.16	4.62	4.88
Northern districts	5.78	5.59	5.66	5.15	5.06	5.16
The Province......................	5.64	5.52	5.49	5.22	5.04	5.11

The average weight per fleece of coarse wool is 5.64 lb., being .12 lb. more than in 1886 and .15 lb. more than the average for the years 1882-7. The average weight per fleece of fine wool is 5.22 lb., being .18 lb. greater than in 1886 and .11 lb. more than for 1882-7. The two classes combined show an average weight per fleece of 5.43 lb., while in 1886 they averaged

5.28 lb., and for the six years 5.30 lb. In every group of counties each class made an increase in weight over last year's record except in the West Midland district, where the average fleece of fine wool fell .12 lb. below that of 1886. In coarse wool the Lake Ontario counties led in the average weight per fleece, the figures being 6.13 lb. or nearly a half pound per fleece heavier than the average for the province. This group also shows the largest average weight per fleece in fine wool, going slightly over a quarter of a pound per fleece compared with the average of the province for the six years; the Lake Huron district comes a good second with exactly a quarter of a pound over the average for the province. The lightest fleeces of both coarse and fine wool are reported from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

HOGS.—In the table which follows the number of hogs is given by groups of counties and for the whole province:

Districts.	Hogs.		Totals.				
	Over one year.	Under one year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie....	35,638	150,205	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120
Lake Huron......	15,644	54,056	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824
Georgian Bay...... . ..	18,457	52,558	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832
West Midland.........	30,611	131,990	162,601	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050
Lake Ontario..........	37,770	116,908	154,678	170,014	163,983	181,518	172,738
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	47,513	78,548	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455
East Midland.........	19,868	36,931	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236
Northern districts	1,443	4,677	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472
The Province.. 1887..	206,944	625,873	832,817	....	....	....	....
1886..	207,487	652,638	....	860,125	....	....	....
1885..	225,512	596,750	....	....	822,262	....	....
1884..	257,711	658,447	....	....	....	916,158	....
1883..	245,996	660,731	....	....	....	....	906,727

These figures call for little comment. There is a slight falling off in the total number of hogs, although an increase is recorded in the East Midland group as well as in the Lake Erie counties. The latter are regarded as the great swine raising counties of the province, for while the rural population of the group is about 13 per cent., the proportion of hogs raised is over 22 per cent. of the total of the province.

POULTRY.—By no means the least important branch of Canadian farming is the raising of domesticated fowls. The breeding of poultry is valuable not only on account of the flesh of the birds and the comparatively small cost of bringing them to maturity, but also on account of the proceeds from their eggs, for this latter item is one of the sources depended on by the farmers to meet the current store bills. The following table presents the number of poultry in the province by county groups for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Total Poultry. 1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie..........	70.365	54,641	817,635	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	800,799
Lake Huron	27,817	47,639	628,393	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133	616,699
Georgian Bay......	33,451	48,901	467,537	549,889	579,679	524,427	525,544	475,973
West Midland.....	71,320	79,283	1,141,482	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	1,156,975
Lake Ontario	84,951	86,811	1,088,892	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	1,132,072
St. Law. & Ottawa.	96,878	73,778	1,012,061	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	1,193,355
East Midland......	21,812	33,026	389,924	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263	412,496
Northern districts..	3,004	3,976	54,784	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438	58,975
The Province 1887	409,598	428,055	5,600,708	6,438,361	....	....	....	....
The Province 1886	522,714	493,756	5,952,445	....	6,968,915	....	....	....
The Province 1885	428,233	476,942	5,431,630	....	....	6,336,805	....	....
The Province 1884	445,532	540,130	5,251,944	....	....	....	6,237,606	....
The Province 1883	355,635	491,093	5,000,616	....	....	....	....	5,847,344

The total number of poultry for 1887 is over half a million less than in the previous year, but over 100,000 more than in any other year. The number of turkeys and geese is less than in any of the three preceding years, but other fowls show a continuous increase. The West Midland group leads in the number of poultry, followed very closely by the Lake Ontario district.

LIVE STOCK PER 1,000 ACRES.—The following table shows the number of each of the classes of live stock per thousand acres of cleared land in 1887 :

Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.
Lake Erie................	59.0	176.9	116.4	141.5	717.7
Lake Huron.....	49.6	202.8	140.3	57.8	582.7
Georgian Bay..	48.2	171.8	169.2	71.7	555.2
West Midland...........	51.7	193.8	116.7	73.4	583.2
Lake Ontario.....	55.5	137.9	95.5	68.3	556.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	47.9	178.9	142.7	57.7	535.4
East Midland............	50.1	174.4	122.8	71.3	558.3
Northern districts	36.9	226.7	167.4	56.0	565.5
The Province... 1887..	51.8	175.4	125.7	75.0	579.6
The Province... 1886..	52.1	184.5	147.3	78.6	637.1
The Province... 1882-7	51.3	175.3	162.2	80.6	577.8

In every instance the figures for the province in 1887 are below those of the previous year, although in the items of horses, cattle and poultry they are slightly in excess of those of the six years average. The Lake Erie district, as usual, leads in the number of horses, hogs and poultry, the Lake Huron group has the largest number of cattle, and the Georgian Bay counties the largest number of sheep to the 1,000 acres cleared. The Northern districts show up even higher than the Lake Huron group in the number of cattle, and are second in the number of sheep, but as these animals are allowed to run in the bush and natural pastures nearly all summer there is hardly a place for them in a fair comparison. An interesting feature of the above table is the almost uniform figures of the last column, barring those of the Lake Erie district.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Wm. T. Shaw, Chatham, Kent: The drouth of 1886 left many of our farmers short of hay, so that many who failed to have a few extra acres seeded down found themselves under the necessity of having to buy long before the winter was over. Under these circumstances the cattle were taught to be not too particular, and spring saw some very hard cases indeed.

Lorenzo M. Brown, South Dorchester, Elgin: Stock of all kinds wintered well. No disease except an occasional case of distemper in horses. There was plenty of fodder and a good deal of hay has been left over. Pasture is already good.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: All kinds of stock came through the winter very well. I have not heard of any disease. There has been sufficient fodder, with a small quantity left over.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Live stock have wintered well; hay and oats being plentiful and cheap. Farmers have been feeding liberally and they find that it pays to do so. Horses are bringing large prices this spring.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Live stock are in good condition. Horses are in good demand, and as a consequence are better attended to than usual, being improved as a class in both breeding and appearance. More care has been bestowed in the wintering of cattle, and a corresponding improvement in growth and condition is observable.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Live stock are in fair condition. Horses have been affected by a very severe form of distemper, some being threatened with strangulation, but very few died. In some places fodder was very scarce, but farm animals have, as a general thing, pulled through in fair condition.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: The general condition of all kinds of stock is good. This is more especially the case with those that have had warm stables. Farmers are beginning to see that the old plan of letting their animals shift for themselves around the straw stack is played out.

John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex: The most of the stock has come out well, owing to the fact that the farmers are realizing the benefit they derive from having their stock in good condition to turn on the grass and have them ready for the early market. There has been a scarcity of fodder.

James G. Pettit, Oxford East, Oxford: Live stock of all kinds have come through the winter in pretty fair condition and quite free from disease of any kind. There seems to have been a sufficiency of fodder supply throughout the winter, and of a better quality than usual in consequence of the favorable season for gathering last year's crops.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Live stock of all sorts are in a healthy condition. There have been more losses of cattle for want of proper nourishment and shelter than from any particular disease. Very little fodder changed hands, the majority of farmers preferring to keep their animals on short rations than buy feed for them, and the appearance of cattle hereabouts would indicate that more fodder could have been used with profit.

Thomas Steele, Downie, Perth: There have been many deaths among this year's foals, and many mares have died foaling. I do not remember ever to have heard of so many deaths in one season.

Ralph T. Little, East Flamboro', Wentworth: Pigs have been affected with some disease through which they become crippled and ultimately lose the use of their limbs. The animals afflicted refuse to eat. The disease has resulted fatally in many cases.

John Weylie, Glanford, Wentworth: Live stock look well in most cases, but there are always a few people amongst us who never provide sufficient food or suitable shelter for their stock and, of course, the animals cared for with this system, have barely kept alive during the latter part of the winter and spring.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: All kinds of live stock are in good condition. There was plenty of hay and coarse grain and, as prices were low, these were fed liberally to farm animals.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Horses have been affected with a disease called, by some, diphtheria, and by others, typhoid fever. It is very contagious. The animals are sick a few hours and then die. The complaint starts with a slight cough which appears to follow down to the lungs and heart, when death ensues.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: All kinds of stock were in fine condition in early spring, but the lateness of the season and want of early grass has had a tendency to keep cattle backward.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Cattle generally are very thin owing to the long cold winter and scarcity of food. It does not pay to have cattle standing in the lee of barns and fences all through a cold winter day instead of having them comfortably housed in warm stables where they can be kept growing right along if properly fed. There has been plenty of fodder when divided up. Hay has been very *cheap all winter.*

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: The winter was long and severe, but feed was abundant and live stock n general well housed, and they came through in good condition.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton: The condition of stock is very fair notwithstanding the extremely cold winter. No disease among any farm animals, except cattle, that became very poor and then became infested with lice. There was an abundance of fodder throughout the winter.

John Garbutt, Smith, Peterborough: All live stock in good condition. There was a sufficient supply of fodder. There has been a distemper among horses during the winter and spring. It caused a swelling of the throat, and the animals affected failed greatly in flesh.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Live stock of all kinds are in good condition. There was plenty of fodder.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: The general condition of live stock is not good, as most of the farmers have too much stock for the feed and shelter provided for the animals. Horses are better looked after and are in good condition. Cattle are healthy but thin. Sheep fair. Pigs are above the average. Fodder was scarce.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: The condition of live stock as a rule is very fair. Two instances near by of inflammation in horses (one fatal) have occurred, and one of inflammation in an ox. Sheep have come through well, but owing to severe weather, there has been considerable loss of lambs this season. Pigs have come through well, but from various causes. Fodder has been sufficient generally during the winter but is about all used up.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Live stock in good condition, sheep being exceptionally good. There has been a fair supply of fodder.

D. MacFarlane, Foley, Parry Sound: Pigs dropped in March all died, and lambs were weak. I attribute this to the long, hard, steady winter. Fodder gave out about the beginning of April.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Pastures are burnt up with drouth. Horses and cattle are in fair condition. We have not much fat stock at present, and it is doubtful if we will have any unless we get rain.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Pastures are perfectly bare, and farm animals of all kinds are showing the effects of short forage.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Pasture is all burned up with heat and drouth, and many persons have to feed their stock to keep them alive, and if a good rain does not come soon to revive pasture there will be hard times next spring for feed. Dairy produce is greatly reduced in quantity also.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: Pasture was good in the early part of the season. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are in good condition. Fat cattle are looking well.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Pasture poor. Live stock holding their own but not gaining very much. A good deal of soiling used. Teams that are fed hay and oats are all right; others have to grub for a living. I cannot see that cattle are gaining or losing. Dairy produce shrinking rapidly.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Pasture is dried up. Stock of all kinds are losing and will have to be fed if the drouth continues. Sheep are scarce in this township. Fat cattle are scarce, and will be if the drouth continues. The milk for the cheese factory has failed about one-half and will fail entirely soon if there is no rain.

W. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Pastures are dried up. All kinds of stock will require to be fed hay almost immediately or they will suffer. As to cows I fear that they will dry up. We sent nearly four hundred pounds of milk to the cheese factory through June and beginning of July. This morning we sent one hundred and eighty from the same cows.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Pastures all dried up to a crisp. Live stock look fairly well, but the supply of milk is below the ordinary. Quite enough fat stock for home use. Butter and cheese very scarce and running up in price—butter 25c.; cheese 12½c. wholesale.

H. Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton: Pastures are completely dried up, in consequence of which stock of all kinds are failing in condition very fast, and in some localities they are suffering for want of water as well as food.

W. G. Willoughby, Brooke, Lambton: Pastures are completely dried up, with no appearance of life in the grass at all, and cattle are suffering.

G. Dewar, Plympton, Lambton: Pastures are almost burnt out, and as a consequence stock of all kinds have suffered to greater or less extent; some are now suffering for want of a sufficient supply of water. As might be expected under these conditions, fat stock is scarce and dairy produce light.

J. Kernighan, Colborne, Huron: Pastures burnt up. Horses in good condition. Cattle healthy. No disease of any kind, but rather thin. Sheep poor. Not many pigs. Not much either fat stock or dairying in this township.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: Pastures were very good in the beginning of the summer, but they are completely burned up at present. All kinds of live stock are in good condition. Very little fat stock on hand, and unless the pastures are good in the fall, dairy produce will be short.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Pastures have been good this season till within the last three weeks. Stock have done well so far. Horses are generally healthy. Cattle have thriven well. Sheep have done well, and pigs also. Fat stock here are ready for the market, but few have sold yet on account of the low price. Our butter and cheese factories have been well patronized. The cows have dried up considerably on account of heat and drouth.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Pastures in this section are completely burnt up with the drouth and hot sun; nothing like it for some years. Live stock are thin. No fat stock in the hands of farmers at present. Dairy produce very scarce, owing to the unprecedented drouth and hot season.

Daniel Marshall, Derby, Grey: Pasture all burned up with heat and drouth. Horses are looking well. Cattle are thin, and must get worse unless rain comes. Sheep and pigs are in fair condition. The season is not favorable for fat stock or dairy produce; under average.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Pastures during May and June were excellent, and stock as a consequence gained in flesh, and milk cows done well, but now the pastures are literally burned up, and stock are rapidly losing what they gained. With an early and plentiful supply of rain, fall pastures may yet be good.

J. McArdle, Proton, Grey: This has been a good season so far, for pasture and stock have done well. Horses look well; spring lamb sold well; pigs ordinary; dairy produce is plenty and good.

B. R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Pastures, except in low lands, are as bad as they can be, and of course the condition of all kinds of stock, excepting horses, must be and is affected by it, horses having to work on, and must be kept up by dry feed. The flow of milk in the early part of the season was good; now, of course, it is failing, though in a measure kept up by the run in the stubble fields.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The pastures are as brown as the travelled roads. Timothy is dried up and what clover started has been eaten off by the grasshoppers, consequently cattle and horses on pasture are suffering and the dairy produce considerably reduced.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Never saw pasture so poor; dried up. Farmers are feeding hay and green corn to their milk cows. Stock is generally thin in flesh where not fed by hand; horses fair; cattle thin; sheep poor. Pigs in good condition which are generally fed the year round. Fat stock scarce. Dairy produce getting less every day; cows dried up one-half.

Rd. Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Pastures are entirely dried up. Fields look brown and barren, in consequence of which live stock of all kinds look poor. Milk at the cheese factories has fallen off fully one-half. Butter scarce and very poor; price, 25 cents.

N. Smith, Oxford W., Oxford: The pastures are completely dried up. Horses are doing fairly well. Cattle are looking well because we have to feed them to keep them up. Dairy produce has fallen off quite 50 per cent. from the early part of the season.

W. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: During the month of June the pastures were good and all kinds of stock did well, but during the month of July and so far in August the dry, hot weather has parched up the grass and in many cases stock have to be fed. Milk in the factory has fallen off wonderfully since the dry, hot weather has set in.

D. McLean, Ellis, Perth: Pastures are seared brown, and water is scarce, consequently live stock of all grades are thin in flesh, but as yet healthy. Fat cattle and the dairy produce have suffered greatly for the last month.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: Pastures extremely bare, but stock have kept up wonderfully well considering. Milk cows suffered most. (Note that O. A. C. creamery has reduced from 750 to 350 lbs. of butter per day).

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Pastures very poor on account of long drouth; burned up. Live stock is so far generally in a fair condition, but in some localities, on sandy soil, horses and cattle have to suffer from scarcity of pasture and water.

M. Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Pastures are literally parched. The grass is dry and dead, having very little nutriment. The effect of this is shown in the condition of live stock of all kinds. Working horses that have been fed in stall are in good condition. Young horses (colts) one and two years old, and breeding mares, are in many places living examples of the results of dried pastures. Cattle, generally, are not in an average good condition. Many farmers are keeping their cattle up and feeding them. Sheep, generally, are not in good condition. Fat stock is unusually scarce. There is a marked decrease in dairy products. The record of milk received at the factories in this section shows a rapid decrease in quantity.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Pastures are completely burnt up. Some farmers have to feed their live stock fodder. The dairy produce is by no means abundant. City consumers complain of its scarcity and dearness already.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Pastures are very bare and dried up; there has been no growth since the hay was cut, consequently live stock are very lean unless hand fed with hay and meal.

D. James, Markham, York: Never saw the grass so withered before, fairly brown and top dead; hardly a green blade to be seen.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Pastures are exceedingly poor, owing to drouth. Horses in very fair condition; cattle rather below medium; sheep very good; pigs in good condition; fat stock scarce and dairy produce scarcer.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Pastures were never so dried up as at present; cattle not doing so well; horses looking very well where stall fed; sheep and pigs looking very well; fat stock, none; butter getting scarce.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Pasture is very scarce; fields are as brown as though a fire had passed over them, and stock has suffered on account of scarcity of feed. There is very little fat stock and the very hot weather with poor pasture has had the effect of bringing down the quality as well as quantity of butter.

Jonathan Dunn, Rrighton, Northumberland: The condition of pasture is dry all over; high land looks as if burned over, and on low land the grass is so dry that cattle do not care to eat it. Horses are in fair condition, many owners having kept them up on account of flies and other pests. Cattle are doing well on dry pasture; sheep are thin in flesh and lambs are small; pigs are doing well; I hear of no disease among them. The produce of cheese will come short of last year in numbers of pounds; quality good and good prices.

Geo. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: The continued dry weather has ruined pasture, except on low or marshy lands.

Jas. Cooper, Marysburg S., Prince Edward: Pasture very much dried up, still all kinds of live stock look fairly. Dairy produce did well up to present, but there is a decided decrease now.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: Pasture lands all dried and parched, but horses, cattle and sheep look splendid; pigs very good; not much fat stock. Cheese, the principal dairy product, is in good demand and at remunerative price.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pastures dried up, still all kinds of stock are looking well and healthy. There is the usual amount of fat stock. The long continued drouth has very much interfered with the yield of milk, reducing the quantity fully 30 per cent.

J. Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Never saw the pasture in a worse condition than at present; the continued hot weather without rain for the last six weeks has entirely destroyed the grass and many are feeding their stock, and will have to do so for some time to come. Cattle have failed lately; sheep are in fair condition; pigs looking rather thin—get too much whey—farmers sell off too much of their coarse grain.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Pastures were very dry and bare a week ago, but recent rains are improving them somewhat. Stock of all kinds are, I think, in fair condition. There was a very great shrinkage in the milk supply during July, which still continues where cattle are not supplied with green feed. Farmers who have fodder corn have no cause to complain, but all others are praying for more rain.

P. N. Tait, Cornwall, Stormont: Pastures are very short and water very scarce for live stock. No after grass has started yet. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have all done well, considering the pastures; fat stock is in large supply and poor demand; butter, not very much made here now, nearly all cheese; milk has decreased from one-quarter to one-third.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Pastures have been good notwithstanding the dry weather. Horses in good condition; cattle good; fat cattle have done well, while there has been a heavy flow of milk.

Jos. Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: In the early part of the season the pastures were excellent and the cattle in good condition. At present, owing to the drouth, the pastures are burned up and cattle suffer. Most all the horses I see in pastures are poor; sheep the same; pigs, owing to cheap grain, are in good condition. We have cheese factories all over the township, but there has been a great falling off in the quantity of milk of late.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Pastures very bare; stock lean; dairy produce falling off.

Jos. Kinder, Brudenell, Renfrew: Pastures have been very good until the last week or so; they are beginning to dry up fast for want of rain. Horses, cattle and sheep are in good condition. The season until the last few weeks has been very favorable for dairying, as the pastures were good.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: The pasture has been excellent until August or late in July; since then very dry. Horses, cattle, etc., are all in a pretty good condition. Since the dry weather has set in dairy operations are not so good.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Pastures extremely bad on account of dry weather. Live stock are generally in fair condition; fat cattle are hardly able to hold what they put on in the early part of the season; cows have failed in their milk to about half the quantity; cheese sells at 10 to 10½ cents for July make.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: The pasture, at this writing, is almost *nil*, and should the dry weather continue for any considerable time, stock of all kinds will be seriously affected, as well as the dairy interest, which at present seems to be the mainstay of the farmer.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: In many places the pasture is dried up very much, but scarcely as bad as I have noticed it at the front; the bush protects a lot of good pasture, and the live stock are in good condition generally; horses and cattle look well so far, but continued drouth will affect the cattle; sheep are scarcely up to ordinary quality, and scarce; there has been a scarcity of pigs this season also; fat cattle scarcely up to average; our dairy produce is usually excellent in quality, but scarcely up to the average in quantity this season.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pasture, none growing; cattle living on old, dry spring grass, browsing on trees, or hand fed. There was plenty of grass in the early part of the season; cattle, horses, etc., did well then, but are rapidly getting thin now.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Pastures are dried up. Live stock are in good condition yet; the forests yielded ample food so far. Cows do not give as much milk as they do when in good pasture.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Owing to rather a wet season pastures are good. Horses and cattle look well; only grades. No fat sheep, and pigs in good condition; we have not many of either.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Fall pastures are in good condition, the rains of September doing them incalculable good. Live stock of all kinds are doing well, but very few cattle or sheep fattened. Hogs are not in excellent condition owing to shortage of peas and barley. Fattening has commenced since the corn crop is in. The supply exceeds the demand. The supply of fodder is quite sufficient.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Fall pastures are excellent and live stock in fair condition. All kinds of stock are being bought up alive and shipped, principally to Buffalo. Plenty fodder of all kinds.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Late summer rains started the pasture, making good feed for the fall. Live stock are in good order; a great quantity of fat and stock cattle being shipped to Montreal and other points east; also sheep and hogs shipped to Montreal. There will be a good supply of fodder for winter.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Pastures have improved much since the rains, and so have stock, which before that were thin. Not much doing in fattening cattle, sheep, etc. Fodder supply for winter very limited.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Fall pastures have been poor; the grass was all dried up in summer. Not many cattle fattening; not much coarse feed to fatten them with; most of the hogs have been sold live weight and sent off. Fodder will be scarce.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Fall pastures are about as bare as the ground could be to be sodded over at all; in fact no pasture at all. Live stock look not so badly, yet by no means in good condition. Fat stock will be scarce. Sheep will be ordinarily plentiful. Hogs fairly plentiful and good. Fodder supply very scarce.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: Pastures very short on account of continued drouth, and stock rather thin in flesh as a rule. Not much done in fattening except for family and local use, as beef is low. Very few fattening sheep in the fall; fair progress in fattening hogs. Market supply under an average on account of scarcity of coarse grains. Hay a sufficient supply; coarse grains short.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Fall pastures very bare and live stock are poor and thin. No fat stock except stall fed. Hogs are pretty plentiful and pork is cheap. I think after winter commences the supply of meat will fall off because farmers are getting rid of all they can before winter on account of scarcity of fodder. Fodder likely to be scarce.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Fall pasture is very scant, hence the condition of stock is poor. Hogs are making better progress towards fattening than cattle or sheep, as the former are enclosed and fed grain while the latter are still on pasture. The supply of fodder for winter is fair.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Fall pastures are short yet there has been a pretty fair growth, but the half-starved cattle were too hungry to let it get ahead much. Live stock of all kinds have gained up pretty well but are scarcely prime. The fattening of hogs is at its height and of cattle just nicely begun. Lots of lean steers are for sale. Coarse grain for fattening is not over plentiful. The fodder and hay crops are a little short and farmers generally feel overstocked with cattle, and would sell quite freely.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Pastures are nothing and general run of stock thin, but there will be no trouble in supplying the market. Prospect of fodder supply for the winter not very encouraging, and if winter sets in early there will be a lot of hides on the fence next spring.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Fall pastures are in poor condition and consequently cattle are pretty thin for wintering. A great number of cattle have been sold for stockers. There are not many cattle fit for market around here at present. Fodder is fairly plentiful with the exception of hay.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: Pasturage very poor; live stock look very well considering the short grass. The fattening of cattle is not so brisk as in past years. The supply is better than the market. Fodder supply short except hay.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Fall pastures are worse than I have seen them for several years, and live stock are low in condition as a rule. Very few cattle will be stall fed this winter, but a very large number will be partially stall fed and then finished on the early grass of 1888 for June, July and August shipment to England. Lambs are sold off in the fall and early winter; few old sheep fattened. Hogs about the ordinary supply. Fat cattle will be scarce for Christmas and winter markets; sheep and pigs much as usual. Fodder will be scarce; farmers are bracing themselves to meet the storm.

John Herriott, Elderslie, Bruce: Fall pastures very bare and live stock rather thin. Good supply for market when fat. Fodder supply short.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Pastures never were worse. Cattle have never gone to the buyers as thin as this year. There is very little winter fattening done here; there will be a very small supply from this township. Sheep all sold in the spring but what the farmers want. Fifty per cent. of the hogs were sent to market on foot. There will be sufficient fodder.

Robt. Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey: Fall pastures are far beyond expectations at harvest. A great number of very fine beeves have been disposed off and a large number are in good order for feeding. Fat sheep are mostly sold. Hogs were mostly all sold on foot for exportation. Prospects for fodder good.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Pastures rather poor. Live stock are in good condition considering the scarcity of pasture. Fat cattle pretty well cleaned out. Lambs all gone. Killing of hogs commenced. Fodder will be scarce.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Owing to the continued drouth pastures were burned up; the fall rains came too late to be of any considerable benefit. Live stock rather lean, and owing to the poor pasture a larger quantity than usual will be stall fed. The supplies for market will be ample. Fodder in many cases will be scarce.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Owing to drouth pastures are not so good as usual, although the cattle are in good condition; plentiful supply of fodder. Hogs are all sold to shippers only what is wanted for home consumption.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Fall pastures have latterly assumed a green tinge. Cattle are in poorer order than I have known them for years. A good deal of fodder has been already used. Many cattle are being exported which will help to lessen the quantity required.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall pastures have vastly improved by late rains. Live stock where water is plentiful are doing well, but where stock have to be driven a distance for drink they are not in good condition. Fat cattle, sheep and hogs are all marketed, the latter at good prices; cattle about one-fourth lower than formerly. About enough fodder for winter.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex: Fall pastures very good and live stock fair. Hogs nearly all fattened, or sold half fattened, owing to the short corn and pea crop. Prospects for fodder supply fair, most farmers have reduced their stock to near a minimum.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: No pasture for three months past worth mentioning. Stock are thinner than usual, especially cattle. Sheep and hogs are better than some time ago, especially since cool weather set in. Supplies of cattle, sheep and hogs will be smaller than usual. There will be no fodder to spare if the winter is an ordinary one.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth: Pastures have been poor; they had a brown appearance and cattle for beef did not come up to the wants of buyers; still, they are mostly gone. Some are being held over for stall feeding. Sheep for sale are mostly gone and hogs the same. More hogs still feeding for market. There is sufficient fodder for winter.

Thomas Moffatt, Logan, Perth: Pastures bare; they never recovered from the excessive drouth. Grass beef nearly all sold; very little stall feeding in this section. Fat sheep all sold out, and hogs all disposed off lean to the cheese factories. Fodder is expected to be short on account of having to start feeding a month earlier than usual.

Chas. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: No pasture since August, and stock, except with those that have been feeding for the last two months, absolutely poor. Except hogs not much feeding for flesh done yet. Roots scarce and prospectively a long feeding season ahead. Feed not superabundant except hay and straw.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: There is scarcely any pasture. Sheep can make a living on it, but it would scarcely support anything else. Live stock thin; very little fattening has been done yet with the exception of hogs which are now being fattened. Prospect of a fair market supply, but below the average. Fodder will be scarce and as it is fed already.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall pasture never was so short for years—no pasture at all. Stock in poor condition; were fed for over a month; farmers's stock will be too heavy for the quantity of feed. No feeding of cattle or sheep for market yet. Some hogs are feeding for home use. There will not be one-third the stock fed this winter that there usually is. The fodder supply is scarce.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Pastures poor. There will not be as many cattle fattened as last year, prices having been too low and stock not in such good condition as formerly. Some farmers are doing more in hogs than in former years. Fodder seems to be plenty especially hay which was well saved.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Pastures rather bare and dry but stock in fair condition. There will be a good supply of butchers' cattle (two year olds) and sheep. A surplus of hay and coarse grain.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin: Pasture not of much account. Stock in fair condition; no progress in fattening cattle as yet. I think there will be quite a supply for winter market. Plenty of feed for the winter.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The fall pasture is completely dried up, and live stock is in very poor condition for wintering. The prospect is that fat stock of all kinds will be very scarce after Christmas as I hear of no one feeding or going to feed anything excepting a few hogs. I think the supply of fodder is good what there is of it, but very scarce.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: There is scarcely such a thing as fall pastures; cattle live partly on straw and partly by picking the dead grass in the fence corners, and their condition is as poor as their pasture. The quantity of fodder is small but the quality is good.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: Fall pastures very poor; quite a number have been compelled to feed their stock to keep them from losing flesh. Most of the small farmers are selling off all the young stock at all fit for the butcher. Those who intend to feed have not housed them yet. Sheep are scarce; not considered a paying stock. Hogs for market will be slaughtered soon; few will keep them longer owing to a scarcity of pease. Fodder will be scarce.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: There is not, strictly speakfng, such a thing as fall pastures and as a result all live stock except housed animals are in very low condition. Supply for the market likely to be short and the quality poor. Fodder supply is also likely to be short enough.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Pastures have been poor I might say all summer, and fall stock in general look thin. Some farmers have been feeding stock for some time back as the pastures have not been sufficient to keep them alive. Of feed generally there is a pretty good supply; straw plentiful.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: Fall pastures were very poor; cattle in general are in a poor condition. Cattle and sheep are not fattened much here until winter. Hogs are nearly all fat and killed off in November. There will be a sufficient supply of fodder.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Pastures dried up and live stock in poor condition; large supplies of lean cattle for market; fodder supply must be short.

Robt. Colville, Clarke, Durham: Pastures poor—not much growth; live stock leaner than former years. Prospect of market supplies unfavorable from scarcity of feed. Fodder supply may tide us over the winter with care and proper management.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Fall pastures very poor. Though live stock have done well considering the pasture they will not be in as good condition for winter as usual. Not much fattening at present except hogs. Supply sufficient for local use and some for export. The crop of hay and straw was light, but all got in good condition. Fodder will be scarce.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: Fall pastures very poor, but improving now; live stock thin but improving; little attention paid to fattening. There will be a plentiful supply of inferior or half fattened stock. Fodder will undoubtedly be scarce.

R. G. Girvin, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: Pasture is improving now, having had fine rains lately; dry all summer. Fodder will be scarce and farmers are thinning out stock. Beef low priced.

Geo. Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Fodder is generally scarce but so many cattle have been sold to American buyers that there will probably be a sufficiency of feed.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pastures at present are middling fair. Live stock in general are thin; not much doing in fattening stock of any kind except pigs which are being considerably bought up alive for Montreal market, at 4¼ to 4½ cents per pound. Feed for cattle will be scarce; a great many are reducing stock principally by killing for beef and selling off horses, for which they find a ready market at reasonable figures.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac: Pasture very short; live stock in good condition; supplies all sold to lumbermen. Fodder for the winter likely to be very scarce as considerable marsh hay was destroyed by fire.

Gedeon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Fall pastures very much dried up, but cattle notwithstanding the drouth are in fair condition. Very few cattle and sheep fattening. A great many hogs have already been shipped for the Montreal market. It is expected that fodder will be scarce.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Fall pastures very poor. Live stock going into stables in poorer condition than former years; very little stall feeding of cattle or sheep will be done by the farmers this winter. Hogs will maintain their usuel numbers owing to the good yield of corn. The supply for market of fat cattle and sheep will be less than usual. Fodder short.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Pastures very dry and bare, and cattle very thin in flesh. Very little fattening done yet; grass fed cattle sold to butchers as best they could. Milch cows are well fed. Sheep and hogs are extra good. With grain cheap there is prospect of a large supply toward New Years. Supply of fodder would be sufficient but for the shipment of pressed hay.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Fall pastures are in poor condition on account of cold weather setting in before we had sufficient rain. Very little stock fattened here except hogs.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Fall pastures poor—too dry; live stock in good condition but not fat. Traders send a quantity of live stock to Montreal market—bought from farmers. Fodder sufficient and a surplus.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: Pastures very dry and bare of grass. Stock seem to be fair, but not much for fattening on account of scarcity of roots. Fodder supply will be scarce as people are feeding already.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton: Fall pastures could not be much worse than they have been since about the first of August. Stock in poor condition. Fattening cattle have not much more than held their own since August; sheep have done a little better. A good supply of cattle for market such as they are; some tolerably good. Fodder for winter ample.

Florence McCarthy, Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew: Pastures very bare; live stock average. There will be abundance of fodder for winter.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fall pastures very bare, a great many have been feeding their stock for some time. Stock of all kinds look well, considering the pasture. Fodder will be pretty scarce if we have a long winter, but all are taking good care of what they have and securing all they can.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Fall pasture there is none; stock are already on their winter feed. Hogs are nearly all sold. Hay is, or rather was, plentiful, but hundreds of tons have been destroyed by bush fires. Other fodder is scarce.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Victoria: Between the dry season and fires there is no pasturage; people are hand feeding their cattle. Prospect for supplies for market very limited, and prospects of fodder supplies could not be worse as a good many lost all by fire.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro': Pastures are short, and owing to that and scarcity of water stock in general are thin. The scarcity of winter feed has driven a great many of the farmers to crowd their surplus stock on the market at any price.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterboro': Fall pastures are in a wretched condition; there has been scarcely any growth of grass since about the first of July. Live stock are very thin except where hand fed during September and October; there are no fat cattle except what have been hand fed. Cattle are healthy but thin. Sheep are in fair condition, but snuffles are prevailing amongst them. Hogs in fair condition and healthy. There will not be much of a meat supply for market, as stock will not be fatted to heavy weight owing to scarcity of feed. Fodder supply for winter will be very short.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Pastures are very poor on account of great drouth. Since harvest the woods, which generally make a good run for cattle, have been devastated by bush fires. There will be plenty of fodder for home consumption and some to spare.

Geo. A. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings: Fall pastures very bare; have to feed stock one month earlier than usual. Live stock of all kinds low in flesh, except hogs which are fair. The fodder supply will, I think, be sufficient for all purposes.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Fall pastures improved somewhat after late rains. Stock are in good healthy condition, although leaner than other years; very few are fattened. Supply plentiful but no market. Plenty of fodder; hay was a good crop; straw is very good—bright in color and plenty of it.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Pasture has been good. Stock looking well; not many fattened for market; hogs only for home use. Plenty of fodder for the winter and some hay to spare.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The dairy industry of the province is recovering from the depression caused by the fall of prices in 1885 and 1886; yet the number of factories and creameries has not materially increased. As in almost every branch of agriculture in 1887, the production of cheese and butter was affected by the long season of drouth, which was especially noticeable in the high price of butter during the autumn months.

Cheese.—Although during the latter part of 1886 considerable progress was made towards recovering from the severe depression of the cheese market consequent upon the large production and weak demand of 1885, yet the improvement began too late in the season to permit of its being restored to its normal condition. During the past year, however, still further advance has been made, and though the number of factories in operation has been decreased to a certain extent, those that have been working have been well patronised. The confidence of dairymen in the industry has been regained. The total amount of production exceeds that of 1886 by nearly two million pounds, and the prices realised have been greater than in any of the four preceding years. Thus, on the whole, last year's operations have been very encouraging both to manufacturer and farmer, and it is likely that, owing to the ever-increasing demand for Canadian cheese in the foreign markets, still higher prices, even with a greater production, may be obtained. The following table shows the estimated total amount produced for each year since 1883, based on the returns of factories received, and also the average for the five years 1883-7:

Year.	No. of factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.	Average per factory of—		
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
		lb.	lb.	$	cts.	lb.	cts.	lb.	lb.	$
1887...	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	10.541	10.542	100.0	938,853	89,062	9,388
1886...	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	9.249	10.274	90.0	850,264	82,755	7,654
1885...	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	8.119	10.300	78.8	975,315	94,694	7,688
1884...	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	10.456	10.248	102.0	913,402	89,134	9,319
1883...	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	10.445	10.085	103.6	849,915	84,272	8,802
1883-7.	729	661,147,200	64,204,520	6,236,506	9.713	10.298	94.3	906,923	88,072	8,555

This estimate shows a decrease of 33 in the number of working factories since last year, but part of this is due to the omission of certain private concerns which were before included. It will be seen that the total amount of milk used is greater than in 1886 by 37,231,336 pounds, that the amount of cheese produced is correspondingly increased by 1,917,035 pounds, and the total value of the product by $1,025,095. It is interesting also to compare the value of the product of 1887 with that of 1885, the former being the greater by $1,137,344, although the quantity of cheese produced was less by 5,571,063 pounds. It would appear that the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese is increasing with the years, there being a difference of .268 pound between 1886 and 1887, and of .457 pound between 1883 and 1887, but the value of the cheese obtained has increased at a relatively more rapid rate, for while 100 pounds of milk brought $1 in 1887 it brought only 90 cents in 1886. The average amount of cheese produced per factory is greater than in 1886 by 6,307 pounds, but less than in 1885 by 5,632 pounds; on the other hand the average value of the product of each factory in 1887 is greater than in any preceding year, though that of 1884 approaches it very closely, being less by only $69.

The number of factories making complete returns is still far below what is desirable, 169 out of the 628 having neglected to give full statistics; yet the following calculations, based upon the data obtained from the returns of 459 factories may be accepted as representing with tolerable accuracy for the whole province the average number of patrons of each factory, the number of cows supplying milk, the value of the product of each cow, and the return for each patron:

Year.	No. of factories returned.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	No. per factory of—		Average per cow.			Av. return for each patron.	Av. No. of days worked.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Product of cheese.	Value of product.		
		lb.	lb.	$					lb.	lb.	$ c.	$ c.	
1887..	459	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,188	27,679	165,710	60	361	2,719	258.5	27 25	163 13	156
1886..	455	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,564	23,244	146,325	51	322	2,761	269.0	24 92	156 88	156
1885..	433	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,514	26,300	154,824	61	358	2,818	274.4	22 26	131 05	157
1884..	445	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208	24,015	158,366	54	356	2,692	262.7	27 51	181 44	159
1883..	385	327,353,679	32,495,811	3,396,882	19,797	117,577	51	305	2,784	276.4	28 89	171 59	156
1883-7	435	408,899,886	39,752,963	3,872,471	24,207	148,560	56	341	2,752	267.6	26 07	159 97	157

The average number patronising each factory is larger by nine than that of 1886 and almost equals that of 1885, and the number of cows per factory is greater than in any former year. But each cow gave on an average 42 pounds of milk less than in the year before, the number of working days of the factories being the same for each year. The 2,761 pounds of milk, which represents the average yield of a cow in 1886, made 269 pounds of cheese, and at least a proportionate cheese product might be expected from the 2,719 pounds of the cow of 1887, which would be 264.9 pounds. But the average product of cheese per cow is only 258.5 pounds, thus showing that not only has the milk given by each cow decreased in quantity but also that there has been a deterioration of the cheese-producing qualities of the milk itself. Both results may reasonably be attributed to the long continued drouth of last summer. The advance in the price of cheese was fortunately more than sufficient to make up for the decreased quantity and poorer quality of the milk, and we find that the value of the product for each cow is larger by $2.33 than in 1886, and by $4.99 than in 1885, although not quite so great as in 1883 and 1884, when higher prices ruled in the market. The average return to each patron was $6.25 better than in 1886.

The averages given in the foregoing tables are for the province as a whole, but there are many points of interest in the statistics for the counties of the principal cheese-making districts, as will be seen from the following table:

Western.	No. of days worked.	No. of cows.	Milk used.	Yield of milk per cow per—		Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
				Season.	Day.		
			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$ c.
Elgin	176	4,876	14,826,070	3,041	17.3	1,376,566	144,969 02
Norfolk	148	3,609	8,887,737	2,463	16.6	838,446	85,125 40
Lambton	150	3,796	10,477,259	2,760	18.4	973,109	98,877 07
Huron	144	4,706	12,983,460	2,759	19.2	1,210,418	128,382 52
Bruce	137	5,285	13,529,775	2,560	18.7	1,260,177	130,662 90
Middlesex	169	14,277	42,806,271	2,998	17.7	3,976,860	416,158 57
Oxford	180	15,882	51,319,832	3,231	18.0	4,813,465	504,699 85
Perth	154	8,539	22,275,364	2,609	16.9	2,088,692	222,595 46
Wellington	133	4,550	11,821,903	2,598	19.5	1,110,174	113,346 79
Totals and averages.	161	65,520	188,927,671	2,884	17.9	17,647,907	1,844,817 58
Eastern.							
Northumberland...	156	5,545	15,761,715	2,843	18.2	1,501,227	161,566 34
Prince Edward	142	3,643	8,723,132	2,394	16.9	838,283	86,714 88
Len. & Addington.	159	5,948	15,581,528	2,620	16.5	1,483,229	153,043 82
Frontenac	148	5,644	13,599,275	2,410	16.3	1,301,372	134,828 17
Leeds & Grenville .	160	26,990	72,695,525	2,693	16.8	7,041,005	753,434 37
Lanark............	143	4,431	10,592,411	2,391	16.7	1,034,654	109,890 93
Peterborough	151	2,519	7,494,331	2,975	19.7	706,503	77,115 53
Hastings	161	12,575	36,694,438	2,918	18.1	3,626,261	391,218 07
Totals and averages	157	67,295	181,142,355	2,692	17.1	17,532,534	1,867,812 11

The county of Peterborough shows the highest average daily yield of milk per cow, being 19.7 pounds, Wellington and Huron coming next with 19.5 and 19.2 pounds respectively. These, it will be observed, are the only counties in which the quantity reaches 19 pounds. In the county of Frontenac it falls as low as 16.3 pounds, and the total averages for both east and west are lower than in previous years. The number of cows in the 204 eastern factories exceeds that in the 135 western by 1,775, but the total amount of milk used in the latter district is greater by 7,785,316 pounds. Of this 4,693,855 pounds is to be accounted for by the fact that the working season was four days longer in the west than in the east. The larger quantity of milk and longer milking season is not, however, accompanied by a correspondingly large cheese product, it being greater by only 115,373 pounds, thus showing that the milk of the eastern cow is still better for cheese-making purposes; and further, while the 17,647,907 pounds of western counties cheese is valued at only $1,844,817.58, the 17,532,534 pounds of eastern cheese is valued at $1,867,812.11. Doubtless the higher price would not have been obtained had not the product been of superior quality. The eastern dairymen employed several experienced men during last season for the purpose of visiting the various factories and giving practical instruction in the art of cheese-making, and they cannot fail to be well pleased with the successful result as shown by the prices realised.

It may be worth while to introduce here a table which shows the comparative results in the western and *eastern districts* during the past five years. The districts mentioned include only those counties enumerated in the preceding table, and the figures for 1887 are based on the complete returns of 135 factories in the west and 204 in the east.

Year.	No. of factories.		Average per factory of—					Yield of milk per cow per—		Product of cheese per cow per—		Value of product per cow per—		Av. No. of days worked.
	In operation.	Complete returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Season.	Day.	Season.	Day.	Season.	Day.	
			lb.	lb.	$			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$ c.	cts.	
1887.. Western	213	135	1,399,464	130,725	13,665	86	485	2,884	17.9	269.4	1.67	28 16	17.5	161
Eastern.	302	204	887,953	85,944	9,156	49	330	2,692	17.1	260.5	1.66	27 76	17.7	157
1886.. Western	218	127	1,298 550	123,877	11,946	73	442	2,938	18.0	280.3	1.72	27 03	16.6	163
Eastern.	319	184	863,055	85,828	7,585	46	311	2,772	17.8	275.7	1.77	24 36	15.6	156
1885.. Western	227	138	1,276,794	121,995	10,193	76	424	3,009	18.6	287.5	1.78	24 02	14.9	162
Eastern.	283	176	970,565	96,084	7,553	53	348	2,786	17.4	275.8	1.72	21 68	13.6	160
1884.. Western	233	143	1,221,198	116,609	12,631	72	416	2,934	17.9	280.1	1.71	30 34	18.5	164
Eastern.	277	171	964,416	96,422	9,852	47	350	2,752	17.3	275.2	1.73	28 11	17.7	159
1883.. Western	223	126	1,118,022	108,328	11,562	69	385	2,905	18.3	281.4	1.77	30 04	18.9	159
Eastern.	234	146	800,167	81,591	8,292	43	297	2,694	17.3	274.7	1.76	27 92	17.9	156
Average 1883-7 Western	223	134	1,263,909	120,389	12,005	75	431	2,933	18.1	279.3	1.72	27 85	17.2	162
Eastern.	283	176	899,550	89,258	8,500	48	328	2,742	17.4	272.1	1.72	25 91	16.4	158

While the number of factories in operation in the west is considerably less than in the east, still the individual factories are obviously larger, as is seen by the statistics. The average daily product of cheese per cow for 1887 is very nearly equal for the two districts, the western having a slight advantage over the eastern, but it makes nearly 9 lb. for the season. The value of the product of the western cow per day has always been greater than that of the eastern until the past year, and this change, as already intimated, is doubtless brought about by the influence of the recent instruction given to eastern manufacturers. The western cow returned 40 cents more to its owner in the whole season, but this was due to the greater number of working days.

The comparison may be carried still further by looking at the amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese and the value of the cheese per pound in the two districts during the several years, as in the following table :

Year.	Milk used to make 1 lb. of cheese.			Value of cheese per lb.			Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.		
	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.
	lb.	lb.		cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	
1887.....	10.7054	10.3318	96.5	10.4535	10.6534	101.9	97.65	103.11	105.6
1886.....	10.4828	10.0556	95.9	9.6433	8.8370	91.6	91.99	87.88	95.5
1885.....	10.4660	10.1012	96.5	8.3550	7.8610	94.1	79.83	77.82	97.5
1884.....	10.4732	10.0020	95.5	10.8317	10.2173	94.3	103.42	102.15	98.8
1883....	10.3207	9.8077	95.0	10.6728	10.1632	95.2	103.41	103.63	100.2
1883-7...	10.4985	10.0781	96.0	9.9721	9.5224	95.5	94.99	94.49	99.5

In the eastern district the value of the product of 100 pounds of milk has risen from 87.88 cents in 1886 to 103.11 cents in 1887, a difference of 15.23 cents, while in the west it rose only 5.66 cents. The per cent. ratio of east to west is now 105.6, being much higher even than in 1883. The eastern factories have always been able to make a pound of cheese from less milk than those in the west, and at last they have succeeded in getting a higher price for their product. For the whole five years the average price obtained per hundred pounds is half a cent greater in favor of the western cheese, whereas for the last year it is nearly five and one-half cents in favor of the eastern article.

BUTTER.—There has been a net decrease of five in the number of creameries, leaving a total of 42 in operation. Of these 35 have reported, but only 25 have made complete returns of all items in the schedule, and two of these are returned as manufacturing cheese as well as butter. The average number of patrons per creamery last year was 109 against 82 in 1886, and the number of patrons to each establishment making both butter and cheese has risen from 48 to 51. The milk of 10,758 cows was supplied to the 23 creameries which reported in full, giving an average of 468 cows per creamery as compared with 379 in 1886. It must of course be remembered that these figures are to be regarded as giving only an approximate estimate, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to strike an absolutely correct average owing to the fact that the number of patrons and cows to each creamery must necessarily vary to a considerable extent at different times of the season; still as the reports have been fairly representative and have been compiled with great care, the estimate made cannot fail to be very nearly correct. The amount of butter made at the creameries in 1887 was 857,218 pounds, against 616,054 pounds in the preceding year—an increase of 241,164 pounds. The value of the product per cow for the season was greater than in any previous year with the exception of 1883. The number of working days was the same as in 1886, and the average price received was higher by nearly one cent per pound.

In the following table is given the statistics for the last five years, compiled from the returns of creameries giving in full the information asked for by the Bureau:

Butter making.	No. of returns.	Av. No. of—		Quantity of—		Value of product.	Value of product per cow per—		Av. date of—		Av. No. of days worked.
		Patrons.	Cows.	Butter made.	Cheese made.		Season.	Day.	Opening	Closing.	
				lb.	lb.	$	$ c.	cts.			
1887..............	23	2,510	10,758	857,218	....	173,951	16 17	12.65	May 16	Oct. 15	128
1886..............	20	1,642	7,580	616,054	....	120,466	15 89	12.41	" 19	" 16	128
1885..............	8	671	3,490	272,972	....	54,011	15 48	11.16	" 14	" 25	139
1884..............	5	335	1,591	118,288	....	25,717	16 16	13.71	June 3	" 20	118
1888..............	5	281	1,140	94,883	....	19,619	17 21	14.50	May 21	" 9	119
Av. per creamery 1883-7........	....	89	403	32,122	....	6,455	16 03	12.49	May 18	Oct. 17	128
Butter and cheese making.											
1887..............	2	102	606	31,645	92,812	15,383	25 38	17.27	May 9	Oct. 25	147
1886..............	2	95	525	31,242	96,156	11,832	22 54	14.54	" 1	" 31	155
1885..............	2	101	606	27,873	126,591	13,402	22 11	14.36	" 3	" 26	154
1884..............	3	205	1,000	29,636	259,688	37,156	27 16	17.84	" 7	" 26	152
1883..............	3	95	803	56,930	134,446	23,609	29 40	18.50	" 1	Nov. 1	159
Av. per creamery 1883-7......	....	50	295	14,777	59,141	7,615	25 81	16.81	May 4	Oct. 28	154

In the two combination creameries which reported in full, the amount of butter made was somewhat greater than in 1886, but less of cheese, the total value of the product in

1887 being $15,383 against $11, 832 the year before. The combined industries are also able to point to an increased number of patrons and of cows supplying milk, and the value of the product per cow for the season has been bettered to the amount of $2.73. The season on the average lasted 147 days, and was thus shorter than usual.

Contrary to the usual custom of gathering the cream alone, we have reported five creameries which collect the whole milk, 2,455,702 lb. being used to produce 97,810 lb. of butter worth $20,356. This gives an average of 25.1 lb. of milk to a pound of butter and the butter product of 100 lb. of milk as worth 82.9 cents. In two combination creameries 1,241,097 lb. of milk was collected, the product of which was 24,516 lb. of butter valued at $5,238, and 93,915 lb. of cheese valued at $7,617. By this method 100 lb. of milk realised 103.6 cents, an increase over the creamery result of about two cents a gallon, an approximate value for the skim milk. The product of 100 lb. of milk by the cheese factories was shown to be 100 cents, being 3.6 cents less than by the combined butter and cheese method. The returns from the latter are so meagre, however, that the comparison cannot be considered complete.

In table xiii will be found the statistics for all the creameries, showing by county municipalities the quantity and value of butter made. The average price of butter realised in 1887 was nearly three-quarters of a cent per pound more than in 1886.

THE FAVORITE MILCH COW.—The question put to correspondents upon this point was: "What breeds or grades of milch cows are in greatest favor or give the best results?" The replies were sufficiently varied to indicate that the Canadian farmer has not yet settled the question in favor of any particular breed or grade, although there appears to be a steady tendency towards breeds or crosses of the better milking strains, such as Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires. Durhams and their grades are by far the most popular at present, a number of correspondents pointing to the fact that not only have Shorthorns and their grades good milking qualities, but that the animals are also valuable for beef when their milking days are over. Several correspondents plainly state their preference for the common Canadian cow, or the "native" with a dash of the Durham in her, as she is hardy, is a fair milker and does not require the careful treatment and feeding of the fancy breeds of dairy cows. Nevertheless, the fact appears that as a section makes a specialty of dairying in either butter or cheese, an improvement of the stock is at once sought by the introduction of some of the better milking strains. While in western Ontario the Durhams and their grades are most popular on account of their milking qualities and their fitness for fattening for the cattle market, in the counties along the St. Lawrence, noted for cheese-making, the Ayrshire has been steadily making her way as a favorite, and is giving such satisfaction that a majority of our correspondents from that portion of Ontario appear to prefer the Ayrshire and its grades to any other for the dairy. Holsteins are being introduced both in the east and in the west, but their introduction is so recent that a sufficient time has not elapsed for Canadians to pronounce upon them as suited to the average Canadian dairy farm. Jerseys are highly spoken of by correspondents as milkers, but the Jersey cow is preferred for butter rather than cheese-making on account of the richness of the milk and cream. Herefords, Galloways, Devons and Polled Angus are named by some, but their milking and other qualities do not appear to be of such a character as to render them popular in the dairying counties of the province. The popularity of the Shorthorn will not be decreased by the result of recent public tests in the counties of Peterborough and Hastings. In a test under the auspices of Peterborough Central Fair, held in the town of Peterborough, the judges awarded the prize to Shorthorn grades as against pure-bred Holsteins; and at the Quinte fair, held in the city of Belleville, a Shorthorn carried off the prize for the best milker.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: There are no cheese factories or creameries in this township, but a large quantity is made by farmers. Grades of all the breeds are about equally represented. I think the Ayrshires gives the best results. A few prefer the Galloways.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: The state of the dairy industry is very unsatisfactory, especially butter. In the first place very few farmers have the necessary conveniences for setting milk and keeping butter during the hot season. What we really need is that if we dairy at all we should have good appliances, make a first class article, and keep until we can get a good price. There is no reason why a dairy say of 10 to 12 cows, well managed, should not be able to hold its own with any creamery. The creamery would have some advantages in its favor, while the dairy would also have certain advantages. Then butter would be sought after.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: The dairy industry received a severe blow from the extreme dry and hot weather. There are two cheese factories and one creamery in the township, and so far the former have been the favorites with the people. The most popular cow for milk here is the grade having a mixture of Durham and Devon.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: The dairy is a very profitable branch of farming in this township. Cheese-making is the principal branch, as the butter is made chiefly for home consumption. We have not many thoroughbred cattle in the township. Durhams are mostly preferred.

Dugald Campbell, Norwich, Elgin: The state of the dairying interest at present is reasonably good. Taking the township all over the production of butter and cheese is pretty equally divided. We prefer the old Canadian cow. I am aware of the fact that breeders of high stock will scoff at this, but the fact stands the same for butter or cheese. Use her well, and you will have nothing that will excel the old Canadian.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: We are all cheese in this township, except that butter is made for local wants. The make of cheese has been about half the usual output, say about 150,000 lb. of cheese. I consider the Durham best for milk. There are some Holsteins here, but not many; they are considered by some as superior to the Durhams.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: The dairy production has been below an average on account of the drouth. About two-thirds of the milk of the township is made into cheese, and about one-third into butter. Durhams and Durham grades are, I think, in greatest favor for general purposes; but for purely dairying purposes Holsteins are perhaps in greatest favor and give the best results.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Butter-making is not carried on very extensively in this township as compared with cheese. Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced, but the principal breed at present is the grade Durham.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: The butter industry has been good this summer, but there was not much of it owing to the want of pasture. I think cheese pays better than butter only for one thing: You cannot raise such good stock if you send your milk to the factory. Durham grades are in most favor.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: The summer has been pretty tough on the dairy industry. Cows dried up early on account of no pasture and a scarcity of water. What fools farmers are when they don't plant a little fodder corn to keep up the flow of milk during the dry months. Butter factories have run the cheese factories down to a very small thing, and we must certainly go into the butter business if we want to do anything in the stock line. The cream gathering system takes the lead in this part, and to try and give satisfaction under any other system is useless. The common Canadian cow is the best.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Our cheese factory and the Wallaceburg cheese factory are both well patronized. There is no creamery. Butter has ranged from 14c. in spring to 25c. at the height of the drouth, and to 18c. now in October. August milk at the factory gave 85c. per cwt. net cash, which is considerably ahead of butter traded out at the groceries. The run of cows are scrubs with a strain of Durham, and the more the Durham blood prevails as a rule there is the less milk. Grade bulls are generally used, selected from the best milking cows. We have only a few thoroughbred Durham bulls. There is a Jersey bull and a Holstein calf in this vicinity.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: The dairy industry is gaining in this township. There are a number of butter factories around here, and the price this year is better than it has been for some time, which is stimulating the factory business. Cheese factories are doing well and have many patrons. The cheese will realize the most money for a given quantity of milk, but many prefer the butter factory as the milk is kept for home use.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Farmers here are just beginning to make more of a specialty of the dairy industry. Cheese has kept the lead, although our creamery was very well patronized during the past summer. Every year less milk is being manufactured into butter on the farm. High grade Durhams have been taking the lead, but many think a Holstein cross would improve their milking qualities.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Considering the dry summer the creamerymen have done well, and prices have and are ruling high. Butter production appears to be running ahead of cheese. Several cheese factories have been converted into butter factories of late. The grade Durham is the cow of this township, and on the whole gives satisfaction; but well selected cows of the old Canadian breed will beat them every time. Jerseys and Ayrshires are being introduced and promise well. The cross of Jersey on the old Canadian cow is very good for rich milk and butter.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Cheese seems to be most generally taken hold of, and the creamery is also popular, for although there is only one creamery in the township there are two on the border. Shorthorn grades are commonly in use, not so much because they are considered best for the dairy, but they are best for general purposes, being fair both for milk and beef.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: We have two cheese and two butter factories here, and all have been well patronized. As far as I can learn cheese has been most in favor, but good prices have been realized all around. Durhams are in greatest favor. Indeed, there is not a bull of any other pure breed that I know of in the township.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: The manager of the Teeswater creamery says that this is the best season he has ever had, having made 84,000 lbs. of butter, part of which he sends to British Columbia and part to London, England. This make brings the highest price in the English market. Durham grades are the best cows we have in this section.

Alex. Garvie, Derby, Grey: There are two creameries and one cheese factory convenient to the township, and the creameries seem to be the most favored. Our cows are the common Canadian and Durham grades. Some Ayrshires and Jerseys are being introduced.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Owing to low prices for grain dairying is becoming more popular every year. The creamery or butter factory is most patronized, as it leaves the milk on the farm for calves and hogs. Shorthorn grades are preferred by our farmers.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Less butter has been made than usual, and very little has been packed in firkins this month. The cows have failed in milk and the milk will not return. Nearly all the cheese factories closed from two to three weeks earlier than usual for want of milk. The most popular breed seems to be the common Canadian cow to a Shorthorn bull.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: There are no cheese factories in this township although there are two bordering on it, and therefore the largest product of milk here is butter. Dry weather and the short pasture have made butter scarcer than in other years. Durhams and grades of that breed are about all that are raised in this township.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Butter is scarce. Pastures were badly burnt during August and September. Cheese being a big price induced farmers to sell their milk to the cheese factory, hence the scarcity of butter. Shorthorn grades are chiefly used for dairy purposes.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: The dairy industry is in a very primitive state. Butter is made for local consumption only. Little of it would bear inspection, but the stores take it all and manage to sell it again—good, bad and indifferent. Cheese is not made here. Our milch cows are a nondescript class, but some farmers are going in for Durhams, which are most in favor.

John Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: I believe making butter and feeding milk to pigs and calves is the best industry. Unfortunately the factories are sometimes a couple of months in arrears paying patrons, who are put to some inconvenience for the want of a little ready cash. Durhams are the best breeds.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex: The condition of the dairy industry has been very fair, owing to the high prices prevailing all the season. Cheese is the most favored industry; the several factories are well patronised and make a splendid quality of cheese for export. There are no creameries except the old domestic! Grade Durhams are preferred. Ayrshires, Galloways and polled Angus are not satisfactory.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The dairy has been very successful as regards prices, but the make will be short. Cheese receives more attention than butter. The milk testing business must be wisely handled or it will be a bad rock ahead for co-operative dairying. Ayrshire grades or common Canadian cows give the largest returns in quantity, but I do not think that large milkers give the best milk.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Most of the milk is sent to the cheese factories. There has been hardly enough butter made for local consumption, consequently it has been high all summer, and is now worth 28 cents. Nearly all our cows are native or Shorthorn grades, and seem to give satisfaction.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: No butter is made here except for home use—all cheese. There are seven cheese factories in this township. It is hard to say what breeds give the best results. The usual practice is to raise the heifer calves from the best milch cows. Most of the cows in the township are Durham grades. A few are going into Holsteins.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Butter takes the lead, but it is a small product on account of the severe drouth. The Shorthorns and their grades still hold the fort.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: The cheese industry opened out in the spring very timidly, but as the season advanced prices rose from the drouth. The cheese industry is largely patronised here, almost every farmer going into it. So little butter is made as not to satisfy the wants of Listowel, the nearest town. A grade cow is generally preferred for the cheese industry by farmers. It is not so much the breed of the cow as the quantity and quality of the feed the cow get that fills the milk pail.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: The dairy industry has been a success this season so far as prices are concerned, but the quantity of milk was short owing to the dry pastures. There are both cheese and butter factories here, both well patronized. Shorthorns and their grades are the favorites here.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: As the cheese factories are still running, the farmers have not begun to make their supply of butter for winter. Cheese was a good price this season, and although the supply of milk was not as great as last year still the farmers will realize more money, owing to the advanced price of the cheese. Shorthorns and Ayrshires are the favorite breeds.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: Both butter and cheese are scarce, but the butter production will exceed that of cheese, of which very little has been made for sale. Durham grades appear to be in greatest favor, and give the best result.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The dairy industry has been good, the principal produce being cheese, which is manufactured very extensively during the summer months. The cows kept in this township are principally grades of the Durham and the Canadian cow, there being only a few of special milking breeds.

John Snyder, Wilmot, Waterloo: This was a good dairy year. The cheese factory takes the lead over creameries as a paying business. Our cows are mostly shorthorns grades, but to find out the best results of different breeds we need some scientific experiments.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Nearly everyone sends milk to a factory. There is only one butter factory in this quarter, and I think that any one of the cheese factories will do a third more business than it. Shorthorn grades are in greatest favor.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: The dairy industry has all gone to butter, as our cheese factory did not run this season, and by the use of creamers this section has got a good name in the market. Durham grades are in greatest favor.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Owing to the poor pastures cows are nearly dry, consequently butter is very scarce and dear. Cheese is more controlled by the foreign market than butter is. Grade Durhams are chiefly raised in this township.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Farmers are paying more and more attention to dairying. Two large factories in this township are well patronzied by farmers. Shorthorns were previously favorites, but Holsteins and Jerseys are rapidly gaining in favor.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The yield of the dairy, like all other farm products, has not been very profitable this season, as the drouth affected it very materially. Butter paid better than cheese this summer. Shorthorn grades are principally used, but Holsteins are beginning to attract attention.

John Weylie, sr., Glanford, Wentworth: The low price of grains is causing people to turn their attention more to dairying. There is more butter than cheese made here. The breed most in favor is the Durham grade, as there is the great advantage in raising steers for fat cattle.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: A great deal of the milk produced in this township is sent to Toronto for consumption, and consequently butter is scarce and dear, ranging in price from 25c. to 30c. per lb. But very little cheese is made. Grade Durhams are chiefly raised.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: The Eden Mills Creamery Co. gathered cream in this section in the early part of the season, but stopped about the 1st of August as they could not get enough to make it pay on account of the dry weather. There is no cheese factory here. Shorthorn grades are generally preferred.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: There is considerable interest taken in supplying the market with a better quality of butter than formerly, and farmers generally are feeding better with a view of producing more butter and of a better quality. There is but little cheese made, and that chiefly for home use. There were two cheese factories in this township but they have been closed for two or three years. Durhams were the favorites while beef was the object, but of late the price of beeves being low there has been more attention paid to good milking cows—native with one or two crosses. There are a few Jerseys with an increasing demand for them. I believe that the best results are from the native cattle with a cross of the Durham, but if the butter interest developes a little more a cross with the Jersey would, I am satisfied, be better in result.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Butter chiefly is made in this section. There is only one cheese factory in the section. The breed in general use is the Durham, but some few have gone into Jerseys with a great blow about their butter-making qualities. One man claims that he has sold $1,200 worth of butter in ten months from eighteen Jersey cows.

A. Foster, Markham, York: Butter is scarce. Prices were medium until lately, but now they are much higher. Cheese has commanded a good price all the season. A good many send their milk and cream to Toronto. We prefer grade Durhams for milk or cheese, and Jerseys or their grades for cream and butter.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: The dairy interest is improving every year as farmers are finding there is more money in it than in grain. Butter has commanded a much better price than usual. Cheese factories closed earlier than ordinarily from a lack of milk. We have but one cheese factory in this section, and there are very few in the county. Shorthorn grades are all that are in the county now, but we will have to change our breeds.

Wm. James Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Very little cheese is made in comparison with butter. There s a butter factory in the eastern part of the township. The milk cows here are chiefly Durhams.

Edward F. Sutton, Cavan, Durham: Cheese factories have been tried here again and again, but they have all signally failed. I do not know of one cheese factory in the township. Butter is made in private dairies. The favorite breeds here appear to be Shorthorn grades and natives.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: There are several cheese factories in the township but not one butter factory, although private dairies furnish some butter for export. Grade Durhams are most in use for cheese factories and for supplying milk by the quart, but grade Jerseys are greatly sought for and bring high priees for family use and private dairies.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Our farmers this year will make their only profit from cheese. Nearly all in the township are within reach of factories. Very little butter is made except for home use. The high price of cheese, notwithstanding the dry pasturage, will make it an average year to the farmers in dairying. The Holsteins are just now in favor with us, but do not surpass the milking strains of Durhams when crossed with native cows.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: It has been a year of good results in dairying. The creamery had a fair season but is now closed. Cheese and butter will about equal one another this year. Grade cows prevail, but a few herds of Durhams, Jerseys and Holsteins are here. The Jerseys lead in butter making.

Ira B. Hudgins, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The cheese industry is far ahead of butter. Everybody in reach of cheese factories patronizes them. There are no butter factories in the county, only some private dairies. The cows preferred for the dairy are Shorthorns crossed with native cattle.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: The dairy industry is just booming. There are ten cheese factories in this township but no butter factories. The cows are principally Ayrshire grades, which are thought tne best.

J. L. Laycock, Kingston, Frontenac: Butter making is carried on to a limited extent by the old system, as we have no creameries. Cheese is the principal product of the dairy. We prefer Holstein and Ayrshire grades for cheese, Jersey grades for butter and Durham grades for beef.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: There is not much butter raised for the market—nearly all cheese. A large number of Holsteins are being raised here but none are yet milking. Durhams crossed with Ayrshires are my choice, and are as yet I believe in greatest favor.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds: Cheese is our principal product; the only butter made is after the 1st November. Our township is noted for the large amount of cheese manufactured. The breeds of cows are principally Ayrshire grades and the native cattle. Ayrshire and Ayrshire grades give the best results.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Farmers have realized good prices for dairy produce. Very few farmers are making butter. There is only one creamery in the township while there are eleven cheese factories. Cheese has paid much better than butter this year, and most of it has been contracted for at 12½ and 12¾ cents per lb. for the last two months. Ayrshire crossed with Holsteins give the best results.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: In this township there are ten cheese and but one butter factory, though there is still a good deal of butter made in private dairies. Probably two-thirds of the milk product is made into cheese. Ayrshire and Holsteins are in most favor with dairymen. Grade Durhams are numerous. Ayrshires have so far given the best results, but the Holsteins have only been recently introduced. The Durham is not as a rule equal to the old native cow for dairying.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: Very few farmers make butter, as the cheese factories take most of the milk. There are not many cattle except the common Canadian cows. A few have pure Holstein bulls and some have Ayrshires, and they appear to be in high favor with the owners. There are also a few Durhams.

Robert Wilson, Lancaster, Glengarry: Butter in the meantime is in good demand as the gain in butter over cheese is about three cents a day per cow. Shorthorn grades seem to be the favorites in this section, but I think the Ayrshire grades give the best results in the dairying section.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: As cheese factories are so convenient to all parts of this township the milk is sent to them, as cheese pays best. We have no creamery, and therefore all our butter is home-made.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: There is very little butter made as there are thirteen cheese factories working in this township. Good butter has commanded 22 cents this fall.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Cheese is the principal dairy industry in this township, but butter pays nearly as well as cheese, because there is a good demand at from 20 to 24 cents per lb. Almost all our cows are the Canadian. We have some Ayrshires and a few Durhams.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: Butter is not very plentiful here, and cheese has become almost the whole business this year. The old Canadian grade cow is the best animal for this cold climate. If you get the right kind and care for them as the fancy breeds are cared for you will have the best results.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Since the middle of August there has been a great falling off in the supply of milk. The two cheese factories at Manotick had to close the first week of October, the supply of milk was so small. Butter at 20 cents per lb. pays better than cheese if a man has help without hiring. There are some of all breeds of cattle. The result depends more upon the feed and care than on the breed.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton: Butter is more largely produced than cheese, as there are only two cheese factories in this township. The farmers here are not very particular as to breeds of cattle—not so much so as they should be. Since the cheese factories have been in operation the Holsteins seems to be more in favor and are being introduced.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew: There is only one cheese factory in this riding. Butter is scarce and a great quantity of it was bad on account of the excessive heat. Shorthorn grades predominate, but Holsteins are gaining in favor.

A. F. Stewart. Beckwith, Lanark: The majority of the farmers patronize cheese industries. Cheese sold so well this year that the probability is that more will send their milk to the factories next year. Cheese sold at 12½ cents for the past three months. Durham grades prevail here.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: The state of dairying this year has been good both for butter and cheese, better than it has been for some years past. As for the breed of cows, I think that the Ayrshire cow is a very good one for milk, butter and cheese.

William Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: Butter was scarce in consequence of the dry weather. Durhams and Jerseys are in highest favor, but some prefer the common grade cows as they require less care than the others.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: The dairy industry is about equally divided between butter and cheese, but the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured is about 25 per cent. below the average, owing to bad pasturage. Durham grades are mostly in favor for their good quality of milk and also for their beefing qualities when past usefulness for milk.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Everyone engaged in dairying is delighted with the season's return, and are unanimous in a hope that it may continue, getting neither better nor worse. This township may be said to be in the cheese business completely. Our cows are chiefly of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire grades, and we have some natives. The recent test under the auspices of the Peterboro' Central Fair, held in the town of Peterboro', gave the prize to Shorthorn grades as against thoroughbred Holsteins.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: The production of milk this season was not more than one half of the usual quantity, owing to drouth. There is no cheese made here, but lots of butter. The common grade cow is used here, and in my opinion is the most suitable and most profitable, being easier fed.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Cheese is the principal production, as there are no creameries. It is hard to say what breed is the favorite. Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns are admired by many. A Shorthorn carried off the prize at the Quinte fair, recently held in the city of Belleville, for the best milker.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Good butter is scarce and sells readily at 20 cents per lb. There is no cheese factory nearer than Huntsville. Durhams are preferred, as they are good both for milk and beef.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Butter is the only dairy industry here yet, and that is scarcely enough for home consumption. The Canadian cow if well fed, will do better in this district than any other breed, as our cows have to forage for a living in the summer.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma: Dairying is not so good now on account of the drouth, but as a general thing it is above the average. The country is new, and the milch cows are common stock.

THE APIARY.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association a committee was appointed to prepare a list of enquiries relating to apiculture, to be sent to beekeepers throughout the province by the Bureau of Industries in order to procure statistics of the honey and wax product of Ontario. In a circular issued by the Bureau on February 8th, 1888, the above fact was stated, and accompanying the circular was the committee's schedule, which consisted of the following points of enquiry:

1. No. of Colonies put into winter quarters in Fall of 1886.
2. No. of Colonies with which season of 1887 commenced.
3. No. of increase of Colonies in 1887.
4. No. of Colonies put into Winter quarters in Fall of 1887.
5. Pounds of comb Honey taken in 1887.
6. Pounds of extracted Honey taken in 1887.
7. Pounds of Wax taken in 1887.
8. Value of Honey and Wax produce of season of 1887.

Three thousand schedules were sent out to names furnished chiefly by the Association, and of the replies 651 were sufficiently complete to admit of their being used for tabulation purposes. A number of answers were also received from persons who had either given up beekeeping or had left the province. Table XIV. shows the number of colonies and the product and value of the honey and wax by counties, and a summary by county groups is given below:

Districts.		No. of Returns.	No. of Colonies—				Produce of Season.			Value of Honey and Wax Produce.
			Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1886.	With which season of 1887 opened.	Increase in 1887.	Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1887.	Comb Honey.	Extracted Honey.	Wax.	
							lb.	lb.	lb.	$ c.
Lake Erie.......	agg.	91	2,463	1,886	1,471	3,094	17,961	45,660	879	7,498 02
	av..	....	27.1	20.7	16.2	34.0	197	502	9.7	82 40
Lake Huron....	agg.	95	2,023	1,613	1,479	2,850	9,208	71,205	664	7,903 27
	av..	....	21.3	17.0	15.6	30.0	97	750	7.0	83 19
Georgian Bay...	agg.	58	1,454	1,055	1,017	1,958	7,163	49,262	659	6,062 36
	av..	....	25.1	18.2	17.5	33.8	124	849	11.4	104 32
West Midland..	agg.	157	4,882	3,874	2,437	5,921	20,458	125,999	1,280	15,709 03
	av..	....	31.1	24.7	15.5	37.7	130	803	8.2	100 06
Lake Ontario...	agg.	133	4,442	3,435	2,264	5,396	37,217	121,741	1,533	17,968 22
	av..	....	33.4	25.8	17.0	40.6	280	915	11.5	135 10
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	agg.	76	2,565	1,916	1,590	3,275	16,085	51,057	1,160	7,961 61
	av..	....	33.8	25.2	20.9	43.1	212	672	15.3	104 76
East Midland...	agg.	28	987	644	457	1,046	3,682	27,249	429	2,958 06
	av..	....	35.3	23.0	16.3	37.4	132	973	15.3	105 65
Northern Districts....	agg.	13	199	190	148	288	503	6,920	82	1,176 55
	av..	....	15.3	14.6	11.4	22.2	39	532	6.3	90 50
The Province...	agg.	651	19,015	14,613	10,863	23,828	112,277	499,093	6,686	67,237 12
	av..	....	29.2	22.4	16.7	36.6	172	767	10.3	103 28

The 651 apiarists reporting put 19,015 hives into winter quarters in 1886, and began the spring of 1887 with but 14,613, or 4,402 hives less. The greater part of that decrease represents the colonies that died in the winter; a number of colonies were also bought or sold to trim up the apiary in the spring. By the fall of 1887, however, the total number of colonies ready for winter quarters had grown to 23,828, a clear increase of 9,215 in the season and 4,813 more than in the previous fall. The increase from new colonies in 1887 would have made the total for wintering larger but for the fact that "dwindling" and the drouth had weakened many of the hives to such an extent as to make doubling up a necessity in many cases. The average number of hives per apiary placed in winter quarters in 1886 was 29.2, while in 1887 it had increased to 36.6.

The total yield of honey reported for 1887 was 611,370 lb., of which 112,277 lb., or about 18.3 per cent. was disposed of in the comb. The average per apiary was 939 lb., or nearly 26 lb. per hive, which is considered to be not more than half of the usual yield. The product of wax aggregated 6,686 lb., or an average of 10.3 per beekeeper. Wax is too valuable for foundation comb to be readily parted with by the apiarist, and the various ingenious methods for straining honey enable the beekeeper to hold back the wax unless honey in the comb is specially desired. The average value of the honey and wax for each apiary was $103.28, the amount over the $100 representing the value of the wax.

The largest number of returns came from the West Midland group, and the next largest from the Lake Ontario counties. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the average number of hives per apiary is higher than that of any other group, being 43.1, and the Lake Ontario counties follow with an average of 40.6 colonies. The value of the product of honey and wax in the Lake Ontario group was $17,968.22, or fully double that of any of the groups except the West Midland, where it reached $15,709.03. In the Lake Erie group the provincial average value of $103.28 per hive fell to $82.40, while in the Lake Ontario counties it was $135.10.

The season of 1887 was one that apiarists will be likely to remember on account of the extraordinary effect of the drouth upon the yield of honey. The bees came through the winter in good condition generally, anything like severe winter-killing being reported from but two or three counties. The season opened early and swarming was unusually vigorous—"early and often" was the favorite description of correspondents. A few cases of foul brood were reported, but on the whole the condition of the bees was healthy. The hives were quickly stored with honey, but the drouth cut the season short. The white clover and linden blooms were soon over, and the bees were early without a foraging ground for nectar. As the season of buckwheat blossom was also shortened by the drouth the bees ceased making honey and began to draw upon their stores in the latter part of July. This enforced idleness from lack of opportunity to get sweets for honey kept alive many old bees that otherwise would have died from hard work or exposure, though there will probably be a heavy falling off in the spring. But to meet this, the queen, who ceased laying early, will after her long rest be likely to start laying earlier than usual in the spring, and will soon make up for any loss among the old bees. Experienced beekeepers place the average net yield per colony, spring count, at 25 lb.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. W. Cohoe, Rochester, Essex: The increase of bees was good, and they gathered some honey from white clover and basswood, but none since, and many colonies are now in a starving condition and will be lost unless fed at once.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Bees did well in the spring; they swarmed early and often, but the dry weather has about starved them to death, and set them to robbing.

M. Payne, Southwold and Yarmouth, Elgin: This is a very poor honey year. The bees swarmed all right, but the dry, hot weather seems to have cut off the supply. Bees are generally in good health.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: They have increased well during the swarming season, but the yield of honey will not be more than one-third of last season.

William Kindree, Cayuga N., Haldimand: Bees are strong at present, although there have not been many swarms. It has been too dry, and honey will not be half a crop. White clover did not give much honey. Alsike did well and so did basswood, but only for a short time.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The surplus up to the present time is about 25 lb. a colony. Our apiary consists of 30 colonies, increased by swarming to 55. We do not notice anything that would indicate the presence of disease. The bees are seemingly healthy, but I have noticed what I consider an unusual quantity of dead brood. In reference to the production: The season opened very favorably, the colonies increasing very fast in bees, and during the fruit blossoms working most industriously, making a nice surplus; but the drouth that followed shortened our principal honey supply, viz., white clover and basswood. The showers of last night and to-day (Aug. 11) will help the buckwheat bloom, and although we do not expect a surplus from this, it will stimulate breeding and prepare the bees better for winter quarters.

G. A. Deadman, Morris and Grey, Huron: I give below a statement for the townships of Morris and Grey: Morris—There are about 500 colonies, spring count; increase by swarming, 300. The yield of surplus honey will be about 25 lb. per colony, spring count, and is not up to the average. White clover failed to yield much nectar, probably due to cold nights. Basswood bloomed well, and yielded nicely for a few days, but the bloom was soon over, owing to the hot weather. We are getting no honey from fall flowers, and the bees have been drawing upon their supplies since August 1st. The Jones hive is principally used in this township. Grey.—Probably 200 colonies, spring count; increased 100 per cent. Yield of honey about 20 lb. of surplus per colony, spring count. A large proportion of bee-keepers in this township use box-hives; the remainder, Jones and Thomas hives. There is no disease of bees in either township that I am aware of. There are not good prospects of wintering well, as breeding has ceased early. The above reports include the village of Brussels, which has 250 colonies on the Morris side and about 50 on the Grey side.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: A good many bees were lost in the spring by foul brood. They swarmed early and often. The product of honey has been good, and the prospect has been altogether favorable.

R. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey: Bees are in good health. They swarmed well and made honey early, but did not make much after the dry weather commenced. Bees were killing drones in July.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: A great many died in winter, and they have done very poorly in the way of swarming, and the yield of honey will be very poor as there was scarcely any white clover. I also fear buckwheat will be a failure, and hence but little honey.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford: Bees were in splendid condition when the honey flow usually comes, but white clover did not yield the usual amount of nectar. The product will be light; not more than 30 lb. from colonies that did not swarm. The bees did not swarm as much as usual.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: This has been a very bad year for bees. There was a great commotion among them during the swarming season; there is not much honey.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: Bees are generally in good health. There have been splendid swarms, but poor honey product.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Bees did exceedingly well in the fore part of the season. They swarmed well and made a lot of honey, but since the 15th of July they have done nothing but live.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Bees swarmed very often, but their health is good. The honey product is very good and of good quality. There is every prospect of good wintering.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: The health of bees is good. My increase was from 50 to 75 (that is 25 new colonies), and my neighbor from 39 old has over 100 in all. I put on surplus arrangements early and fed the swarming bees. My greatest yield from one colony was 110 sections; the least, nothing. The season is too dry, and honey will be a light crop.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland: Bees were affected a good deal by the drouth, which seemed to dry the flowers prematurely. There was about half as much swarming as usual, and the yield of honey will be small in consequence.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Bees appear to be healthy and have done considerable swarming, but are not making much honey.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Bees have done very well in swarming and are generally in good condition, but the honey flow was light. The dry weather has been the cause.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac: My bees have done well this season both in swarming and cap honey. I commenced with seven hives and have eighteen strong stocks. I join the weaker swarms.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: It has been an average season for bees. Many swarms died last winter, and those that lived were weak. The supply of honey is entirely in excess of the demand, so that many are careless about raising bees.

P. Gareau, Plantagenet N., Prescott: Bees have wintered well and are healthy; they swarmed fairly well. The honey product was good during the first part of the summer, but has failed considerably, and a profitable fall is not expected.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: The bees were never known to do better. We have as high as four swarms from a hive. All the hives are filled, and the bush seems to be filled with swarms this year.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Bees came out of their winter quarters in the best of condition. The genial spring weather enabled them to build up rapidly, and to commence swarming from ten to twelve days earlier than usual. The honey product for the month of June was excellent, both as to quantity and quality. Linden was a failure for honey.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Bees died largely last winter, and the drouth and heat are telling on the product. They swarmed well, however.

Thos. Beall, Ops, Victoria: Most of the bees here were winter-killed, but those that came through all right did well in the early honey season. The season was unusually short, occasioned by the dry weather. One apiary will have from six to eight tons of honey surplus, which I think is more than all others put together in this section.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro': Bees appear to have done remarkably well. There was an unusually large basswood blossom, which is the "pure gold" for bees.

Wm. J. Casselman, Brunel, Muskoka: Bees have not done well. I put out 34 colonies last spring and have now 61. I got about 950 lb. of honey, and expect to feed back about 600 lb. for winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Bees have made but very little honey this season. A good many will have to be fed to get them through the winter.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Bees have been healthy, but on account of the drouth honey is very scarce. Some expect to need all their crop for wintering over.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Bees will have scarcely enough honey to winter on, the product is so short.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Bees are thriving as well as could be expected. The honey product was small this year, on account of the drouth, and several have been feeding.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: The honey supply is below an average this year on account of the dry weather. Bees appear to be in a fair condition this fall, but they require a good deal of feeding to make them so.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Bees did not do well in many parts of our township, as there was no second clover crop.

G. A. Deadman, Morris, Huron: Colonies are stronger in bees than I supposed they would at this date (Oct. 20), as the queen ceased laying early owing to the absence of nectar from fall flowers. The bees have therefore been drawing upon their supplies since the beginning of August. The large number of bees is no doubt due to this cessation of activity on their part, there being no incentive to work, so that many that would have otherwise died from hard work and exposure still live. It may reasonably be supposed that there will be a great falling away in the spring, but this will likely be counter-balanced by the queen after so long a rest starting to lay her eggs earlier, thereby supplying the colonies with young bees to take the place of the dead and the dying. This year it will be prudent to winter bees in the cellar or other protected repositories, as the old bees will hardly have the vitality to withstand the cold and exposure of an average winter. Apiarists would do well to make sure of the amount of honey their colonies have in the hive, as the bees have already consumed an unusual amount of that in store. The yield per colony, spring count, is much below the average, about 25 lb.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The honey crop was quite a disappointment. Great hopes were formed from the favorable spring which were not realized when the honey season arrived. Clover, although plentiful, did not appear to yield honey in any quantity, and basswood was of no account.

Robert Gillies, Sullivan, Grey: It has been the poorest season for honey I have experienced in 27 years. If not fed and well cared for there will be very few next spring.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Bees have had a poor season. The produce of honey will be small, and the increase by swarming will give a poor showing.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Bees are on the increase, but have not done well this year. Many beekeepers got little or no honey. The best I have heard of is 50 lbs. per colony, and that by one man only. Had 80 colonies.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: I fear many of the colonies are short of supplies, as the honey season was cut short by drouth, and many of them will not winter.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: It has been a poor year for bees, as it was too dry. They have hardly doubled in stock, and while some have yielded as high as 45 or 50 lb. the average has been about 25 lbs. of honey to a hive.

Wm. M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: Bees did well while the honey season lasted, but it was very short, there being only about eleven days of honey harvest. The bees have been consuming winter supplies since June 23rd, and must be fed largely for winter or heavy loss will result.

Frank Wyatt, Grantham, Lincoln: It has been a very poor season for gathering honey, and many bees will starve this winter.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton: Last winter was a hard one on bees, and most of the beekeepers tried more to increase their stock of bees than to make honey. There is little, if any, local honey for sale.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Honey is not a large crop on account of the short season. There was a good flow the fore part of the season, but it dropped very soon on account of dry weather. There is about 40 lb. per hive, with hives light without feeding up. Bees have been healthy this season, and there have been a good number of swarms.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Bees are in a fair condition for the winter, but the honey crop is short, as the white clover blossom failed early.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham: Bees will have to be fed through the winter or they will starve. The honey product is very light.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland: Bees have had a poor year. The drouth and heat dried up the flowers prematurely and cut the bees short.

W. N. Dollar, Fredericksburg N., Lennox and Addington: Bees did not swarm as well or make the same amount of honey as in 1886.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac: Bees did well till about the first or second week of July, but since that time they have not done anything. I have three or four early swarms that are very heavy, while those that were a week or ten days later have not honey enough to keep them alive through the winter.

Donald P. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Bees did very well in the first part of the season, but late colonies are too weak to stand the winter.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: There is only one large apiary in the township, consisting of 150 or 200 hives. Several farmers also raise a few swarms for their own use. The production has been fair and the quality is excellent.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: Bees did well in the first part of the season, but they have had to live on what they gathered for the past two months, and that has wasted their store.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: Bees did well early in the year, but I am afraid a good many of the swarms will not see spring.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: The bees seem very healthy, but they made no honey in the latter part of the season. If they are not fed I believe there will be a great loss of bees this winter.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: The honey product will be short this year as there was no blossom worth anything except basswood. Bees will go with small supplies into winter quarters.

FROM THE FEBRUARY RETURNS (Feb. 8, 1888).

Arthur B. Castell, Howard, Kent: White clover was a total failure in 1887 in this locality, but bass wood honey was plentiful and of choice quality.

Wm. Morris, Aldborough, Elgin: I put my bees out early in the spring of 1887, and they dwindled down, and I had to buy bees by the pound. After taking the bees out of the cellar I did not keep them sufficiently warm. One beeman tells me he lost 20 skips the same way.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Honey was almost a complete failure here owing to the drouth. The bees swarmed well until the drouth set in. A great many of my young swarms flew out in the fall, having consumed all of their stores, and perished on trees and on the sides of other hives, the other colonies not allowing them to enter.

John V. Battram, Moore, Lambton: I used all my wax, and bought about 120 lbs. of foundation. I sold about half the honey at 12c. The bees are in good condition at present. Last season proved a poor honey harvest, but the quality was good.

J. Langstroth, Tuckersmith, Huron: The season of 1887 was too dry for the honey to secrete in large quantities.

J. B. Ritchie, Brant, Bruce: The honey yield was poor in this locality last year. Fears are entertained of great losses of bees this spring, on account of very little late breeding. Most of the beekeepers around here had to feed artificially.

Wm. Rowand, Brant, Bruce: I am trying the cellar for the first time. Up to date one colony (a small one) is gone, but the rest are doing well. The temperature has ranged from 38° to 41° for about two months, but previous to that it ranged from 42° to 46° from the middle of October. I put half of the colonies in at that time. The other half I left to the last week of December, and they are all alive yet, with no appearance of dysentery. The cellar is dry, as the smoke flue of the furnace passes through it.

Thos. Boland, Artemesia, Grey: My bees made no more than will winter them. Last season was the worst here for many years; the drouth checked the honey flow.

Charles A. Smith, London, Middlesex: My cellar being too damp and cold, the bees got diarrhœa, and all died but one; and it was so weak it dwindled away in the spring. It was the worst winter I ever had since I started beekeeping.

C. R. Patience, Oxford W., Oxford: I had to feed back about 25 per cent. of honey in the fall. The season was too dry for honey, or an increase in this section. Some apiaries are not even getting enough to winter.

J. B. Hall, Blandford, Oxford: I fed back to my bees sugar syrup costing $16.80, while the value of honey and wax was but $12. The increase, therefore, was $4.80 less than nothing!

W. J. Robinson, Mono, Dufferin: It was a poor season on account of drouth. My bees are all living at this date (Feb. 20.) They are in the cellar.

C. W. Hellems, St. Catharines, Lincoln: The year 1887 had the shortest honey season of any year I have ever known in forty years, on account of drouth.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York: My bees wintered badly in 1886-7, and also in what some beekeepers call "springing" or dwindling away after setting out in the spring; consequently it was a disastrous season with me, and I think with most of the beekeepers in Ontario. I believe the returns for 1887 will not show a fair yearly average.

John Nichol, Whitby, Ontario: The season of 1887 was a total failure as far as honey making was concerned. Many old swarms did not make an ounce beyond keeping themselves alive.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox: Owing to the severe and protracted drouth the winter was an exceptionally poor one for honey production. My bee culture has always been in connection with farming, of which I consider it a legitimate part.

John W. Calder, Lancaster, Glengarry: The past season was a poor one in this locality. The bees did well at first, but the great drouth soon stopped the honey flow. I have kept bees in large numbers for the last fourteen years, and I found 1887 about as bad a year as we have had.

Edmond Anderson, Lanark, Lanark: The season of 1887 has been the poorest in fourteen years, the average yield per colony being only a little over 33 lb. The average yield per colony for the past nine years was 64½ lb., and the largest average yield of any single year of the nine was in 1881, when 115¼ lb. per colony were realized.

George Garlick, Dummer, Peterborough: In the fall of 1882 I had 150 stocks, but in the spring of 1883 I had but four left. I bought some and increased to 46 in 1885, but in the spring of 1886 all died out, and I have quit the business. I kept bees successfully for 25 years, selling from 2,700 to 3,000 lb. of honey per annum, and in 1881 3,500 lb.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: I find I am in the immediate vicinity of that terror to beekeepers, foul brood. There are two apiaries almost destroyed in the past year by this loathsome disease. I would not have my bees get a drop of the infected honey for $500. I wish the Government would take up the matter and stamp out the disease.

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1887, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Essex:			
Mersea	Blytheswood	C. W. Hind Prop.	Blytheswood.
Kent:			
Camden	Dawn Mills	William E. Kelly	Dawn Mills.
	Thamesville	Daniel Jolliffe	Thamesville.
Chatham	Chatham Centre	John Johnston Sec.	Eberts.
	Chatham Gore	D. McArthur	Tupperville.
	Sydenham Valley	John Tassie Sec.	Wallaceburg.
	Wallaceburg	John Skinner Sec.	do
Harwich	Blenheim	George M. Baird Sec.	Blenheim.
	Creek Road	J. W. Buller	Harwich.
Howard	Botany	N. P. Weeks	Botany.
	Ridgetown	D. G. Willson Prop.	Ridgetown.
	Howard	James Buller Prop.	Selton.
Orford	Orford Cheese Co	S. McDonald Sec.	Muirkirk.
Tilbury, E.	Valetta	George Hope Sec.	Valetta.
Elgin:			
Aldborough	Crinan	W. H. McLean	Crinan.
	Rodney	Wm. Morris Sec.	Rodney.
	Rosedale*	Edwin Terry	Aldborough.
Bayham	Bayham	E. T. Martin Sec.	Griffin's Corners.
	Bayham Branch	James Elliott Cheesemaker.	Tilsonburg.
	Bayham and Malahide	Isaac Brown Dir.	Corinth.
	Nova Scotia Street	James E. Chute Sec.	Lakeview.
	Talbot Street	G. W. Marshall' Sec.	Guysboro'.
	Vienna	Wm. Watt Treas.	Vienna.
Dorchester, S.	Avon	Richard Jolliffe	Avon.
	Lyons	Thomas Wilkinson Sec.	Lyons.
	Springfield	John Clunas Sec.	Springfield.
Dunwich	Dutton*	W. S. Jackson Sec.	Dutton.
	Wallacetown	Donald Campbell Sec.	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Malahide	Robert Abell	Seville.
	Northwood	J. W. Hutchinson Sec.	Aylmer.
Southwold	Iona	John McNeil	Iona Station.
	West Magdala	R. R. Cranston	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	John W. Scott	Sparta.
	Yarmouth Centre	James Brown Sec.	Yarmouth Centre.
	Mapleton	E. Culver	Mapleton.
Norfolk:			
Charlotteville	St. Williams	G. W. Newman Sec.	St. Williams.
	Vittoria	John Pow Sec.	Vittoria.
	Walsh	Chas. Turvey	Walsh.
Houghton	Houghton Centre	S. T. Jackson	Houghton.
	Houghton & Walsingham	T. E. Brown	Clear Creek.
	Clear Creek	Jonathan Williams	do
Middleton	Delhi	Jacob Sovereen	Delhi.
	Middleton and Bayham	O. E. Twiss Sec.	Courtland.
Townsend	Bloomsburg	J. H. Lingwood Sec.	Bloomsburg.
	Boston	Andrew Edy Sec.	Boston.
	Rockford *	William R. Shearer	Villa Nova.
	Villa Nova *		
	Waterford	L. N. Collver	Waterford.
Walsingham	Carholme	James Knowles	Carholme.
	Langton	John Brayley	Langton.
	Lynedoch	C. A. Ostrander	Lynedoch.
Windham	Bookton*	H. J. Middaugh	Bookton.
	Ranelagh	G. A. Carter Sec.	Ranelagh.
	Vanessa	W. J. Reavely	Vanessa.
Woodhouse	Black Creek	W. C. Parsons	Jarvis.
	Excelsior	W. H. Olds Sec.	Simcoe.
	Norfolk	Edmund Ford Prop.	Lynn Valley.

* No return received from factory.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Addre
HALDIMAND:			
Canborough	Canborough	Wm. H. M. Birdsall.....Prop.	Canborough.
Cayuga, N	Kohler	Clark McCombs	Kohler.
Cayuga, S	South Cayuga	Francis Splatt	Dunnville.
Dunn	Lake View		
Oneida	Hagersville	J. T. Park.....Sec.	Hagersville.
Seneca	Tyneside	James N. Paget	Tyneside.
Moulton	Attercliffe Station	Wm. Shirton.....Sec.	Attercliffe Statio
	Stromness	Arch. McDonald	Stromness.
Walpole	Cheapside *	R. A. Walter	Cheapside.
	Jarvis, West	W. C. Parsons	Jarvis.
	*	Wm. Parkinson.....Prop.	do
	Walpole	John H. Best	Balmoral.
WELLAND:			
Bertie	Bertie	E. O. Disher	Ridgeway.
	Lee's	E. N. Lee	do
	Willowdale	Solomon N. Beam	Black Creek.
Pelham	North Pelham*	A. E. Moore	Pelham Union.
Wainfleet	Marshville *	Wm. Gifford	Marshville.
	Wellandport*	Hamilton Johnson	Wellandport.
LAMBTON:			
Bosanquet	Ridge Tree	George Sutherland.....Sec.	Thedford.
Brooke	Aberfeldy	John J. Risk.....Prop.	Aberfeldy.
	Brooke	John D. Carroll.....Sec.	Watford.
	Brooke & Warwick Union	Alex. Cowan.....Sec.	Watford.
Euphemia	Annett's	George Annett	Sutherland's Corn's
	Florence	W. E. Norton	Florence.
	Euphemia	Arch. McKellar	Alvinston.
Moore	Brown's *	J. Jarvis	Colinville.
	Colinville	Clement White	do
	St. Clair	John Leach.....Sec.	Sarnia.
Plympton	Gala Bank	Wm. Symington.....Sec.	Camlachie.
	Uttoxeter	Edward Archer.....Sec.	Warwick W.
	South Plympton.	A. Y. Anderson.....Sec.	Wyoming.
Sarnia	Cole's	Wm. Cole.....Sec.	Cole's Corners.
	Vyner	Wm. Carrick.....Sec.	Mandaumin.
Sombra	Sombra Ch. Company	W. S. Howell.....Sec.	Sombra.
Warwick	Forest*	Robert McFarland	Forest.
	Maple Grove	Wm. Thompson.....Sec.	Arkona.
	Thompson's		
	Warwick	Robert Herbert	Warwick.
HURON:			
Ashfield	Kintail*	John Long	Kintail.
Grey	Grey and Morris	Daniel Stewart.....Sec.	Brussels.
	Ethel	Levi Pannabaker.....Sec.	Cranbrook.
	Molesworth	Henry Coghlin.....Sec.	Molesworth.
	Walton	R. H. Ferguson.....Sec.	Walton.
Howick	Fordwich	David Shuh.....Sec.	Kurtzville.
	People's	Wm. McKercher	Wroxeter.
	Springbank	Geo. Padfield.....Sec.	Gorrie.
Hullett	Constance*	J. R. Murray	Constance.
McKillop	Winthrop	John C. Morrison.....Sec.	Winthrop.
Stanley	Blake	Andrew Park	Blake.
Stephen	Crediton	Charles Brown	Crediton.
Tuckersmith	Rodgerville	James Murray	Rodgerville.
Turnberry	Bluevale	John Burgess.....Sec.	Bluevale.
Wawanosh, E	Belgrave	George Hood.....Sec.	Sunshine.
BRUCE:			
Arran	Allenford	D. C. Mackinnon.....Sec.	Allenford.
	Tara	G. G. Mitchell.....Sec.	Tara.
Brant	Brant Ch. and B	Daniel Sullivan.....Sec.	Malcolm.
	Dunkeld	Louis Kaufman.....Sec.	Dunkeld.
Bruce	Climax	John McKellar.....Sec.	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker.....Sec.	Underwood.
	Gresham	John Johnston.....Sec.	Gresham.
Carrick	Belmore	D. N. McDonald.....Sec.	Belmore.
	Otter Creek	Louis Braun.....Sec.	Walkerton.
Greenock	Pinkerton	David Pinkerton.....Sec.	Pinkerton.
Huron	Huron	James Harrison.....Pres.	Kincardine.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
BRUCE.—*Continued.*			
Huron	Pine River	John Thompson Pres.	Pine River.
Kincardine	Millarton*	G. C. Ross	Kincardine.
	Bervie, Thorntail	H. O. Foster	Tiverton.
Kinloss.	Holyrood	George McIntosh Sec.	Holyrood.
	Lucknow	J. A. Denning Sec.	Lucknow.
Saugeen	Burgoyne *	E. D. Baker	Tiverton.
	Star	George S. Webb Sec.	North Bruce.
GREY:			
Artemesia	Flesherton	James Brodie Sec.	Vandeleur.
Normanby	Mt. Forest	Joseph Tuck Treas.	Mt. Forest.
	Wherry	Robert Wherry	Varney.
Osprey	Wareham *	John M. Burk Pres.	Wareham.
Proton	Dundalk	Robert Cornett	Dundalk.
	Edgerton	John Abbott Sec.	do
	Enniskillen	J. J. Duncan Sec.	do
	Victoria	Wm. Hames Sec.	Inistioge.
St. Vincent	St. Vincent	T. A. Pearsall Sec.	Meaford.
SIMCOE:			
Gwillimbury, W	Gilford	James A. Blain	Gilford.
Oro	Crown Hill	John Darby Sec.	Crown Hill.
	Edgar*	E. A. Bond	Edgar.
Nottawasaga	Lavender	Samuel Flach Mgr.	Lavender.
Tecumseth	Cookstown	W. F. Moore Sec.	Cookstown.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide	Adelaide	Russell Smith	Keyser.
	Kerwood	Jas. Beckton	Kerwood.
	Mud Creek	R. J. Coulton	Springbank.
	Victoria	John L. Fuller	Watford.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake. Sec.	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	George W. Fox Sec.	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	W. E. Sawyer Sec.	Mt. Brydges.
	Mt. Carmel	D. Leitch	Strathroy.
	Muncey Road	Samuel Price Sec.	Muncey.
Delaware	Delaware	Wm. Field Sec.	Delaware.
Dorchester, N	Burnside	S. Barr Sec.	Mossley.
	Dorchester Sta	Tobias Eckhardt	Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	J. B. Lane Treas.	do
	Gore	James Smith	Crampton.
	Harrietsville	Francis Kunz Sec.	Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James Cheesemaker.	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	James McFie Treas.	Appin.
	Mayfair	James G. Begg	Melbourne.
London	Devizes Union	R. Elliott Cheesemaker.	Plover Mills.
	Geary	John Geary Prop.	London.
	Melrose	David Sells	Ferguson.
	North Branch	A. J. Kernohan Sec.	The Grove.
	Proof Line*	John B. Muir Sec.	Arva.
	Union Hill	R. H. Harding Sec.	Thorndale.
Metcalfe	Napier	John Hutton Sec.	Napier.
	Sifton's	Wm. Sifton	Strathroy.
	Wilson's	Francis Wilson	do
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane Sec.	Glencoe.
	Wardsville	W. Atkinson Sec.	Wardsville.
Nissouri, W	Nissouri and Blanshard	Fergus McMaster Sec.	St. Mary's.
	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster	Thamesford.
	Nissouri West	Wm. Lee Sec.	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	George McKellar Sec.	Belmont.
	Belmont Branch*	Henry Shoff	do
	Glanworth	Sidney A. Smith	Glanworth.
	North Street	Wm. Burch Prop.	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	John McDougall Sec.	Pond Mills.
	White Oak	John H. Burnard Sec.	White Oak.
Williams, W	Rob Roy	Wm. Dickson Sec.	Parkhill.
OXFORD:			
Blandford	Bright	John Riesberry Pres.	Bright.
	Eastwood	W. E. Hopkins Sec.	Eastwood.
	Farmer's Home	Jonathan Graham	Drumbo.
Blenheim	Soho	Wm. McArthur Sec.	Princeton.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
OXFORD.—*Con.*			
Dereham	Brownsville, Culloden	Benjamin Hopkins. Sec.	Brownsville.
	Culloden Branch		
	Campbellton		
	Deer Creek*	J. H. W. Benson	Verschoyle.
	Dereham and Norwich	Wm. Jones Sec.	Mt. Elgin.
	Dereham and Oxford, W.	Wm. Wilson Sec.	Ingersoll.
	Lawson's	J. P. Harris Sec.	Holbrook.
	Mt. Elgin*	J. V. Bodwell	Mt. Elgin.
	Prouse's	Thomas Prouse	do
	Salford	J. P. Harris Sec.	Holbrook.
	Verschoyle	James Hunter	Verschoyle.
Nissouri, E	E. Nissouri	W. I. Chisholm Sec.	Thamesford.
	East Branch	Thomas W. Alderson	Kintore.
	Kintore	D. R. Calder Sec.	do
	Lakeside	Robert Marshall	Lakeside.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence Sec.	Thamesford.
Norwich, N	Burgessville*, Pioneer *	J. L. Farrington	Norwich.
	Ontario*	H. S. Losee Sec.	do
	Smith's	John Duncan Sec.	do
Norwich, S.	Somerville.	Wm. Morris Sec.	Otterville.
	Springford*	John R. Johnson	Springford.
Oxford, E	Diamond	James McConnell Sec.	Vandecar.
	Oxford, E. and W	M. S. Schell Sec.	Woodstock.
Oxford, N	Maple Leaf	Thos. Caddey Prop.	Ingersoll.
	North Oxford	W. H. Sutherland Sec.	do
Oxford, W	Harris St	T. L. Newton Sec.	Salford.
	Oxford, W	W. G. Francis Sec.	Ingersoll.
Zorra, E	Blandford and E. Zorra	Thos. Lockhart Sec.	Walmer.
	Germain Union	Otto Pressprich Sec.	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton	Cassel.
	Olive Leaf	David Malcolm	Innerkip.
	Spring Creek	H. C. Facey	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Absalom Glaves Sec.	Hickson.
	Zorra E. Central	James Anderson	Strathallan.
Zorra, W.	Brooksdale	R. G. Murray Sec.	Fairview.
	Cold Springs	Hugh Matheson	Youngsville.
	W. Zorra	Samuel Elliott	Ingersoll.
BRANT:			
Brantford	Paris Road	George Hill Prop.	Brantford.
Burford	New Durham	James Paterson	New Durham.
	Kelvin	Joseph McCombs Sec.	Kelvin.
Oakland	Oakland*	Amasa Beebe	Oakland.
PERTH:			
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier Sec.	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P	Stratford.
	Downie	S. J. Kilpatrick Sec.	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey Prop.	Fairview.
	Kastnerville	George Barthell	Stratford.
Easthope, N	Avondale	Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P	do
Easthope, S	Tavistock	Ballantyne & Gillard	Tavistock.
Elma	Briton	William Stevenson	Briton.
	Donegal	Samuel McAllister	Donegal.
	Elma	William Lochhead Sec.	Listowel.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland	Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman Sec.	Briton.
	Monkton	A. Erskine Sec.	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison	Newry.
	Rosedale	George Robertson	Monkton.
	Woodside	James Danbrook Sec.	Listowel.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	F. J. Coleman	Fullarton.
Logan	Willow Grove	William Squire	Bornholm.
Mornington	Carthage	Samuel Watson Sec.	Carthage.
	Milverton	Donald McGillivray Prop.	Milverton.
	Newton	Hugh Jack Prop.	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	George V. Poole	Wallace.
	Wallace	John Stewart Sec.	Listowel.
WELLINGTON:			
Arthur	Conn	James McLuhan Sec.	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing Sec.	Kenilworth.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address
Wellington—*Con.*			
Luther, W	Luther, W., and Arthur	John McNab ... Sec.	Arthur.
Maryborough	Maryborough	William Wilson ... Sec.	Rothsay.
	Riverbank	William Rafter ... Sec.	Riverbank.
	Wyandotte	William Patterson ... Sec.	Moorefield.
Minto.	Harriston	William McLellan ... Sec.	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur	J. R. Suddaby ... Sec.	Harriston.
	Palmerston	Richard Andrew ... Sec.	Palmerston.
Peel	Goldstone	William T. Whale	Goldstone.
	Peel	James White ... Pres.	Winfield.
Waterloo:			
Dumfries, N	Roseville	John Wilson ... Sec.	Galt.
Wellesley	Bamberg	Ferdinand Walter. ... Sec.	Bamberg.
	Honey Grove	J. W. Chalmers	Poole.
	Linwood	Benjamin Sanderson	Linwood.
Wilmot	Nith Valley..(Creamery)	Henry D. Tye ... Sec.	Haysville.
	Oak Grove, Philipsburg	Otto Pressprich ... Sec.	New Hamburg.
Woolwich		Eli H. Bauman	St. Jacobs.
Dufferin:			
Amaranth	Laurel	Jonathan Varcoe ... Sec.	Laurel.
Luther, E	Luther, E*	Hugh McDougall ... Sec.	Tarbert.
Melancthon	Shelburne	Robert Cornett ... Sec.	Dundalk.
Mono	Orangeville	J. S. Leighton	Orangeville.
Lincoln:			
Caistor	Caistorville	Adam Spears	Caistorville.
Clinton	Campden	Melvin Moyer	Campden.
Gainsborough	Gainsborough	Michael Ginther ... Sec.	Bismarck.
	St. Ann's	Charles L. Snyder	St. Ann's.
Grimsby, S	Fernside	Nathan Field	Smithville.
Wentworth:			
Ancaster	Renforth	William Mayhew ... Salesman.	Renforth.
Beverley	Maple Grove	David Patterson	Dundas.
	Sheffield	C. W. Laing & Co	Sheffield.
Peel:			
Chinguacousy	Norval	Robert Groat ... Sec.	Georgetown.
York:			
King	King*	Charles Norman	King.
Markham	Cedar Grove	Mrs. J. N. Raymer	Box Grove.
	Ringwood	A. B. Grove	Ringwood.
Ontario:			
Pickering	Pickering *	James V. Richardson	Pickering.
Reach	Reach	William Spence	Manchester.
Uxbridge	Uxbridge	Ira Chapman ... Prop.	Uxbridge.
	Goodwood	J. F. Todd	Goodwood.
Whitby, E	Geneva	James Burns	Columbus.
Durham:—			
Clarke	Newtonville	W. W. Dickey ... Sec.	Clarke.
	Orono	G. M. Long ... Sec.	Orono.
Darlington	Darlington	J. H. Allin ... Sec.	Courtice.
	Hampton	F. L. Ellis ... Sec.	Hampton.
Hope	Hope	William Henwood ... Pres.	Welcome.
	Perrytown	Fred. Currelley ... Sec.	Canton.
Northumberland:			
Brighton	Brighton	C. Richmond ... Sec.	Hilton.
	Brighton and Murray	J. C. Dunn ... Sec.	Wooler.
	Codrington	J. Darling ... Sec.	Codrington.
	Strong & Co	Hugh Strong & Co ... Props.	Hilton.
Cramahe	Castleton	A. W. Huyck ... Sec.	Castleton.
	Knight's	W. M. Knight	Dundonald.
	Morganston	W. B. Huyck ... Sec.	Morganston.
Haldimand	Haldimand*	John Grimison	Colborne.
	Spring Valley	Alex. G. McDonald	Burnley.
Hamilton	Baltimore	Samuel Philp	Baltimore.
	Crown	Richard Cullis ... Sec.	Camborne.
	North Star	John C. Rosevear. ... Sec.	Cold Springs.
Murray	Fountain	Orton Moran ... Pres.	Frankford.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
Northumberland— *Continued.*			
Murray	**Maple Leaf, B.**	T. S. Irvine	do
	Queen's *	W. A. Hendrick	Stockdale.
Percy	Brickley *	Felix Convey	Brickley.
	Pine Grove*	Patrick Collins	Campbellford.
	Roseneath	Dennis Keogan Sec.	Hastings.
	Warkworth	W. T. Wiggins	Warkworth.
Seymour	Brae	Gilbert Bedford	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	Wm. Petherick, jr Sec.	Crow Bay.
	Forest	Alex. Rannie	Menie.
	I. X. L	John Govan Sec.	Campbellford.
	Menie*	James Stewart Sec.	Menie.
	Meyersburg *	George McGrath Sec.	Campbellford.
	Royal	Robert Cock Sec.	do
	Rylstone	David Allan Sec.	Rylstone.
	Seymour West	Wm. West Sec.	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	J. B. Peoples Sec.	Preneveau.
	Trent Bridge	John Lee	Trent Bridge.
	Valley	John Clark Sec.	Campbellford.
	Woodlands	Fred Macoun	do
Prince Edward:			
Ameliasburg	Lake (Creamery)	John Sprague	Ameliasburg.
	Mountain View	John Potter Pres.	Mountain View.
	Victoria*	Wm. Smith	Consecon.
Athol	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt Sec.	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Allisonville	James Calnan Sec.	Allisonville.
	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs Sec.	Bloomfield.
Hillier	Hillier	James E. Noxon	Hillier.
Marysburg, N	Lake View	G. N. Rose Sec.	Waupoos.
	Union	Robert Davison Sec.	Picton.
Marysburg, S.	Black Creek	Albert Love Sec.	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Joseph Hartgrove Sec.	South Bay.
	Royal Street	W. H. Sloan Sec.	Milford.
Sophiasburg	Big Island	Ryerson Rankin Sec.	Demorestville.
	Elm Brook*	Richard Benson	Picton.
	Grape Vale*	J. Roblin	Northport.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster	Fish Lake.
	Quinté	D. B. Solmes Pres.	Solmesville.
	Switzer's	Thomas Wright	Gilbert's Mills.
Lennox & Addington:			
Adolphustown	Adolphustown	B. & P. Platt Props.	Adolphustown.
Amherst Island	Stella	Wm. H. Montray Sec.	Stella.
Camden East	Camden, East	Edward Hinch	Camden East.
	Centreville	Wm. Whelan	Centreville.
	Enterprise *	Thomas Clancey	Enterprise.
	Moscow	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Newburgh	J. B. Aylesworth	Newburgh.
Ernesttown	Empey	P. E. R. Miller Sec.	Switzerville.
	Odessa	James C. Fraser	Odessa.
	Union, Bath	W. R. Gordanier	Morven.
	Wilton	Robert Metzler Prop.	Odessa.
Fredericksburg, N	Napanee	W. N. Dollar Sec.	Napanee.
	Phœnix	W. J. Mellow Sec.	Gretna.
Fredericksburg, S	Conway	Wm. Phippen	Conway.
	Sillsville	Wm. H. Rikely	Hayburn.
Richmond	Forest Mills	Elijah Storr Sec.	Leinster.
	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins Sec.	Selby.
Sheffield	Sheffield	Daniel E. Rose Sec.	Tamworth.
Frontenac:			
Bedford	Salem, Fermoy	Daniel P. Alguire	Westport.
Clarendon and Miller	*	Dawson & Wood Props.	Plevna.
Hinchinbrooke	Iron Junction, Parham	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
Kingston	Argan *	James Dowling Salesman.	Mt. Chesney.
	Collins Bay	Allen Smith Sec.	Westbrook.
	Glenburnie	Robert Vair Prop.	Glenburnie.
	Glenvale	Joseph Cramer	Glenvale.
	Lake Shore	Phillip E. Ward	Kingston.
	Maple Grove	F. P. Grass	do

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
FRONTENAC.—*Con.*			
Kingston	Pious Hollow *	Joseph Fowler	Mt. Chesney.
	Union	Joshua Knight	Elginburg.
Loughborough	Forest *	John Moreland	Sydenham.
	Live and Let Live	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie	Perth Road.
Pittsburg	Ellerslie	Hugh Cowan	Gananoque.
	Morning Star	Daniel McLean	Kingston.
	Pine Grove	John Dillon	Brewer's Mills.
	Rose Hill	James R. Barnes Sec.	Dufferin.
Portland	Bradshaw	Robert McLean Sec.	Harrowsmith.
	Hartington	Thomas Leonard Sec.	Hartington.
Storrington	Verona Battersea	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Cold Spring	C. W. Langwith	do
	Lake Shore*	Enoch Ferris	Inverary.
	Lake View	Wm. Barr	do
	Sand Hill	George Sands	Sunbury.
	Storrington*	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mills.
	Sunbury	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Washburn	Henry McBroom	Washburn.
	Duff's	Alex. Ritchie Sec.	Inverary.
Wolfe Island	Elm Grove	R. J. Spoor	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:			
Augusta	Central Augusta	James Connell & Co	Algonquin.
	Charleville, Domville	J. W. Place	Maynard.
	Victory No. 1	J. S. Ralph	North Augusta.
	Maple Grove	C. H. Bissell	Algonquin.
	Roebuck	James Keating	Roebuck.
	St. Lawrence Star	John McLean Sec.	Maitland.
	South Branch	Thomas E. Meech	North Augusta.
	Throoptown	E. J. McMahon	Throoptown.
	Willow	Andrew McNish Sec.	Brockville.
	Bresee's*	M. F. Bresee	Philipsville.
Bastard & Burgess, S.	Farmer's Own	James Barlow	Delta.
	People's Mutual	T. G. Morris Sec.	Forfar.
	Plum Hollow No. 1	Ambrose Derbyshire	Plum Hollow.
	Plum Hollow No. 2*	Samuel Jackson	do
	Poole's	M. J. DeWolfe	Freeland.
	Roger's	Alex. Rogers	Newboyne.
	Sheldon's	Elijah Bowser	Delta.
	Smith's Valley	James Smith	Harlem.
	Philipsville	R. J. Whaley Sec.	Philipsville.
	Portland	G. S. Austin	Portland.
Crosby, N	Ardmore, Westport	D. P. Alguire	Westport.
	Clear Lake Union	Thomas Leggatt	Elgin.
Crosby, S	Dominion	E. V. Halladay	do
	Elgin Union	B. L. Halladay	do
	Maple Grove	Sidney M. Halladay	do
	Rockdale	J. R. Dargavel	do
	Singleton	John Mustard	Newboro.
	Cherry Ridge	Julia Knowlton	do
	Morton	Robert H. Somerville	Morton.
Edwardsburg	Armstrong, Spencerville	Thomas J. Bennett	Spencerville.
	Thompson's Nos. 1, 4 & 5.	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
	Lorne, Millar Spencerville	Millar & Ferguson	Spencerville.
	Glensmail, Johnstown Mainsville, Shanley	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Elizabethtown	Anvern*	A. C. Johns	Fairfield East.
	Barlow	Chas. L. McBrady Prop.	Addison.
	Excelsior	J. H. Davidson	Brockville.
	Kilborn Springs	W. E. Kilborn	do
	Maple Grange	M. F. Hughes	Lyn.
	Orchard Valley	James White. Prop.	Lutherville.
	Royal Dominion	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
	Star	C. M. Taylor Sec.	Lyn.
	Victor	Chas. W. deCarle Sec.	Brockville.
	*	C. J. Gilroy	Glenbuell.
	*	Thomas Smith	Greenbush.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE—*Continued.*			
Elmsley, S	Golden Creamery*	E. R. Moorehouse	Smith's Falls.
	Maple Leaf.	Michael O'Mara	Lombardy.
Escott, F	Escott Union*	W. H. Warren Sec.	Rockfield.
	Holland Union	H. C. Lynch Sec.	Escott.
	Junetown B.	James Herbison	Caintown.
	Junetown, A†	Francis Fortune Sec.	do
	Springfield Union	James B. Moxley Sec.	Escott.
	Thousand Island	C. Cornwall Sec.	Rockport.
Gower, S.	Heckston	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Kitley	Newbliss	Abram Coad	Toledo.
	Robinson	Alex. Cameron	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	George S. Stratton Sec.	Toledo.
Leeds & Lansdowne, F	Bruce	J. S. Landon Sec.	Lansdowne.
	Deer Lake *	John Cowan.	do
	Dulcemain*	Herbert Horton	Warburton.
	Fairfax	D. R. Latimer	Lansdowne.
	Gananoque Junction*	W. F. Chapman	Gananoque.
	Lorne	George Cliffe	do
	Morton	Robert Wilson Sec.	Wilstead.
	People's*	Henry McCalpin	South Lake.
	Rapid Valley*	S. J. Johnston Sec.	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	Peter M. Wood Sec.	Ivy Lea.
	Silver Springs	Wm. Richardson	Gananoque.
	South Lake	James Birmingham	do
	Tilley	James W. Grier	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook Sec.	Warburton.
	Thompson's No. 10	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
Leeds&Lansdowne, R	Beech Grove	F. B. Sheffield	Lyndhurst.
	Cold Glen	John Willoughby	Ellisville.
	Washburn	J. E. Johnson Sec.	Soperton.
	Lyndhurst	John C. Stafford	Lansdowne.
	Oak Leaf*	Ormond Green	Oak Leaf.
	Seeley's Bay	Robert Gardiner	Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale*	Wm. W. Hicock	Sweet's Corners.
Oxford	Bishop's Mills*	Alexander Bros	Bishop's Mills.
	Brown's Bridge	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Burritt's Rapids	Andrew Carson Sec.	Burritt's Rapids.
	Kemptville*	Orlando Bush	Kemptville.
	Oxford Mills	Thos. E. Meech	North Augusta.
	Anderson	James Anderson	Oxford Mills.
Wolford	Old Fairfield	Rufus Bissell	Easton's Corners.
	Victory No. 2	J. S. Ralph	North Augusta.
Yonge, F	Lillie Springs	R. W. Littlejohn Sec.	Lyn.
	Mallory's	A. W. Mallory Sec.	Mallorytown.
	Leeds County	Chas. S. Snider	Lyn.
	Leeds Union	A. H. McLean	do
Yonge, R	Elbe	Cyrenus Stowell	Addison.
	Farmersville*	S. B. Williams	Farmersville.
	Golden Spring	Albert Morris	do
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Lord Dufferin* Lady Dufferin*	M. Hunt	Lyn.
	Dundela*	C. W. Smith	Dundela.
	Farmer's	G. I. Carman Sec.	Iroquois.
	Morrisburg	Thomas Moorehouse Sec.	Morrisburg.
	Rowena	R. M. Bouck	Irena.
	Iroquois*	W. M. Doran	Iroquois.
	*	Alex. Strader	Brinston's Corners.
Mountain	Thompson's No. 2, 3 & 6 Thompson's No. 9	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
	Hallville South Mountain	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Williamsburg	Archer	G. C. Tracy	Archer.
	Elma *	John N. Logan	Elma.
	Hoasic *	Alonzo McNairn	Hoasic.
	Jackson Hussey	Isaiah Barkley Sec.	Dunbar.
	Kendrick & Carlyle	Wm. R. Allison Sec.	do

† Received too late for tabulation.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
DUNDAS.—*Con.*			
Williamsburg	Armstrong's Bridge	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Caughnawaga		
	Maple Ridge		
	Riverside		
Winchester	Ormond	do	do
	West Winchester		
	Pioneer No. 1	W. H. Byers	Morewood.
STORMONT:			
Cornwall	Eamer's Corners	H. R. Kirk	Cornwall.
	Black River	P. N. Tait	Mille Roches.
	Mille Roches		
	St. Andrews		
	Roxborough		
	Grant's Shop	Hugh Leitch	Eamer's Corners.
	Cornwall Centre	James L. Groves	Cornwall Centre.
	Moulinette	Henry Harrison Sec.	Moulinette.
	Silmser,* North Branch*.	D. M. Macpherson Prop.	Lancaster.
Finch	Tayside Nos. 3 & 4	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
	Berwick	James Small Prop.	Berwick.
	Pioneer No. 2	W. H. Byers	Morewood.
Osnabruck	Aultsville	Alex. Summers Sec.	Aultsville.
	Dickenson's Landing*	George Shaver	Wales.
	Dixson	James L. Hawn	Dixson.
	Farran's Point	Robert Vallance	Osnabruck Centre.
	Logan & Carr	Eli Robinson Sec.	Grantley.
	Lunenburg	H. McEwen Sec.	Lunenburg.
	North Osnabruck	Edgar Alguire	North Valley.
	White Clover	George H. Jackson Sec.	Gallingertown.
	Tayside No. 6	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
Roxborough	Tayside Nos. 1 & 2		
	Avonmore*	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Roxborough, 1st* & 4th*		
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Fraser's Point	D. A. Fraser	South Lancaster.
	Spring Run	A. B. McLennan	Lancaster.
	Craig, Ferguson	D. M. Macpherson	do
	Fraserfield, Martintown		
	Glen Roy, South Branch		
	Summerstown, Glen		
Kenyon	Dominionville	do	do
	Kennedy, 3rd Kenyon		
	Loch Garry, Maxville		
	St. Elmo, Town Hall		
Lancaster	Bridge End	do	do
	Experimental		
	Glen Norman, Home		
	3rd & 5th Lancaster (2).		
	Thistle, No. 1	Sangster & McCuaig	Bainsville.
Lochiel	Cameron, Laggan	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Lorne, McCrimmon		
	Maple Grove, Nos. 1 & 3	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred	Fred. Langrell	Alfred.
Hawkesbury, E.	E. Hawkesbury, Nos. 1 & 2.	James Hurley Sec.	Barb.
	Maple Leaf, Nos. 1 & 2	J. B. A. Mongenais	Rigand, Que.
	Monolea, Nos. 1 & 4	Thomas Ross & Son Props.	Little Rideau
	Golden Hill*	Samuel Stephens	Vankleek Hill.
	Maple Grove, No. 2	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
	*	D. B. Wyman	Chute à Blondeau.
	Three factories*	M. McCuaig	Vankleek Hill.
Hawkesbury, W.	Two factories*		
	Hawkesbury*	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Spring Grove	S. N. Morrison	Henry.
	*	D. McLeod	Vankleek Hill.
Longueuil	Cassburn	James Cross	Cassburn.
Plantagenet, N.	Treadwell	Gideon, Senecal Prop.	Treadwell.
Plantagenet, S.	Prescott Star*	D. Sabourin	St. Isidore.
	Riceville*	Alex. McLean Sec.	Riceville.
	Tayside No. 5*	Moffatt & Bennett.	Athole.
	*	Stephen Surch	Fournier.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
RUSSELL:			
Cambridge	St. Albert	Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Clarence	Clarence		
Cumberland	Tayside, Nos. 7, 8 & 9	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
Russell	Bolton	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
CARLETON:			
Goulbourn	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott Sec.	Hazledean.
	Golden	Lewis Morton Sec.	Ashton.
Gower, N.	North Gower	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	Wellington	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Huntley	Carp	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
Nepean	Twin Elm	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Osgoode	Kenmore, Marvelville		
	Kidd's	Edward Kidd Sec.	North Gower.
	Osgoode No. 10	R. J. Dow	Metcalfe.
	Pooles	A. Lindsay Sec.	Manotick.
RENFREW:			
Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren Sec.	Renfrew.
Ross	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant	Forester's Falls.
Westmeath	Eureka	Alex. Elliott	Beachburg.
Stafford	Micksburg	John L. Smith	Micksburg.
LANARK:			
Bathurst	Bathurst Mutual	James Patterson	Manion.
	Fallbrook Mutual	W. G. Cameron Treas.	Fallbrook.
	Harper	A. B. Campbell Treas.	Harper.
	Scotch Line*	Samuel Wilson	Allan's Mills.
Beckwith	Valley Queen	Peter McEwen Treas.	Franktown.
	Black's Corners	John McDonald Sec.	Carleton Place.
Dalhousie	Elphin	D. A. McDougall	Elphin.
Drummond	Balderson*	Andrew Allan	Balderson.
	Dexter†	Thomas Hands Sec.	Perth.
Elmsley, N.	Drummond Centre	Adam Armstrong Sec.	McGarry.
Lanark	Mississippi, Riverside	C. A. Matheson Sec.	Perth.
	Lone Star	R. A. Brown	Port Elmsley.
	Boyd's	Alf. Hammond	Innisville.
	Fairplay	Thomas Jackson Sec.	do
	Hopetown*	Duncan Stewart	Hopetown.
Montague	Rideau Valley	John Kerr Sec.	Merrickville.
	Roseville	Hugh Clark	Montague.
	Thompson's, No. 7.	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
Ramsay	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson	Almonte.
	Clayton	John Dunlop	Clayton.
Sherbrooke, S	Lakeview	D. P. Alguire	Westport.
	Maberly	Henry Rigney Sec.	Maberly.
VICTORIA:			
Emily	Downeyville	Eugene Shine Sec.	Downeyville.
Mariposa	Mariposa	David Rogers	Linden Valley.
	Little Britain	Samuel Allin Sec.	Toronto.
Ops	Reaboro'*	John Holbert	Reaboro.
	North Ops	J. F. Currins	Lindsay.
	West Ops	Thomas Fleury Sec.	do
Verulam	Star	Morgan Johns Sec.	Bobcaygeon.
	Bobcaygeon	J. L. Read Sec.	do
PETERBOROUGH:			
Asphodel	Norwood	Hugh Spence	Norwood.
	Westwood	John Lancaster	Westwood.
Belmont & Methuen.	Belmont	J. B. Peoples Sec.	Preneveau.
	Blairton	E. D. Boyd Pres.	Blairton.
	Melrose Abbey	Samuel Elliott Sec.	Norwood.
Douro	Central	M. D. Sullivan Sec.	South Douro.
	Glenthorn	W. Garbutt Sec.	Peterborough.
	Pine Grove	E. J. Abbott Sec.	Lakefield.
	Lakefield	J. W. Moore	do
Dummer	South Dummer	S. S. Spence	South Dummer.
	Warminster	S. R. Payne	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	Alex. Smith	do
Ennismore	Myrtle	Thos. Galvin Sec.	Ennismore.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlane	Keene.
	Shearer	John Miller Sec.	Lang.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
PETERBOROUGH—*Con.*			
Otonabee	Otonabee Union	George Stewart.	Peterborough.
Smith	Cherry Grove	J. G. Armstrong	do
	Lily Lake	James Middleton, jr Sec.	do
	Normanhurst*	Andrew Young	do
	North Smith	M. E. Sanderson Pres.	Selwyn.
	Trewern	B. Davies	Lakefield.
HASTINGS:			
Dungannon	L'Amable	J. R. Tait Sec.	L'Amable.
Elzevir	Elzevir	Wm. Wiggins	Queensboro.
	Bridgewater	Dennis Kehoe	Bridgewater.
Herschel	Maynooth	J. B. Cleak	Maynooth.
Hungerford	Bogart, Kervine	P. Murphy Pres.	Stoco.
	Cedar*	Andrew Kirk	Chapman.
	Hungerford	Thomas Graham Pres.	Tweed.
	Roblin*	W. A. Adams	Chapman.
	Thomasburg*	M. Robinson	Thomasburg.
	Victoria*	Robert Gordon	Tweed.
	Marlbank	Wm. Burley Sec.	Marlbank.
Huntingdon	Ivanhoe	John B. Fox Pres.	Ivanhoe.
	Moira†	J. G. Foster Pres.	Moira.
	Glen, West Huntingdon	James Haggerty Pres.	West Huntingdon.
	White Lake	Hector Wood	Ivanhoe.
	Allen Settlement*	Wm. J. Allen	Cooper.
Madoc	Alexandria	John Caskey Pres.	Madoc.
	Brook Valley	Richard Farrell	do
	Cold Spring	A. M. Ketcheson	do
	Golden	James English	do
	Spring Creek	Wm. Thompson Pres.	Remington.
	Spring Hill	Donald McKenzie	Madoc.
	Cook's*	Ira J. Cook	Marmora.
Marmora and Lake.	Marmora	Wm. Hilton Pres.	do
	Diamond	Hiram Conley	Stirling.
Rawdon	Enterprise	Jas. Baker Pres.	Sine.
	Evergreen	Wm. Rogers Pres,	Stirling.
	Harold*	S. S. Vandervoort	Harold.
	Maple Leaf	James McComb Pres.	Big Springs.
	Plum Grove	Wilmot Vandervoort Pres.	Wellman's Corners.
	Springbrook*	Thomas J. Thompson	Springbrook.
	Stirling	Joseph Doak	Stirling.
Sidney	Eclipse*	James Bird	Foxboro.
	Frankford	James Jordan	Frankford.
	Front of Sidney *	Hon. Robert Reid	Belleville.
	Grove*	Charles Chesebro Pres.	Frankford.
	Johnstown	W. King Mabey.	Glen Miller.
	Sidney	J. R. Brower Pres.	Belleville.
	Sidney Town Hall	S. T. Wilmot Pres.	Wallbridge.
	Springfield	John Steele	Trenton.
Thurlow	Ashley	F. W. Brenton	Foxboro.
	Bronk.	Jas. Boldrick Pres.	Canifton.
	East Hastings	W. A. Chapman.	Roslin.
	Halloway	P. R. Daly Pres.	Halloway.
	Thurlow	Harford Ashley Salesman.	Belleville.
	Union.	F. Brenton Pres.	Corbyville.
Tyendinaga	Albert*	Michael Corrigan	Albert.
	Empey Hill*	Peter Gould	Napanee.
	Melrose	Chas. Anderson Sec.	Melrose.
	Milltown, Mountain	R. L. Lazier	Shannonville.
	Read	Alex. Coulter Sec.	Myrehall.
MUSKOKA:			
Chaffey	Huntsville	J. D. Reid Sec.	Huntsville.

CREAMERIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1887, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF EACH CREAMERY.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Addr
ESSEX:			
Colchester, N.	*	Sinclair & Clarke Props.	Essex Centre.
KENT:			
Raleigh	Cedar Springs	Taylor & Williamson	Cedar Springs.
LAMBTON:			
Plympton	Wanstead	Archibald Wark	Wanstead.
	Wyoming	John Hartley	Wyoming.
HURON:			
Goderich	*	Wm. Herbison	Clinton.
Hullett	Londesborough	John Hannah	Seaforth.
McKillop	Seaforth		
Stanley	Brucefield	Hugh McCartney	Brucefield.
BRUCE:			
Brant	Elmwood	Menno Kaufman Sec.	Elmwood.
	Walkerton	G. J. Brill	Walkerton.
Carrick	Deemerton	Peter Lafrance Sec.	Deemerton.
Culross	Formosa	Ambrose Zettel Sec.	Formosa.
	Teeswater	S. R. Brill	Teeswater.
Huron	Ripley	Wm. Brown Sec.	Ripley.
Kincardine	Armow	S. Avery Sec.	Armow.
Kinloss	Whitechurch	H. D. Henderson Sec.	Whitechurch.
GREY:			
Egremont	Dromore	John Philp	Dromore.
	Egremont	David Allan Sec.	Holstein.
Sydenham & Derby.	Pleasant View	James Struthers	Owen Sound.
Normanby	Ayton	Isaac Wenger	Ayton.
Sullivan	Maple Leaf	John Critchley	Chatsworth.
Derby	Rock Spring	J. F. Agnew	Owen Sound.
SIMCOE:			
Tiny	*	John Campbell	Penetanguishene.
MIDDLESEX:			
Williams, W	Fairview	Erastus Miller	Parkhill.
PERTH:			
Blanshard	Kirkton	John Hannah	Seaforth.
Easthope, N	Silver Creek	Geo. Wettlaufer Sec.	Amulree.
Ellice	Kinkora	Chas. Stock Prop.	Stratford.
WELLINGTON:			
Guelph	Agricultural College	President of College	Guelph.
WATERLOO:			
Waterloo	*	R. O. Dobbin	Breslau.
Wilmot	Nith Valley (cheese)	Henry D. Tye Sec.	Haysville.
Wellesley	Crosshill	Aaron Good	Blair.
Woolwich	St. Jacobs	W. H. Bauman Sec.	Waterloo.
HALTON:			
Nassagaweya	Eden Mills	John Ramsey	Eden Mills.
DURHAM:			
Manvers	Union	W. R. Parker	Bethany.
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliasburg	Willow Glen	L. V. Bowerman Sec.	Bloomfield.
Hallowell	Sprague (cheese)	John Sprague	Ameliasburg.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE:			
Edwardsburg	Ventnor	John McAuley	Ventnor.
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Rutherford's*	W. D. Rutherford	Iroquois.
Winchester	Cassbridge	D. Halliday Sec.	Cassbridge.
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Gore	D. F. McLennan	Camerontown.
RUSSELL:			
Cambridge	*	Varrance Landry	St. Albert.
Russell	*	L. Dupuis	Embrun.

NOTE.—No private dairies are included in this list.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Working Horses, Breeding Mares and Unbroken Horses in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7

Counties.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	6,750	2,895	3,789	13,434	14,368	14,112	14,385	14,362
Kent	8,770	4,038	5,640	18,448	18,464	17,184	15,949	17,329
Elgin	7,518	2,712	3,875	14,105	13,849	13,675	13,266	13,904
Norfolk	6,004	2,369	3,680	12,053	11,610	11,491	11,540	12,110
Haldimand	5,405	2,161	3,059	10,625	10,786	10,394	10,841	9,787
Welland	4,995	1,565	2,314	8,874	8,872	8,552	8,135	8,432
Totals	39,442	15,740	22,357	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924
Lambton	6,713	2,583	4,092	13,388	13,482	13,127	13,726	12,493
Huron	12,399	6,191	8,365	26,955	26,848	26,478	25,460	26,831
Bruce	9,642	3,934	6,017	19,593	19,549	18,584	17,228	19,100
Totals	28,754	12,708	18,474	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424
Grey	12,171	4,790	7,615	24,576	23,803	23,402	21,758	23,292
Simcoe	12,047	4,439	6,712	23,198	23,025	22,652	21,558	22,585
Totals	24,218	9,229	14,327	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877
Middlesex	13,200	5,417	8,169	26,786	26,279	26,651	25,066	25,649
Oxford	9,092	3,285	4,693	17,070	17,227	17,149	16,151	17,721
Brant	5,100	1,882	2,759	9,741	9,375	8,824	8,860	8,838
Perth	9,194	4,127	5,529	18,850	17,799	17,906	17,420	18,535
Wellington	10,945	4,604	6,166	21,715	20,828	20,273	19,351	20,848
Waterloo	7,131	2,216	2,835	12,182	12,101	12,066	11,742	12,177
Dufferin	4,399	1,646	2,140	8,185	7.845	8,402	7,734	7,846
Totals	59,061	23,177	32,291	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614
Lincoln	5,006	1,387	2,354	8,747	9,195	8,304	8,509	8,639
Wentworth	6,696	2,082	3,227	12,005	11,961	11,698	11,561	11,698
Halton	4,493	1,340	2,160	7,993	8,742	8,125	8,152	7,943
Peel	6,145	2,620	3,355	12,120	11,860	11,378	10,983	11,256
York	11,519	5,265	7,318	24,102	24,069	24,259	22,424	23,621
Ontario	8,946	4,047	5,543	18,536	18,021	18,148	17,791	18,789
Durham	7,873	2,513	4,276	14,662	15,152	14,154	13,916	14,013
Northumberland	9,216	2,758	4,773	16,747	16,684	15,911	15,425	15,069
Prince Edward	5,536	2,253	3,012	10,801	10,520	10,101	9,224	9,917
Totals	65,430	24,265	36,018	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945
Lennox and Addington	5,728	1,617	3,059	10,404	10,136	9,870	9,244	9,519
Frontenac	4,686	1,676	2,837	9,199	9,659	8,791	8,155	8,768
Leeds and Grenville	9,871	3,031	6,032	18,934	18,396	17,340	16,518	17,713
Dundas	3,865	1,332	2,302	7,499	7,648	7,691	6,976	7,711
Stormont	3,106	1,274	1,831	6,211	6,665	6,609	5,808	6,392
Glengarry	3,880	2,034	2,768	8,682	8,263	8,293	7,882	8,709
Prescott	3,078	1,619	2,250	6,947	6,532	7,039	6,211	7,128
Russell	2,076	1,031	1,448	4,555	4,351	4,539	4,404	5,402
Carleton	7,253	2,239	3,460	12,952	13,330	12,802	12,819	12,875
Renfrew	6,026	1,823	2,668	10,517	10,438	10,120	9,721	9,848
Lanark	5,735	1,628	2,637	10,000	9,810	9,844	9,151	9,803
Totals	55,304	19,304	31,292	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868
Victoria	6,668	2,053	3,474	12,195	11,787	12,249	11,184	13,173
Peterborough	5,766	1,688	2,897	10,351	9,630	10,307	9,015	9,170
Haliburton	593	192	225	1,010	807	876	793	851
Hastings	9,154	2,703	4,525	16,382	15,842	15,616	16,420	16,569
Totals	22,181	6,636	11,121	39,938	38,066	39.048	37,412	39,763
Muskoka	1,135	466	540	2,141	1,983	1,893	1,725	1,644
Parry Sound	372	158	235	765	838	863	981	887
Algoma	607	224	295	1,126	1,220	1,067	791	1,187
Totals	2,114	848	1,070	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718
The Province… 1887..	296,504	111,907	166,950	575,361	....	....	....	....
1886..	300,682	107,000	161,967	....	569,649	....	....	....
1885..	311,587	95,963	151,259	....	....	558,809	....	....
1884..	303,474	93,910	138,569	....	....	....	535,953	....
1883..	349,552	87,380	123,201	....	....	....	....	560,133

CATTLE.

LE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Oxen, Milch
ows, Store Cattle and young and other Cattle in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

unties.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
x	301	12,433	6,604	15,037	34,375	35,344	33,859	33,626	30,247
....	45	18,514	12,913	24,738	56,210	59,821	56,699	54,511	53,504
....	256	17,626	11,209	20,682	49,772	50,695	48,744	48,423	48,021
olk	573	15,281	5,783	13,336	34,973	35,686	36,666	34,725	33,742
imand ...	141	13,114	6,003	14,864	34,122	35,614	32,626	31,121	27,959
and	264	9,086	3,696	9,836	22,882	22,023	21,548	19,610	19,586
tals	1,579	86,054	46,208	98,493	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059
oton	80	17,189	13,790	25,915	56,974	57,807	55,626	61,236	52,637
n	386	29,895	27,984	47,285	105,550	107,815	107,070	104,649	100,888
e	791	26,028	16,351	39,267	82,437	85,009	81,604	80,870	78,822
tals	1,257	73,112	58,125	112,467	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347
....	1,693	31,357	21,978	46,636	101,664	105,979	105,615	105,762	97,797
oe	693	23,171	15,701	28,928	68,493	72,317	73,458	70,702	66,464
tals	2,386	54,528	37,679	75,564	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261
llesex	47	34,435	30,303	42,623	107,408	117,397	113,183	113,868	104,803
rd	178	31,672	12,828	25,129	69,807	73,528	71,871	70,388	69,872
t	47	9,749	4,763	11,966	26,525	28,918	27,307	25,529	23,845
....	156	26,077	17,306	36,077	79,616	78,482	79,491	76,413	73,411
ington ...	464	25,862	15,778	36,934	79,038	80,476	78,555	78,100	72,987
rloo	69	13,429	5,825	17,388	36,711	38,320	36,992	36,655	34,789
rin	249	9,422	7,299	13,281	30,251	30,808	31,408	30,932	28,042
tals	1,210	150,646	94,102	183,398	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749
oln	144	8,785	3,533	9,480	21,942	21,451	21,194	19,319	19,479
tworth ...	171	13,933	5,155	13,475	32,734	34,127	32,748	31,362	29,493
on	349	10,235	6,151	10,913	27,648	29,374	29,488	27,070	24,379
....	14	11,778	8,268	12,586	32,646	33,723	31,328	30,351	26,681
....	177	20,567	9,868	17,340	47,952	50,825	51,029	47,425	45,662
rio	118	16,031	11,829	23,193	51,171	51,984	50,007	50,911	47,911
am	170	12,198	7,926	15,168	35,462	39,344	36,574	37,264	34,173
hum'land.	295	19,047	8,766	15,604	43,712	44,368	44,893	42,638	40,109
e Edw'd.	81	9,930	2,027	7,178	19,216	21,555	19,041	17,335	16,326
tals	1,519	122,504	63,523	124,937	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213
ox & Ad.	449	15,045	6,516	13,420	35,430	35,137	32,290	29,256	25,747
tenac	444	15,293	5,372	11,580	32,689	36,847	30,682	31,177	30,687
s & Gren.	166	42,087	10,260	22,579	75,092	78,899	75,989	74,680	70,973
las	29	16,516	3,037	8,735	28,317	29,288	28,460	26,512	26,265
nont	....	14,698	2,034	6,814	23,546	25,028	26,659	22,842	23,157
garry	....	16,887	2,913	9,126	28,926	30,764	32,525	30,912	29,744
ott	43	11,015	3,428	6,611	21,097	23,273	23,893	20,819	19,434
ell	....	6,593	2,780	5,444	14,817	15,955	16,764	15,627	16,347
ton	20	20,380	9,118	18,031	47,549	48,817	45,176	45,133	43,468
rew	169	16,227	7,489	17,360	41,245	43,045	44,665	42,468	44,383
rk	95	18,944	10,596	16,887	46,522	45,123	43,983	44,789	41,377
tals	1,415	193,685	63,543	136,587	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582
ria	210	12,925	9,864	16,340	39,339	37,411	40,710	37,014	34,631
borough.	487	12,737	7,536	13,576	34,336	33,716	36,640	32,735	31,145
urton ...	458	2,121	1,049	2,913	6,541	6,301	6,499	6,246	5,711
ings	1,137	31,909	6,688	19,027	58,761	60,563	56,089	59,052	59,967
tals	2,292	59,692	25,137	51,856	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454
oka	1,142	4,665	2,360	5,550	13,717	12,854	13,651	13,437	11,032
y Sound..	408	1,426	843	2,002	4,679	5,113	6,131	6,435	6,761
ma	555	2,009	1,060	2,746	6,370	7,249	7,050	5,741	6,155
tals	2,105	8,100	4,263	10,298	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948
1887..	13,763	748,321	392,580	793,600	1,948,264	....	....	....	....
1886..	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	....	2,018,173	....	....	....
1885 .	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	....	....	1,976,480	....	....
1884..	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	....	....	....	1,925,670	....
1883..	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	....	....	....	....	1,828,613

SHEEP.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Coarse and Fine Woolled Sheep in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Coarse Woolled.		Fine Woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	10,487	6,393	3,327	2,365	22,572	27,526	25,879	24,074	22,567
Kent.......	10,898	7,268	4,074	2,993	25,233	32,469	36,706	37,428	40,875
Elgin	14,952	10,704	3,560	2,650	31,866	30,068	34,854	46,753	44,907
Norfolk ...	9,577	6,702	3,865	3,157	23,301	27,177	28,875	32,997	34,397
Haldimand.	12,440	9,026	3,764	2,475	27,705	29,945	32,809	38,545	35,797
Welland ...	8,421	4,453	5,071	4,228	22,173	24,053	27,595	25,735	23,709
Totals....	66,775	44,546	23,661	17,868	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,582
Lambton ...	14,623	9,815	3,270	2,510	30,218	36,344	41,316	55,462	49,751
Huron	32,848	24,021	7,303	5,304	69,476	79,323	85,677	97,356	98,200
Bruce......	36,633	22,880	6,525	3,727	69,765	76,109	83,190	86,176	86,538
Totals....	84,104	56,716	17,098	11,541	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489
Grey.......	51,893	33,958	9,127	6,577	101,555	111,784	122,431	130,775	119,133
Simcoe.....	31,082	17,082	10,782	7,091	66,037	77,621	84,882	82,709	73,758
Totals....	82,975	51,040	19,909	13,668	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,891
Middlesex..	21,343	16,428	4,613	3,621	46,005	52,192	61,468	72,194	81,563
Oxford.....	10,584	6,934	4,814	3,695	26,027	28,923	34,145	40,333	41,461
Brant......	8,554	5,603	2,639	3,140	19,936	23,146	26,763	27,352	29,447
Perth	22,172	15,587	4,553	3,186	45,498	54,409	56,217	63,599	68,271
Wellington.	32,496	20,871	7,836	5,735	66,938	75,999	87,412	94,515	86,367
Waterloo...	12,012	7,390	6,920	4,040	30,362	35.674	40,722	40,601	42,264
Dufferin ...	12,253	7,643	2,814	1,114	23,824	29,806	36,282	35,204	30,536
Totals....	119,414	80,456	34,189	24,531	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,829
Lincoln	4,581	3,526	3,224	2,465	13,796	18,919	18,241	19,304	20,273
Wentworth.	9.054	7,092	2,889	2,180	21,215	24,987	25,648	28,605	30,435
Halton.....	7,999	5,880	2,014	1,483	17,376	18,857	21,099	22,795	21,470
Peel	11,212	6,622	3,006	1,933	22,773	27,849	26,676	29,412	27,897
York	15,022	8,179	8,283	5,455	36,939	47,063	51,871	49,438	52,001
Ontario.....	14,233	7,419	6,703	4,632	32,987	44,775	45,788	50,394	49,996
Durham	15,828	8,367	2,582	1,613	28,390	33,443	34,338	40,159	38,949
N'rthumb'd.	16,838	9,433	3,163	2,036	31,470	32,587	38,785	39,738	36,217
Prince Ed..	5,453	3,501	1,844	706	11,504	15,091	15,529	17,638	19,727
Totals....	100,220	60,019	33,708	22,503	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004
Len & Ad..	10,606	5,937	3,618	2,852	23,013	29,038	27,070	27,732	29,577
Frontenac..	11,355	6,849	4,482	2,894	25,580	32,222	34,180	33,051	35,229
Leeds & G..	24,017	12,546	6,595	4,046	47,204	62,925	66,677	75,681	76,498
Dundas	6,504	3,053	2,743	1,501	13,801	18,818	20,104	20,691	25,239
Stormont...	7,095	3,496	1,942	1,086	13,619	15,071	16,464	15,501	18,506
Glengarry..	9,721	4,711	3,565	2,183	20,180	22,333	25,716	25,117	27,970
Prescott....	7,474	4,947	2,156	944	15,521	18,113	21,840	21,039	20,046
Russell.....	5,380	2,621	1,572	970	10,543	15,055	14,094	15,655	15,839
Carleton ...	20,807	12,506	4,513	3,266	41,092	46,737	44,035	56,018	53,160
Renfrew ...	29,741	14,393	5,846	3,635	53,615	55,379	57,427	67,827	59,480
Lanark	29,412	17,164	2,688	1,698	50,962	54,160	60,078	63,160	61,473
Totals....	162,112	88,223	39,720	25,075	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017
Victoria....	17,156	9,438	4,847	3,190	34,631	34,358	38,624	40,313	36,596
Peterboro'..	12,442	6,727	1,618	1,579	22,366	24,325	31,881	32,378	30,565
Haliburton.	2,066	1,036	536	297	3,935	4,122	7,262	5,636	4,830
Hastings...	18,530	10,110	5,212	3,021	36,873	42,859	45,851	43,775	47,441
Totals....	50,194	27,311	12,213	8,087	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432
Muskoka...	4,579	3,132	1,376	874	9,961	9,914	10,314	10,500	8,960
Parry Sound	1,171	763	570	462	2,966	3,193	3,952	3,557	2,659
Algoma	2,391	1,569	1,034	364	5,358	6,188	4,838	3,811	4,112
Totals....	8,141	5,464	2,980	1,700	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731
The Province. 1887	673,935	413,775	183,478	124,973	1,396,161	....	....	....	....
1886	790,652	476,970	206,371	136,956	....	1,610,949	....	....	....
1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,648	....	....	1,755,605	....	....
1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	....	....	....	1,890,733	....
1883	1,043,080	580,095	150,281	95,328	....	....	....	....	1,868,784

HOGS.

E No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Hogs (over and under 1 year) in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.		Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
		9,531	33,475	43,006	47,424	44,061	43,069	43,328
		10,177	44,346	54,523	50,712	42,515	40,687	44,485
		6,401	29,423	35,824	32,832	26,450	26,839	32,752
k		5,167	21,946	27,113	23,003	22,381	23,851	24,404
nand		2,958	13,112	16,070	18,584	16,858	17,736	16,653
d		1,404	7,903	9,307	10,803	10,737	11,269	11,498
tals		35,638	150,205	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120
on.		3,706	13,716	17,422	19,259	16,944	20,251	18,548
		6,499	22,132	28,631	27,717	28,675	37,151	34,264
		5,439	18,208	23,647	22,966	24,090	30,119	29,012
tals		15,644	54,056	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824
		8,525	24,502	33,027	36,447	35,275	44,594	40,279
		9,932	28,056	37,988	39,746	42,488	47,117	42,553
tals		18,457	52,558	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832
sex		6,338	32,219	38,557	39,874	35,147	39,395	42,941
l.		4,594	25,665	30,259	29,580	25,858	27,121	31,320
		2,262	11,970	14,232	12,877	13,223	15,946	13,930
		4,913	17,640	22,553	23,505	21,133	25,201	25,509
gton		6,929	23,965	30,894	30,550	29,947	35,532	32,515
loo		2,941	11,234	14,175	15,536	15,507	18,681	16,232
in		2,634	9,297	11,931	14,080	14,952	16,879	14,603
tals		30,611	131,990	162,601	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050
n		2,393	8,832	11,225	14,135	13,179	12,850	13,088
vorth.		2,463	11,950	14,413	16,816	15,908	18,388	19,529
		1,511	8,327	9,838	11,027	11,603	12,711	11,315
		3,973	15,147	19,120	20,801	19,866	20,456	19,007
		7,005	27,186	34,191	38,567	34,850	38,002	35,856
o		6,464	16,743	23,207	26,303	24,894	26,631	27,034
m		4,926	12,526	17,452	16,847	17,596	23,116	18,813
umberland		6,880	10,795	17,675	18,019	19,106	20,992	20,377
Edward		2,155	5,402	7,557	7,499	6,931	8,372	7,719
tals		37,770	116,908	154,678	170,014	163.933	181,518	172,738
x and Addington		2,817	5,351	8,168	8,255	8,715	10,179	9,476
nac		2,603	5,625	8,228	8,734	8,229	9,396	9,868
and Grenville		8,376	12,385	20,761	22,342	20,686	23,085	25,260
s		2,720	5,757	8,477	10,142	9,600	10,332	11,960
ont		2,475	4,203	6,678	8,941	7,217	7,829	8,807
arry		3,189	4,669	7,858	9,112	9,484	9,145	10,136
tt		3,942	4,676	8,618	10,165	10,130	8,942	10,578
l		2,558	3,265	5,823	6,917	7,363	8,015	7,531
on		5,829	12,861	18,690	22,771	19,843	22,071	20,614
w		8,417	10,422	18,839	15,707	17,077	16,954	17,448
k		4,587	9,334	13,921	14,177	13,810	14,217	14,777
tals		47,513	78,548	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455
ia		7,309	12,252	19,561	16,447	17,235	19,044	19,415
orough		4,350	9,191	13,541	13,613	14,449	17,259	15,148
rton		425	1,232	1,657	1,837	1,504	1,716	1,952
gs		7,784	14,256	22,040	18,430	18,230	22,824	25,721
tals		19,868	36,931	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236
ka		688	2,052	2,740	2,419	3,052	4,236	3,415
Sound		322	1,102	1,424	1,837	1,808	3,505	3,180
a		433	1,523	1,956	2,770	3,656	4,453	3,877
tals		1,443	4,677	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472
Province...	1887..	206,944	625,873	832,817	....	....	....	....
	1886..	207,487	652,638	....	860,125	....	....	....
	1885..	225,512	596,750	....	....	822,262	....	....
	1884..	257,711	658,447	....	....	....	916,158	....
	1883..	245,996	660,731	....	....	....	....	906,727

POULTRY.

TABLE No V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Turkeys, Geese and other Fowls in Ontario in 1887; also the totals of Poultry for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	14,330	15,347	153,178	182,855	197,515	205,417	161,895	[illegible]
Kent..	14,412	11,744	176,055	202,211	220,571	214,911	168,862	[illegible]
Elgin	11,977	6,580	158,817	177,374	188,167	157,556	137,544	[illegible]
Norfolk	11,253	6,974	130,261	148,488	147,204	143,150	137,773	[illegible]
Haldimand	10,872	8,698	108,982	128,552	135,883	118,227	114,894	[illegible]
Welland	7,521	5,298	90,342	103,161	118,625	103,616	104,009	[illegible]
Totals	70,365	54,641	817,635	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	[illegible]
Lambton	9,365	8,613	137,014	154,992	176,338	138,032	149,575	[illegible]
Huron	11,374	22,782	293,515	327,671	337,030	314,705	307,845	[illegible]
Bruce	7,078	16,244	197,864	221,186	226,689	202,718	213,713	[illegible]
Totals	27,817	47,639	628,393	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133	[illegible]
Grey	15,430	23,519	249,268	288,217	300,057	272,483	269,909	[illegible]
Simcoe	18,021	25,382	218,269	261,672	279,622	251,944	255,635	[illegible]
Totals	33,451	48,901	467,537	549,889	579 679	524,427	525,544	[illegible]
Middlesex	25,692	17,606	276,097	319,395	355,322	322,300	277,276	[illegible]
Oxford	7,811	7,140	166,069	181,020	199,916	187,528	169,649	[illegible]
Brant	7,443	3,557	83,758	94,758	97,752	88,487	90,254	[illegible]
Perth	7,050	16,259	202,323	225,632	237,419	230,743	240,553	[illegible]
Wellington	11,853	20,209	209,493	241,555	237,418	226,363	229,880	[illegible]
Waterloo	4,710	4,326	121,842	130,878	139,754	126,247	120,684	[illegible]
Dufferin	6,761	10,186	81,900	98,847	109,508	102,369	104,562	[illegible]
Totals	71,320	79,283	1,141,482	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	[illegible]
Lincoln	6,830	3,893	75,885	86,608	99,790	95,762	82,295	[illegible]
Wentworth	6,973	5,642	101,985	114,600	123,278	109,908	105,890	[illegible]
Halton	7,711	6,527	74,680	88,918	98,925	84,716	88,247	[illegible]
Peel	13,612	13,210	116,899	143,721	147,705	144,392	154,423	[illegible]
York	16,167	17,099	193,629	226,895	254,970	225,005	213,763	[illegible]
Ontario	10,320	12,952	160,179	183,451	186,048	173,517	181,040	[illegible]
Durham	11,554	14,897	127,933	154,384	183,128	149,397	149,598	[illegible]
Northumberland	7,622	8,920	139,760	156,302	170,013	155,942	152,941	[illegible]
Prince Edward	4,162	3,671	97,942	105,775	107,840	95,951	95,982	[illegible]
Totals	84,951	86,811	1,088,892	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	[illegible]
Lennox & Addington	3,470	3,913	92,379	99,762	96,573	88,994	90,848	[illegible]
Frontenac	6,294	5,338	71,606	83,238	105,232	86,289	92,698	[illegible]
Leeds & Grenville	20,995	12,583	166,055	199,633	248,587	224,576	237,399	[illegible]
Dundas	5.171	5,345	100,353	110,869	122,663	119,231	113,029	[illegible]
Stormont	2,155	3,626	72,646	78,427	97,777	83,332	78,906	[illegible]
Glengarry	1,436	4,904	83,756	90,096	94,807	85,150	87,214	[illegible]
Prescott	2,823	2,487	52,489	57,799	68,174	66,981	62,073	[illegible]
Russell	4,979	2,996	42,660	50,635	55,892	54,361	52,584	[illegible]
Carleton	22,620	12,715	119,141	154,476	228,579	182,810	195,894	[illegible]
Renfrew	11,979	10,067	91,829	113,875	119,136	103,005	105,805	[illegible]
Lanark	14,956	9,804	119,147	143,907	156,581	153,172	149,764	[illegible]
Totals	96,878	73,778	1,012,061	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	[illegible]
Victoria	9,599	12,561	119,259	141,419	129,479	114,436	127,845	[illegible]
Peterborough	6,446	8,839	112,239	127,524	124,645	119,991	118,209	[illegible]
Haliburton	741	655	13,305	14,701	13,554	13,199	12,747	[illegible]
Hastings	5,026	10,971	145,121	161,118	166,112	142,646	154,462	[illegible]
Totals	21,812	33,026	389,924	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263	[illegible]
Muskoka	2,008	1,723	29,730	33,461	32,175	24,344	32,244	[illegible]
Parry Sound	492	268	9,204	9,964	12,429	11,666	19,370	[illegible]
Algoma	504	1,985	15,850	18,339	20,033	21,236	17,824	[illegible]
Totals	3,004	3,976	54,784	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438	[illegible]
The Province . 1887	409,598	428,055	5,600,708	6,438,361	....	....	....	....
1886	522,714	493,756	5,952,445	....	6,968,915	....	....	....
1885	428,233	476,942	5,431,630	....	....	6,336,805	....	....
1884	445,532	540,130	5,251,944	....	....	....	6,237,606	....
1883	355,635	491,093	5,000,616	....	....	....	....	5,847,344

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also the values of Live Stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land in the year 1887, with the annual average of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.		Value of Live Stock.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1882-7.
											$	$
Essex	72.2	78.1	184.7	192.2	121.3	149.7	231.1	257.8	982.6	1073.9	11,370	11,325
Kent	65.3	67.5	198.9	218.6	89.3	118.7	192.9	185.3	715.6	806.1	10,635	10,706
Elgin	54.2	52.9	191.4	193.6	122.6	114.8	137.8	125.4	672.2	718.5	9,925	10,018
Norfolk	53.0	51.9	153.7	159.7	102.4	121.6	119.1	102.9	652.4	658.7	8,297	8,169
Haldimand	53.7	54.5	172.4	179.9	140.0	151.3	81.2	93.9	649.7	686.5	9,283	8,958
Welland	55.7	56.9	143.7	141.1	139.3	154.1	58.5	69.2	647.9	760.2	8,970	8,518
Group	59.0	60.1	176.9	184.4	116.4	132.0	141.5	141.4	717.7	777.2	9,788	9,710
Lambton	52.8	53.5	224.7	229.3	119.2	144.1	68.7	76.4	611.3	699.4	10,635	10,906
Huron	51.3	51.4	200.7	206.5	132.1	152.0	54.4	53.1	623.0	645.6	10,270	10,403
Bruce	45.7	46.3	192.4	201.3	162.9	180.2	55.2	54.4	516.3	536.8	9,305	9,243
Group	49.6	50.0	202.8	209.5	140.3	160.3	57.8	58.5	582.7	618.5	10,004	10,104
Grey	45.8	45.6	189.5	203.2	189.3	214.3	61.6	69.9	537.2	575.3	8,969	8,900
Simcoe	51.1	52.4	150.9	164.7	145.5	176.7	83.7	90.5	576.6	636.7	8,900	9,030
Group	48.2	48.7	171.8	185.6	169.2	197.2	71.7	79.3	555.2	603.4	8,937	8,959
Middlesex	52.1	52.4	208.7	234.3	89.4	104.2	74.9	79.6	620.7	709.1	11,550	11,880
Oxford	51.1	51.5	209.0	220.0	77.9	86.5	90.6	88.5	541.9	598.1	10,526	10,799
Brant	57.8	55.8	157.5	172.1	118.4	137.7	84.5	76.6	562.6	581.7	10,170	9,600
Perth	53.2	50.8	224.8	224.1	128.5	155.3	63.7	67.1	637.1	677.8	10,980	10,956
Wellington	50.2	48.7	182.9	188.2	154.9	177.7	71.5	71.4	558.9	555.2	9,898	9,873
Waterloo	52.3	52.2	157.5	165.2	130.2	153.8	60.8	67.0	561.4	602.5	9,485	9,466
Dufferin	45.7	44.2	168.9	173.5	133.0	167.8	66.6	79.3	551.8	616.6	7,858	8,433
Group	51.7	50.9	193.8	204.5	116.7	137.0	73.4	75.8	583.2	628.6	10,362	10,470
Lincoln	58.9	61.6	147.8	143.7	92.9	126.8	75.6	94.7	583.2	668.6	9,399	9,191
Wentworth	58.3	58.9	158.9	168.1	103.0	123.1	70.0	82.8	556.3	607.3	11,219	10,029
Halton	48.1	52.7	166.3	177.0	104.5	113.6	59.2	66.4	534.8	596.1	9,339	9,449
Peel	51.8	51.4	139.6	146.1	97.4	120.7	81.8	90.1	614.7	639.9	9,585	9,039
York	58.2	59.6	115.9	125.9	89.3	116.6	82.6	95.5	548.3	631.6	9,419	9,704
Ontario	55.9	55.0	154.4	158.6	99.5	136.6	70.0	80.3	553.5	567.6	10,572	10,240
Durham	54.0	56.0	130.7	145.4	104.6	123.6	64.3	62.3	568.8	676.7	8,602	8,658
Northumberland	53.7	54.0	140.0	143.6	100.8	105.5	56.6	58.3	500.8	550.3	8,233	7,859
Prince Edward	59.0	58.1	105.1	119.1	62.9	83.4	41.3	41.4	578.3	595.7	7,742	7,137
Group	55.5	56.3	137.9	145.8	95.5	117.6	68.3	75.9	556.2	612.1	9,365	9,111
Lennox & Add	52.3	50.7	178.0	175.6	115.6	145.1	41.0	41.3	501.3	482.6	8,079	7,291
Frontenac	45.3	48.6	161.1	185.5	126.1	162.2	40.6	44.0	410.3	529.8	7,877	7,239
Leeds and Gren.	46.4	45.7	184.0	196.0	115.6	156.3	50.9	55.5	489.1	617.4	8,203	7,825
Dundas	54.4	56.9	205.5	218.0	100.1	140.1	61.5	75.5	804.7	913.0	9,787	9,369
Stormont	54.2	59.5	205.5	223.5	118.8	134.6	58.3	79.8	684.3	873.0	9,872	9,328
Glengarry	62.0	60.8	206.4	226.5	144.0	164.4	56.1	67.1	642.9	698.0	10,029	9,611
Prescott	54.0	52.4	164.0	186.9	120.7	145.4	67.0	81.6	449.3	547.4	8,434	8,297
Russell	59.4	58.6	193.2	214.9	137.5	202.8	75.9	93.2	660.3	752.8	9,516	9,602
Carleton	47.7	51.1	175.0	187.2	151.2	179.3	68.8	87.3	568.5	876.8	9,060	8,873
Renfrew	42.9	43.5	168.4	179.4	218.9	230.8	76.9	65.5	464.9	496.6	8,064	7,451
Lanark	35.2	35.0	163.6	161.2	179 2	193·4	49.0	50.6	506.1	559.2	7,037	6,515
Group	47.9	48.7	178.9	190.6	142.7	171.0	57.7	63.5	535.4	644.5	8,462	8,009
Victoria	52.1	50.7	168.1	160.9	147.9	147.8	83.6	70.8	604.1	557.0	8,912	8,488
Peterborough	48.3	45.5	160.3	159.4	104.4	115.0	63.2	64.3	595.4	589.2	8,069	7,657
Haliburton	36.1	32.0	233.6	249.7	140.5	163.4	59.2	72.8	524.9	537.2	8,353	8,075
Hastings	51.1	49.9	183.4	190.9	115.1	135.1	68.8	58.1	502.9	523.5	8,461	8,055
Group	50.1	48.4	174.4	175.4	122.8	134.3	71.3	64.0	558.3	551.5	8,484	8,077
Muskoka	42.0	39.3	269.1	254.5	195.4	196.3	53.8	47.9	656.5	637.0	10,152	10,054
Parry Sound	31.7	39.1	193.6	238.6	122.7	149.0	58.9	85.7	412.3	579.9	8,587	9,438
Algoma	33.0	39.2	187.1	233.2	157.2	199.0	57.4	89.1	537.9	644.4	7,606	10,415
Group	36.9	39.2	226.7	244.7	167.4	187 3	56.0	68.2	565.5	627.4	9,011	10,003
The Prov. 1887	51.8	......	175.4	......	125.7	......	75.0	......	579.6	......	9,399	....
The Prov. 1886	......	52.1	......	184.5	......	147.3	......	78.6	......	637.1	9,801	....
The Prov. 1882-7	......	51.3	......	175.3	......	162.2	......	80.6	......	577.8	....	9,263

WOOL.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Coarse Wool in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	10,563	62,748	5.94	13,463	78,566	5.84	12,418	69,653	5.61
Kent	10,293	61,685	5.99	15,532	89,788	5.78	17,996	102,939	5.72
Elgin	14,821	85,834	5.79	14,215	77,296	5.44	20,576	115,662	5.62
Norfolk	9,548	52,882	5.54	11,582	63,356	5.47	14,302	76,832	5.37
Haldimand	12,539	78,563	6.27	14,087	91,462	6.49	16,425	100,393	6.11
Welland	8,655	46,381	5.36	8,924	47,013	5.27	10,592	56,040	5.29
Totals	66,419	388,093	5.84	77,803	447,481	5.75	92,309	521,519	5.65
Lambton	14,546	90,179	6.20	17,808	107,267	6.02	23,682	138,105	5.83
Huron	32,815	189,995	5.79	40,314	225,331	5.59	46,211	262,219	5.67
Bruce	34,898	201,972	5.79	41,611	235,775	5.67	42,788	242,121	5.66
Totals	82,259	482,146	5.86	99,733	568,373	5.70	112,681	642,445	5.70
Grey	50,593	288,992	5.71	60,454	330,631	5.47	63,315	347,716	5.49
Simcoe	29,633	169,833	5.73	38,570	220,216	5.71	39,511	218,863	5.54
Totals	80,226	458,825	5.72	99,024	550,847	5.56	102,826	566,579	5.51
Middlesex	21,079	132,234	6.27	27,119	167,361	6.17	36,422	215,642	5.92
Oxford	10,555	63,136	5.91	11,483	66,986	5.83	18,683	108,254	5.79
Brant	8,454	48,298	5.71	10,048	58,085	5.78	13,079	75,596	5.78
Perth	21,657	127,097	5.87	27,730	156,157	5.63	30,908	173,801	5.62
Wellington	31,686	186,066	5.87	38,045	222,131	5.84	43,324	248,813	5.74
Waterloo	11,833	64,686	5.47	15,675	84,180	5.37	19,045	104,849	5.51
Dufferin	11,932	69,807	5.85	15,856	86,063	5.43	16,652	93,207	5.60
Totals	117,196	691,324	5.80	145,956	840,963	5.76	178,113	1,020,162	5.73
Lincoln	4,814	25,700	5.34	7,914	41,914	5.30	8,237	43,123	5.24
Wentworth	9,182	56,090	6.11	12,364	71,174	5.76	13,590	77,624	5.71
Halton	8,155	51,839	6.36	9,962	62,434	6.27	11,149	70,342	6.31
Peel	10,793	76,944	7.13	13,936	91,842	6.59	14,890	99,434	6.68
York	14,851	94,287	6.35	19,720	126,051	6.39	23,699	145,603	6.14
Ontario	13,902	89,503	6.44	19,394	123,909	6.39	22,256	140,222	6.30
Durham	15,794	89,155	5.64	18,940	111,049	5.86	20,248	117,249	5.79
Northumberland	16,764	98,908	5.90	17,636	99,344	5.63	19,878	113,116	5.69
Prince Edward	5,284	27,532	5.21	6,180	33,129	5.36	7,795	41,917	5.38
Totals	99,539	609,958	6.13	126,046	760,846	6.04	141,742	848,630	5.99
Lennox and Addington	10,350	55,729	5.40	14,496	76,761	5.30	13,776	71,596	5.20
Frontenac	11,171	59,539	5.33	15,937	78,321	4.91	17,236	84,481	4.90
Leeds and Grenville	23,063	111,959	4.85	32,186	154,438	4.80	33,421	160,938	4.82
Dundas	6,389	33,176	5.19	9,114	45,929	5.04	9,977	49,473	4.96
Stormont	7,186	40,617	5.65	7,721	39,176	5.07	8,363	42,398	5.07
Glengarry	8,861	41,620	4.70	12,731	61,168	4.80	13,499	61,847	4.58
Prescott	6,170	30,314	4.91	9,672	46,658	4.82	9,073	42,699	4.71
Russell	4,811	23,707	4.93	8,370	39,384	4.71	7,118	33,379	4.69
Carleton	19,968	106,547	5.34	25,853	130,909	5.06	26,254	131,076	4.99
Renfrew	28,333	128,757	4.54	30,590	138,862	4.54	31,727	139,820	4.41
Lanark	28,373	137,141	4.83	30,168	146,954	4.87	32,898	156,708	4.76
Totals	154,675	769,106	4.97	196,838	958,560	4.87	203,342	974,415	4.79
Victoria	16,593	99,024	5.97	18,398	103,210	5.61	19,790	109,461	5.53
Peterborough	11,838	63,799	5.39	15,041	80,441	5.35	16,432	87,177	5.31
Haliburton	2,218	10,940	4.93	1,975	9,737	4.93	2,408	11,697	4.86
Hastings	17,525	86,226	4.92	22,758	110,800	4.87	22,299	108,931	4.89
Totals	48,174	259,989	5.40	58,172	304,188	5.23	60,929	317,266	5.21
Muskoka	4,542	25,171	5.54	4,686	24,996	5.33	4,521	24,499	5.42
Parry Sound	1,149	6,706	5.84	1,382	8,162	5.91	1,324	7,855	5.93
Algoma	2,309	14,336	6.21	2,810	16,507	5.87	2,159	12,953	6.00
Totals	8,000	46,213	5.78	8,878	49,665	5.59	8,004	45,307	5.66
The Province	656,488	3,705,654	5.64	812,450	4,480,923	5.52	899,946	4,936,323	5.49

WOOL.

No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Fine
d in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the
ge number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
	3,215	16,236	5.05	3,426	17,180	5.01	2,438	12,383	5.08
	3,878	21,622	5.58	4,439	23,363	5.26	3,910	20,285	5.19
	3,421	19,897	5.82	3,829	19,400	5.07	3,548	18,975	5.35
	3,963	19,540	4.93	5,134	24,064	4.69	4,298	20,569	4.79
nd	3,694	18,268	4.95	3,714	18,401	4.95	3,705	18,181	4.91
	5,330	25,566	4.80	6,068	27,718	4.57	4,679	21,394	4.57
ls	23,501	121,129	5.15	26,610	130,126	4.89	22,578	111,787	4.95
	3,285	18,331	5.58	3,830	20,528	5.36	3,590	19,164	5.34
	7,290	40,302	5.53	7,740	39,381	5.09	6,272	33,433	5.33
	6,513	34,850	5.35	6,602	34,632	5.25	6,615	35,652	5.39
ls	17,088	93,483	5.47	18,172	94,541	5.20	16,477	88,249	5.36
	9,483	49,732	5.24	10,697	54,292	5.08	9,172	47,641	5.19
	10,368	52,138	5.03	11,030	53,725	4.87	8,120	41,432	5.10
ls	19,851	101,870	5.13	21,727	108,017	4.97	17,292	89,073	5.15
x	4,655	26,544	5.70	5,608	31,277	5.58	5,080	28,364	5.58
	4,622	23,603	5.11	5,971	32,642	5.47	4,190	22,143	5.28
	2,612	12,279	4.70	3,894	19,562	5.02	3,120	16,411	5.26
	4,617	24,851	5.38	4,568	24,628	5.39	4,378	23,610	5.39
on	7,830	39,052	4.99	9,549	49,497	5.18	7,713	39,655	5.14
	7,010	36,224	5.17	6,929	36,321	5.24	5,238	26,117	4.99
	3,142	16,981	5.40	2,863	16,003	5.59	2,465	13,462	4.46
ls	34,488	179,534	5.21	39,382	209,930	5.33	32,184	169,762	5.27
	3,528	17,896	5.07	3,328	17,118	5.14	3,046	15,092	4.95
rth	2,643	13,755	5.20	3,327	16,872	5.07	2,894	14,579	5.04
	1,965	11,322	5.76	1,815	9,627	5.30	1,768	9,719	5.50
	3,076	17,360	5.64	3,521	19,714	5.60	2,128	11,728	5.51
	8,177	43,463	5.32	10,740	55,644	5.18	6,902	37,020	5.36
	6,879	40,140	5.84	9,768	53,253	5.45	6,821	38,166	5.60
	2,722	15,511	5.70	2,902	15,088	5.20	2,514	14,257	5.67
berland	3,080	16,661	5.41	3,553	19,278	5.43	2,802	15,048	5.37
dward	1,845	9,666	5·24	4,087	21,015	5.14	2,875	14,508	5.05
ls	33,915	185,774	5.48	43,041	227,609	5.29	31,750	170,117	5.36
nd Addington	3,626	18,642	5.14	4,857	23,243	4.79	3,656	18,373	5.03
c	4,488	21,582	4.81	4,605	23,619	5.13	3,970	19,707	4.96
d Grenville	6,943	33,356	4.80	8,030	39,548	4.93	8,743	43,000	4.92
	2,578	13,141	5.10	2,641	12,836	4.86	2,741	13,274	4.84
t	2,034	10,902	5.36	2,568	12,457	4.85	2,553	12,993	5.09
y	3,692	17,879	4.84	3,718	16,953	4.56	3,978	18,828	4.73
	2,023	11,093	5.48	2,100	9,754	4.64	2,589	12,805	4.95
	1,633	7,592	4.65	1,577	7,618	4.83	1,726	8,446	4.89
	4,252	21,814	5.13	6,144	29,091	4.73	5,296	26,148	4.94
	5,217	26,051	4.99	7,103	30,682	4.32	6,120	27,364	4.47
	2,885	15,009	5.20	4,887	22,321	4.57	3,555	16,673	4.69
ls	39,371	197,061	5.01	48,230	228,122	4.73	44,927	217,611	4.84
	4,480	24,445	5.46	3,560	17,302	4.86	3,696	20,281	5.49
ough	1,490	6,733	4.52	1,709	7,299	4.27	2,060	9,847	4.78
on	516	2,630	5.10	680	3,063	4.50	1,111	4,708	4.24
	4,998	25,485	5.10	5,365	24,631	4.59	6,279	29,292	4.67
ls	11,484	59,293	5.16	11,314	52,295	4.62	13,146	64,128	4.88
	1,378	6,786	4.92	1,575	8,098	5.14	1,325	6,757	5.10
und	554	3,026	5.46	836	3,709	4.44	597	3,125	5.23
	872	4,639	5.32	814	4,497	5.52	574	2,985	5.20
ls	2,804	14,451	5.15	3,225	16,304	5.06	2,496	12,867	5.16
ince	182,502	952,595	5.22	211,701	1,066,944	5.04	180,850	923,594	5.11

WOOL.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total Clip of Wool in Ontario in the six years 1882-7, with the yearly average for the six years.

Counties.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Fleeces.	Pounds.
Essex	78,984	95,746	85,558	87,551	79,258	65,120	14,856	82,036
Kent.....	83,307	113,151	134,948	127,534	149,459	130,945	21,906	123,224
Elgin	105,731	96,696	115,548	163,734	162,154	163,959	24,124	134,637
Norfolk	72,422	87,420	94,031	109,006	117,999	103,529	18,600	97,401
Haldimand	96,831	109,863	117,758	145,337	128,978	112,675	20,130	118,574
Welland	71,947	74,731	87,606	84,198	78,385	67,735	15,271	77,434
Totals	509,222	577,607	635,449	717,360	716,233	643,963	114,887	633,306
Lambton	108,510	127,795	147,756	201,224	183,975	174,356	27,272	157,269
Huron	230,297	264,712	301,663	334,812	346,859	295,571	52,483	295,652
Bruce	236,822	270,407	294,646	305,715	309,938	249,109	49,403	277,773
Totals......	575,629	662,914	744,065	841,751	840,772	719,036	129,158	730,694
Grey	338,724	384,923	436,381	445,835	413,773	352,510	72,487	395,357
Simcoe	221,971	273,941	313,686	292,498	269,319	190,354	47,631	260,295
Totals......	560,695	658,864	750,067	738,333	683,092	542,864	120,118	655,652
Middlesex	158,778	198,638	223,630	267,475	313,559	301,953	41,502	244,006
Oxford	86,739	99,628	118,750	142,939	166,579	167,748	22,873	130,397
Brant	60,577	77,647	95,119	98,163	110,429	110,105	16,199	92,007
Perth	151,948	180,785	192,723	215,322	232,718	210,972	35,286	197,411
Wellington.....	225,118	271,628	308,846	339,207	328,514	257,494	51,037	288,468
Waterloo	100,910	120,501	138,478	144,760	141,082	140,064	24,283	130,966
Dufferin........	86,788	102,066	120,581	122,155	112,282	96,146	19,117	106,669
Totals......	870,858	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,330,021	1,405,163	1,284,482	210,297	1,189,924
Lincoln	43,596	59,032	58,398	61,256	65,715	61,294	11,283	58,215
Wentworth.....	69,845	8[illegible],046	89,092	101,877	109,327	95,030	16,484	92,203
Halton	63,161	72,061	82,384	91,559	87,700	83,501	12,917	80,061
Peel............	94,304	111,556	108,831	120,066	115,490	116,724	17,018	111,162
York.	137,750	181,695	199,834	182,368	203,530	190,562	30,601	182,623
Ontario	129,643	177,162	181,491	205,297	203,983	172,750	29,077	178,388
Durham	104,666	126,137	132,495	161,761	136,700	127,279	22,762	131,506
Northumberland	115,569	118,622	138,888	140,612	134,165	121,130	22,680	128,164
Prince Edward .	37,198	54,144	53,113	57,840	64,484	71,773	10,670	56,425
Totals	795,732	988,455	1,044,526	1,122,636	1,121,094	1,040,043	173,492	1,018,747
Lennox and Ad.	74,371	100,004	87,790	92,985	96,828	87,837	17,432	89,969
Frontenac	81,121	101,940	108,356	99,604	119,563	114,544	21,206	104,188
Leeds and Gren.	145,315	193,986	211,051	226,558	240,986	205,730	42,164	203,938
Dundas	46,317	58,765	63,739	62,502	82,666	62,493	12,718	62,747
Stormont.......	51,519	51,633	55,362	53,767	64,945	55,116	10,916	55,390
Glengarry......	59,499	78,121	84,447	79,512	92,810	89,660	17,477	80,675
Prescott........	41,407	56,412	69,173	54,863	58,719	52,450	11,662	55,504
Russell.........	31,299	47,002	44,335	42,091	52,424	33,796	8,844	41,825
Carleton	128,361	160,000	143,288	179,495	174,527	157,677	31,550	157,224
Renfrew	154,808	169,544	168,906	191,129	184,777	133,942	37,847	167,184
Lanark.........	152,150	169,275	188,319	190,580	196,318	143,644	36,453	173,381
Totals......	966,167	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,273,086	1,364,563	1,136,889	248,269	1,192,026
Victoria	123,469	120,512	135,490	145,383	142,735	110,861	23,486	129,742
Peterborough...	70,532	87,740	111,826	112,680	108,474	90,888	18,492	97,024
Haliburton......	13,570	12,800	23,312	18,704	15,799	14,248	3,519	16,405
Hastings	111,711	135,431	147,986	146,873	154,242	133,094	28,578	138,223
Totals......	319,282	356,483	418,614	423,640	421,250	349,091	74,075	381,394
Muskoka	31,957	33,094	37,179	35,747	31,206	18,354	5,846	31,256
Parry Sound....	9,732	11,871	14,883	13,850	10,320	5,224	1,921	10,980
Algoma	18,975	21,004	19,190	15,494	14,725	6,239	2,733	15,938
Totals.....	60,664	65,969	71,252	65,091	56,251	29,817	10,500	58,174
The Province...	4,658,249	5,547,867	6,086,866	6,511,918	6,608,418	5,746,185	1,080,796	5,859,917

FACTORY CHEESE.

—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of
made at 628 factories in Ontario in 1887, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total
r of factories reported in operation.

	Factories.			Quantity of—		Value of cheese made.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of—	
es.	No. in operation.		No. making Return.	Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.
	1886	1887								
				lb.	lb.	$ c.	lb.	$ c.		
.. ..	1	1	1	1,130,297	112,013	12,704 02	10.09	11.34	May 1	Nov. 11
......	12	13	13	9,397,655	881,923	91,771 75	10.66	10.41	″ 16	″ 1
......	23	21	19	22,675,470	2,073,898	217,459 71	10.93	10.49	April 28	″ 11
......	22	22	19	16,812,411	1,565,147	160,964 57	10.74	10.28	May 2	Oct. 29
d.....	11	12	10	10,492,031	968,952	97,706 57	10.83	10.08	″ 5	″ 27
......	8	6	3	719,539	65,938	6,636 98	10.91	10.07	″ 11	″ 23
......	77	75	65	61,227,403	5,667,871	587,243 60	10.80	10.36	May 4	Nov. 2
......	20	20	18	17,556,506	1,634,217	166,216 01	10.74	10.17	May 14	Oct. 28
......	17	15	13	16,877,297	1,568,281	165,821 42	10.76	10.57	″ 13	″ 25
......	17	19	17	18,134,778	1,686,080	173,223 76	10.76	10.27	″ 18	″ 19
......	54	54	48	52,568,581	4,888,578	505,261 19	10.75	10.34	May 15	Oct. 24
......	8	9	8	5,576,181	523,110	53,358 56	10.66	10.20	May 16	Oct. 15
......	5	5	4	1,613.688	152,612	15,818 74	10.57	10.37	″ 25	Sep. 25
......	13	14	12	7,189,869	675,722	69,177 30	10.64	10.24	May 19	Oct. 9
......	40	39	37	51,616,887	4,803,998	501,824 13	10.74	10.45	May 1	Nov. 8
......	43	43	37	65,076,459	6,093,970	638,640 86	10.68	10.48	April 20	″ 12
......	6	4	3	2,586,054	247,186	25,945 35	10.46	10.50	″ 18	″ 5
......	25	23	23	32,036,991	2,999,100	321,757 67	10.68	10.70	May 2	″ 2
n.....	11	11	11	14,280,570	1,340,981	137,930 83	10.65	10.29	″ 15	Oct. 22
......	8	7	7	5,526,013	500,820	51,689 99	11.03	10.32	″ 16	″ 22
......	3	4	3	1,405,560	129,353	14,153 28	10.87	10.94	″ 24	″ 10
......	136	131	121	172,528,534	16,115,408	1,691,942 11	10.70	10,50	April 30	Nov. 5
......	5	5	5	3,325,675	306,037	30,480 99	10.87	9.96	May 4	Oct. 20
h.....	3	3	3	3,191,296	298,040	30.865 40	10.71	10.36	″ 6	Nov. 2
......	1	......	.....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....
......	1	1	1	509,850	47,500	4,850 00	10.73	10.21	May 12	Oct. 1
......	3	3	2	246,417	23,377	2,634 55	10.54	11.27	June 3	Sep. 20
......	4	5	4	936,981	87,990	9,313 23	10.65	10.58	May 16	″ 21
......	6	6	6	3,349,473	305,204	30,819 84	10.97	10.10	″ 11	Oct. 13
erland	39	32	26	21,196,190	2,019,864	216,305 89	10.49	10.71	″ 1	Nov. 1
ward..	19	17	14	10,917,871	1,045,745	108,523 63	10.44	10.38	″ 2	Oct. 6
......	81	72	61	43,673,753	4,133,757	433,793 53	10.57	10.50	May 5	Oct. 19
d Add	18	19	18	20,600,259	1,955,797	201,700 15	10.54	10.32	April 30	Oct. 24
......	37	33	27	16,128,169	1,548,356	159,851 27	10.42	10.32	May 4	″ 20
Gren.	113	103	85	77,379,342	7,495,603	802,182 58	10.32	10.70	April 26	″ 29
......	119	26	19	15,026,694	1,457,725	155,375 43	10.31	10.66	May 1	″ 30
......		28	22	16,084,676	1,557,228	163,707 72	10.33	10.51	″ 5	″ 19
......		30	30	16,157,197	1,561,306	171,574 22	10.35	10.99	″ 15	″ 20
......		24	11	5,981,916	594,758	61,452 71	10.06	10.33	″ 5	″ 27
......	6	6	6	2,888,265	282,064	30,295 38	10.24	10.74	″ 12	″ 25
......	10	11	11	7,896,916	763,802	82,393 33	10.34	10.79	″ 14	″ 21
......	3	4	4	1,756,787	173,100	18,822 16	10.15	10.87	″ 25	″ 11
......	22	23	19	14,270,829	1,391,860	148,468 78	10.25	10.67	″ 8	″ 19
s......	328	307	252	194,171,050	18,781,599	1,995,823 73	10.34	10.63	May 2	Oct. 28
......	10	8	7	3,380,403	320.955	35,053 51	10.53	10.92	May 14	Oct. 21
ugh...	20	21	20	13,324,034	1,257,555	137,344 08	10.59	10.91	″ 4	″ 28
......	51	54	41	41,356,105	4,082,008	439,192 49	10.13	10.76	April 27	″ 30
s......	81	83	68	58,060,542	5,660,518	611,590 08	10.26	10.80	May 1	Oct. 28
......	....	1	1	79,882	7,451	795 56	10.72	10.68	June 6	Aug. 13
1887	...	737	628	589,499,614	55,930,904	5,895,627 10	10.54	10.54	May 4	Oct. 27
1886	770	......	626	532,265,234	51,804,850	4,791,597 64	10.27	9.25	″ 7	″ 29
. 1885	752	......	536	522,769,107	50,755,871	4,120,834 46	10.30	8.12	″ 4	″ 29
1884	751	......	567	517,899,803	50,838,932	5,284,124 48	10.25	10.46	″ 3	″ 30
1883	635	......	440	373,962,719	37,079,896	3,872,927 52	10.09	10.44	″ 3	″ 30

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average of days in operation, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and of value of product per cow for 459 factories in Ontario making complete returns in 1887.

Counties.	No. of returns.	Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Value of product per cow—	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season	Per day.
			lb.	lb.	$ c.			$ c.	cts.
Essex	1	168	1,130,297	112,013	12,704 02	125	380	33 43	19.9
Kent	7	149	5,639,720	525,020	54,896 84	470	2,200	24 95	16.7
Elgin	12	176	14,826,070	1,376,566	144,969 02	872	4,876	29 73	16.9
Norfolk	11	148	8,887,737	838,446	85,125 40	815	3,609	23 59	15.9
Haldimand	7	152	7,095,106	660,304	66,767 21	713	2,785	23 97	15.8
Welland	3	146	719,539	65,938	6,636 98	90	270	24 58	16.8
Totals	41	159	38,298,469	3,578,287	371,099 47	3,085	14,120	26 28	16.5
Lambton	11	150	10,477,259	973,109	98,877 07	825	3,796	26 05	17.4
Huron	10	144	12,983,460	1,210,418	128,382 52	1,068	4,706	27 28	18.9
Bruce	11	137	13,529,775	1,260,177	130,662 90	1,017	5,285	24 72	18.0
Totals	32	143	36,990,494	3,443,704	357,922 49	2,910	13,787	25 96	18.2
Grey	7	131	4,861,096	456,103	46,390 95	400	1,969	23 56	18.0
Simcoe	3	109	1,151,709	109,570	11,408 19	125	575	19 84	18.2
Totals	10	126	6,012,805	565,673	57,799 18	525	2,544	22 72	18.0
Middlesex	29	169	42,806,271	3,976,860	416,158 57	2,637	14,277	29 15	17.2
Oxford	27	180	51,319,832	4,813,465	504,699 85	1,998	15,882	31 78	17.7
Brant	3	171	2,586,054	247,186	25,945 35	156	862	30 10	17.6
Perth	15	154	22,275,364	2,088,692	222,595 46	1,464	8,539	26 07	16.9
Wellington	9	133	11,821,903	1,110,174	113,346 79	916	4,550	24 91	18.7
Waterloo	6	133	4,848,421	440,369	45,589 99	418	2,046	22 28	16.8
Dufferin	3	121	1,405,560	129,353	14,153 28	120	603	23 47	19.4
Totals	92	164	137,063,405	12,806,099	1,342,489 29	7,709	46,759	28 71	17.5
Lincoln	4	140	2,712,020	248,920	25,020 77	271	1,110	22 54	16.1
Wentworth	2	151	2,016,132	186,040	19,299 40	148	720	26 80	17.7
Halton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	1	116	509,850	47,500	4,850 00	40	200	24 25	20.9
York	2	88	246,417	23,377	2,634 55	39	162	16 26	18.5
Ontario	3	101	821,531	77,271	8,134 23	141	425	19 14	19.0
Durham	4	133	2,107,338	194,507	19,681 13	228	800	24 60	18.5
Northumberland	19	156	15,761,715	1,501,227	161,566 34	1,028	5,545	29 14	18.7
Prince Edward	10	142	8,723,132	838,283	86,714 88	894	3,643	23 80	16.8
Totals	45	145	32,898,135	3,117,125	327,901 30	2,789	12,605	26 01	17.9
Lennox and Addington	12	159	15,581,528	1,483,229	153,043 82	1,191	5,948	25 73	16.2
Frontenac	23	148	13,599,275	1,301,372	134,828 17	802	5,644	23 89	16.1
Leeds and Grenville	79	160	72,695,525	7,041,005	753,434 37	3,211	26,990	27 92	17.5
Dundas	18	157	13,619,362	1,319,470	140,491 93	675	5,470	25 68	16.4
Stormont	15	144	12,235,425	1,174,110	122,724 02	708	5,088	24 12	16.8
Glengarry	5	146	2,233,942	217,832	23,752 54	149	992	23 94	16.4
Prescott	8	149	4,066,715	408,052	42,102 77	223	1,704	24 71	16.6
Russell	3	142	1,780,152	174,454	19,012 06	150	825	23 04	16.2
Carleton	8	132	5,560,916	538,061	57,963 14	394	2,450	23 66	17.9
Renfrew	3	122	1,313,787	128,900	14,181 16	108	577	24 58	20.1
Lanark	14	143	10,592,411	1,034,654	109,890 93	665	4,431	24 80	17.3
Totals	188	154	153,279,038	14,821,139	1,571,424 91	8,276	60,119	26 14	17.0
Victoria	4	141	1,782,167	168,658	18,217 51	136	682	26 71	18.9
Peterborough	11	151	7,494,331	706,503	77,115 53	436	2,519	30 61	20.3
Hastings	36	161	36,694,438	3,626,261	391,218 07	1,813	12,575	31 11	19.3
Totals	51	158	45,970,936	4,501,422	486,551 11	2,385	15,776	30 84	19.5
The Province 1887	459	156	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,187 75	27,679	165,710	27 25	17.3
The Province 1886	455	156	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,563 51	23,244	146,325	24 92	16.0

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the yearly average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate of 2,177 factories making complete returns in the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	No. of days worked per season.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.
							Yield of milk—		Value of product—			
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.		
		lb.	lb.	$			lb.	lb.	$ c.	cts.	lb.	$ c.
Essex	136	453,369	44,499	4,781	49	189	2,399	17.6	25 30	18.6	10.19	10 74
Kent	148	759,032	72,035	7,087	73	285	2,663	18.0	24 87	16.8	10.54	9 84
Elgin	167	1,068,160	101,483	10,104	69	358	2,984	17.9	28 22	16.9	10.53	9 96
Norfolk	161	953,937	91,954	8,803	74	343	2,781	17.3	25 66	15.9	10.37	9 57
Haldimand	153	904,063	87,045	8,266	78	342	2,643	17.3	24 17	15.8	10.39	9 50
Welland	134	221,755	21,012	1,971	26	105	2,112	15.8	18 77	14.0	10.55	9 38
Group	159	869,767	83,188	8,111	68	312	2,788	17.5	26 00	16.4	10.46	9 75
Lambton	149	864,910	81,772	8,018	70	320	2,703	18.1	25 06	16.8	10.58	9 81
Huron	143	1,253,987	119,428	12,044	101	455	2,756	19.3	26 47	18.5	10.50	10 08
Bruce	138	987,370	94,561	9,284	79	378	2,612	18.9	24 56	17.8	10.44	9 82
Group	143	1,021,433	97,225	9,637	82	379	2,695	18.8	25 43	17.8	10.51	9 91
Grey	133	608,980	59,022	5,658	55	237	2,570	19.3	23 87	17.9	10.32	9 59
Simcoe	127	397,229	38,723	3,893	43	183	2,171	17.1	21 27	16.7	10.26	10 05
Group	131	521,518	50,637	4,929	50	215	2,426	18.5	22 93	17.5	10.30	9 73
Middlesex	169	1,276,623	120,775	12,094	72	416	3,069	18.2	29 07	17.2	10.57	10 01
Oxford	178	1,755,295	167,823	16,903	70	557	3,151	17.7	30 35	17.1	10 46	10 07
Brant	167	959,432	93,839	9,379	64	344	2,789	16.7	27 26	16.3	10.22	9 99
Perth	155	1,254,811	119,416	12,032	75	445	2,820	18.2	27 04	17.4	10.51	10 08
Wellington	144	1,331,504	126,646	12,432	91	478	2,786	19.3	26 01	18.1	10.51	9 82
Waterloo	139	850,118	79,809	8,024	65	321	2,648	19.1	25 00	18.0	10.65	10 05
Dufferin	127	617,207	58,443	5,657	53	355	2,420	19.1	22 18	17.5	10.56	9 68
Group	166	1,368,106	130,274	13,064	72	457	2,994	18.0	28 59	17.2	10.50	10 03
Lincoln	148	663,470	62,830	5,833	66	240	2,764	18.7	24 30	16.4	10.56	9 28
Wentworth	159	1,106,342	106,373	10,396	79	405	2,732	17.2	25 67	16.1	10.40	9 77
Halton	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,282	18.6	20 27	16.5	10.41	9 24
Peel	124	694,936	65,243	6,175	50	266	2,613	21.1	23 21	18.7	10.65	9 45
York	100	195,832	18,522	1,876	22	102	1,920	19.2	18 39	18.4	10.57	10 13
Ontario	120	277,506	26,325	2,583	35	120	2,313	19.3	21 53	17.9	10.54	9 81
Durham	143	741,061	70,526	6,571	73	277	2,675	18.7	23 72	16.6	10.51	9 32
Northumberland	158	822,475	80,755	7,657	51	282	2,917	18.5	27 15	17.2	10.18	9 48
Prince Edward	149	864,938	85,534	7,891	76	331	2,613	17.5	23 84	16.0	10.11	9 23
Group	151	753,212	73,434	6,927	57	274	2,749	18.2	25 28	16.7	10.26	9 43
Lennox and Add	154	1,270,741	124,586	11,741	95	491	2,588	16.8	23 91	15.5	10.20	9 42
Frontenac	148	575,479	56,250	5,272	32	226	2,546	17.2	23 33	15.8	10.23	9 37
Leeds and Grenville.	162	963,205	95,619	9,244	40	349	2,789	17.2	26 49	16.4	10.07	9 67
Dundas	156	808,093	80,079	7,687	37	323	2,502	16.0	23 80	15.3	10.09	9 60
Stormont	149	813,260	79,991	7,445	44	332	2,450	16.4	22 42	15.0	10.17	9 31
Glengarry	155	592,764	57,935	5,932	34	258	2,298	14.8	22 99	14.8	10.23	10·24
Prescott	146	504,012	50,725	4,713	28	228	2,211	15.1	20 67	14.2	9.94	9 29
Russell	141	451,862	45,030	4,460	32	202	2,237	15.9	22 08	15.7	10.03	9 90
Carleton	136	640,316	63,206	6,032	40	285	2,247	16.5	21 16	15.6	10.13	9 54
Renfrew	127	435,097	43,212	4,196	36	215	2,024	15.9	19 52	15.4	10.07	9 71
Lanark	147	874,891	87,171	8,143	51	350	2,500	17.0	23 27	15.8	10.04	9 34
Group	155	806,264	79,721	7,656	42	315	2,560	16.5	24 30	15.7	10.11	9 60
Victoria	141	476,653	46,975	4,470	38	188	2,535	18.0	23 78	16.9	10.15	9 52
Peterborough	148	637,628	61,607	5,871	40	233	2,737	18.5	25 20	17.0	10.35	9 53
Hastings	163	1,004,198	101,336	9,654	48	349	2,877	17.7	27 66	17.0	9.91	9 53
Group	159	876,378	87,725	8,358	45	309	2,836	17.8	27 05	17.0	9.99	9 53
The Province	157	939,136	91,302	8,894	56	341	2,752	17.5	26 07	16.6	10.29	9 74

CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of butter made at 35 creameries in Ontario in 1887 and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	Creameries.			No. of Patrons.	Butter made		Cheese made.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.	
	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.			Quantity.	Value.	Quan.	Value.		1887.	1886.
		Making butter only.	Making butter and cheese.								
					lb.	$ c.	lb.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.	cts.
Essex	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	......	.....
Kent	1	1	....	47	12,984	2,907 25	....	....	2,907 25	22.39	22.00
Lambton	2	2	....	96	40,626	7,745 30	....	....	7,745 30	19.06	18.67
Huron.	4	3	....	500	165,975	33,803 00	....	....	33,803 00	20.37	19.90
Bruce	8	8	...	987	348,650	68,601 67	....	....	68,601 67	19.68	18.59
Grey	6	6	....	685	230,123	46,735 89	....	....	46,735 89	20.31	19.06
Simcoe	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	......	16.87
Middlesex	1	1	....	53	12,180	2,801 40	....	....	2,801 40	23.00	..
Perth	3	2	1	211	68,630	14,369 60	37,392	4,000 00	18,369 60	20.94	18.33
Wellington	1	1	....	142	42,648	9,029 86	....	....	9,029 86	21.17	20.50
Waterloo	4	2	1	376	122,768	24,092 89	55,420	4,681 28	28,774 17	19.63	20.04
Halton	1	1	....	87	18,000	3,600 00	....	....	3,600 00	20.00	19.16
Durham	1	1	....	72	12,600	2,898 00	....	....	2,898 00	23.00	.....
Prince Edward	2	1	1	62	8,867	2,069 01	38,495	2,935 73	5,004 74	23.33	20.91
Leeds & Grenville	1	1	....	20	12,282	2,702 04	....	....	2,702 04	22.00	19.77
Dundas	2	1	....	33	22,823	4,659 80	....	....	4,659 80	20.42	21.87
Glengarry	1	1	....	24	17,420	4,006 60	....	....	4,006 60	23.00	21.41
Russell	2	....	....	.....	....	... .	....	....	....	...	.....
The Province 1887	42	32	3	3,395	1,136,576	230,022 31	131,307	11,617 01	241,639 32	20.24	.....
The Province 1886	47	27	2	2,368	823,853	160,797 78	96,156	5,529 34	166,327 12	.....	19.52
The Province 1885	27	11	2	912	353,347	69,583 40	126,591	7,784 69	77,368 09	.....	19.69
The Province 1884	23	5	3	540	147,924	32,087 76	259,688	20,785 86	52,873 62	.....	21.69
The Province 1883	27	9	3	639	243,902	51,816 99	134,446	11,218 28	63,035 27	.....	21.33

BEES AND HONEY.

LE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario, the number of olonies of bees, together with the quantity and value of the honey and wax produce as reported by 651 eekeepers for the season 1887.

Counties.	No. of returns.	No. of Colonies.				Produce of season.			Value of Honey and Wax produce.	
		Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1886.	With which season 1887 commenced.	Increase in 1887.	Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1887.	Comb Honey.	Extracted Honey.	Wax.		
						lb.	lb.	lb.	$	c.
t	5	103	70	71	136	750	1,250	51	224	30
	23	673	551	453	879	5,562	14,331	218	2,333	40
	16	645	535	323	864	4,414	16,725	208	2,454	30
lk	11	208	151	130	276	1,316	3,360	58	526	00
imand	19	426	288	259	475	2,033	8,555	173	1,143	01
and	17	408	291	235	464	3,886	1,439	171	817	01
otals	91	2,463	1,886	1,471	3,094	17,961	45,660	879	7,498	02
ton	20	502	388	471	748	3,806	12,110	200	1,606	65
n	42	867	759	510	1,214	4,262	32,805	294	3,563	82
	33	654	466	498	888	1,140	26,290	170	2,732	80
otals	95	2,023	1,613	1,479	2,850	9,208	71,205	664	7,903	27
	30	678	495	471	967	2,344	21,797	384	2,458	09
e	28	776	560	546	991	4,819	27,465	275	3,604	27
otals	58	1,454	1,055	1,017	1,958	7,163	49,262	659	6,062	36
lesex	34	1,525	1,113	765	1,771	3,827	36,634	385	3,878	48
d	32	1,385	1,072	373	1,398	6,570	13,882	178	2,491	70
t	14	146	110	126	261	954	4,135	60	561	71
	26	562	475	385	771	1,362	30,449	261	3,205	61
ington	21	502	429	346	697	2,505	16,570	148	2,299	20
rloo	18	505	453	292	702	3,755	17,883	179	2,337	00
rin	12	257	222	150	321	1,485	6,446	69	935	33
otals	157	4,882	3,874	2,437	5,921	20,458	125,999	1,280	15,709	03
ln	13	616	484	312	794	6,664	12,727	195	2,593	35
worth	13	420	297	183	467	2,305	14,100	119	1,873	65
n	13	313	257	186	404	1,453	13,366	172	1,584	10
	18	765	480	375	833	3,207	22,962	306	2,900	34
	30	763	584	426	943	5,496	18,920	279	2,787	65
rio	13	421	326	288	522	4,880	11,763	117	1,986	61
am	12	187	159	133	265	1,499	6,424	122	976	27
umberland	15	641	552	246	759	9,411	13,454	160	2,308	32
e Edward	6	316	296	115	409	2,302	8,025	63	957	93
otals	133	4,442	3,435	2,264	5,396	37,217	121,741	1,533	17,968	22
ox and Addington	9	370	308	206	488	2,059	9,623	267	1,295	85
enac	5	138	118	94	186	1,150	3,510	64	536	00
and Grenville	21	635	483	367	788	3,805	11,125	186	1,727	75
las	3	54	51	56	90	1,090	885	18	265	50
nont.	4	109	100	121	195	1,100	2,700	80	497	55
garry	5	161	132	108	214	996	4,725	112	638	60
ott	7	229	125	154	302	2,112	4,408	41	708	70
ell.	1	15	15	21	36	....	300	....	30	00
ton	6	188	99	93	188	255	2,825	112	372	40
rew	3	76	49	56	105	345	1,400	44	316	70
rk	12	590	436	314	683	3.173	9,556	236	1,572	56
otals	76	2,565	1,916	1,590	3,275	16,085	51,057	1,160	7,961	61
ria	13	640	387	276	620	1,600	15,540	125	1,442	57
borough	4	63	49	45	93	767	980	24	280	49
urton	4	35	17	18	35	400	104	130	112	00
ngs	7	249	191	118	298	915	10,625	150	1,123	00
otals	28	987	644	457	1,046	3,682	27,249	429	2,958	06
oka	10	160	159	98	213	453	4,440	62	801	55
ma	3	39	31	50	75	50	2,480	20	375	00
otals	13	199	190	148	288	503	6,920	82	1,176	55
Province	651	19,015	14,613	10,863	23,828	112,277	499,093	6,686	67,237	12

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND CROPS.

Below will be found in tabular form the value of farm property by districts r the years 1886 and 1887, including Lands, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock, gether with the averages for the six years 1882-7, and the totals for the whole province r each year since 1882:

Districts.		Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Totals.
		$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie........	1887..	88,250,744	23,913,481	6,333,437	12,854,990	131,352,652
	1886..	89,070,639	24,248,743	6,521,784	13,424,970	133,266,136
	1882-7	88,853,083	22,751,257	6,044,227	12,277,411	129,925,978
Lake Huron......	1887..	74,763,952	18,595,893	5,185,486	12,083,846	110,629,177
	1886..	76,295,546	18,071,900	5,169,464	12,467,529	112,004,439
	1882-7	76,177,243	16,769,142	4,826,039	11,592,943	109,365,367
Georgian Bay.....	1887..	48,870,648	13,345,052	4,180,741	8,851,297	75,247,738
	1886..	49,497,503	13,223,108	4,215,214	8,991,612	75,927,437
	1882-7	49,368,033	12,338,311	3,862,919	8,551,749	74,121,012
West Midland....	1887..	140,581,814	40,786,680	10,162,982	22,957,570	214,489,046
	1886..	143,619,122	41,005,934	10,828,942	23,908,730	219,362,728
	1882-7	142,787,922	38,329,740	10,057,576	22,510,444	213,685,682
Lake Ontario.....	1887..	136,086,496	42,922,112	10,884,220	21,223,001	211,115,829
	1886..	140,745,006	43,094,768	10,774,325	22,218,138	216,832,237
	1882-7	137,562,841	40,156,699	10,040,589	20,196,064	207,956,193
St. L. and Ottawa	1887..	102,827,722	32,634,723	8,948,219	18,692,471	163,103,135
	1886..	101,795,937	31,838,593	9,465,036	18,612,821	161,712,387
	1882-7	96,798,320	28,323,758	8,020,880	16,962,766	150,105,724
East Midland	1887..	40,900,266	11,436,589	3,204,864	6,759,268	62,300,987
	1886..	42,512,923	11,179,620	3,196,946	6,491,497	63,380,986
	1882-7	41,315,447	10,312,800	2,930,354	6,284,065	60,842,666
Northern districts	1887..	4,602,113	1,118,977	348,348	984,212	7,053,650
	1886..	4,473,152	1,085,546	359,225	1,093,638	7,011,561
	1882-7	4,458,751	1,036,426	339,418	963,823	6,798,418
The Province....	1887..	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	1882..	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610
	1882-7	637,321,640	170,018,133	46,122,002	99,339,265	952,801,040

On the whole the value of farm property is lower than in 1886, the amounts standing as $975,292,214 to $989,497,911—a difference of $14,205,697. Farm lands, implements and live stock have each a share in causing the reduction, while buildings alone are estimated at a higher figure than in the preceding year. Although the area of occupied land was larger than in 1886 by 40,000 acres, and the area of cleared land larger by 170,000 acres, the total value of farm land has fallen from $648,009,828 to $636,883,755. This decrease is pretty evenly distributed over all the more settled parts of the province, but is greatest in the Lake Ontario counties, where it is $4,658,510. In the newer districts a slight advance is to be noted, consequent upon the continued ingress of settlers and improvement of new farms; thus in the St Lawrence and Ottawa counties the value has been enhanced to the extent of $1,031,785 and in the Northern districts by $128,961. The amounts are, however, insufficient to make up for the depreciation in other parts, and the total value falls below the average for the six years. On the other hand farm buildings show an increase in total value over 1886 of $,005,295: but in the Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario counties there has been a decline. The highest relative increase is to be found in the Northern districts, where there has been an advance of over 3 per cent.; next to these must be placed the Lake Huron counties at nearly 3 per cent., and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties at 2½ per cent. In the Georgian Bay counties, though the value was slightly increased, the advance was less than one per cent. In farm implements, the Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups are the only ones which exhibit an increase in value; in each of the other districts there has been a considerable reduction, insomuch that the total is about 2½ per cent. lower than in 1886. The aggregate value of live stock for the province amounts to $104,406,655 against $107,208,935 in the preceding year—a decrease occurring in every district except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. The total value of farm property of all kinds, it will be observed, has fallen below that of 1886 in all the groups of counties with the one exception of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

A comparison of the totals for the last six years indicates a very variable course throughout in the value of farm lands. In 1883 the high figure of $654,793,025 was reached, but in the next year it tumbled to $625,478,706; again in 1886 the 650 millions was nearly attained only to drop back to $636,883,775 in 1887. The values of the other classes of property present a greater uniformity during this period. A gradual increase since 1882 marks the value of farm buildings, and the figures for farm implements vary only within narrow limits. The several appraisements made for live stock have been fairly constant, and although in 1886 the value increased about seven millions, it was lowered again last year to the extent of nearly three million dollars.

The respective average values of the different classes of farm property per acre of occupied land for the last two years are presented in the following table, arranged by county groups. The totals for each district are also given as well as the averages for the entire province:

Districts.	Farm Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Totals.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	37 71	37 98	10 22	10 34	2 70	2 78	5 49	5 73	56 12	56 83
Lake Huron	32 84	33 53	8 17	7 94	2 28	2 27	5 31	5 48	48 60	49 22
Georgian Bay	24 19	24 57	6 60	6 56	2 07	2 09	4 38	4 46	37 24	37 68
West Midland	43 17	44 14	12 52	12 60	3 12	3 33	7 05	7 35	65 86	67 42
Lake Ontario	44 58	46 15	14 06	14 1[illegible]	3 57	3 53	6 95	7 29	69 16	71 10
St. Law. and Ottawa	19 79	19 59	6 28	6 13	1 72	1 82	3 60	3 58	31 39	31 12
East Midland	15 64	16 37	4 37	4 31	1 23	1 23	2 58	2 50	23 82	24 41
Northern districts	4 42	4 35	1 08	1 06	0 33	0 35	0 95	1 06	6 78	6 82
The Province	29 22	29 78	8 47	8 44	2 26	2 32	4 79	4 93	44 74	45 47

In the Lake Erie and West Midland districts the value of each class per acre is less than in 1886. In the Lake Huron counties a slight increase for buildings and implements is observed, but the decrease in value of other property preponderates, with consequent lowering of the total by 62 cents per acre. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties have the honour of being the only district in the province showing an increased total value per acre, and they can boast of only 27 cents advance. The totals for the Georgian Bay counties and Northern districts show little divergence from those of the preceding year.

Comparing the provincial averages for the two years an improvement is noticeable in one instance only, that of farm buildings, which show an advance of three cents per acre whereas all the other classes exhibit a monotonous decrease, and the total average value per acre of all kinds of farm property is quoted at $44.74 against $45.47 in 1886.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER 1,000 ACRES.—The following table shows the average value of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land for 1886 and 1887 with an average based upon the returns for the six years 1882-7. The figures are given for each district and for the province as a whole :

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	$	$	$
Lake Erie	9,788	10,351	9,710
Lake Huron	10,004	10,420	10,104
Georgian Bay	8,937	9,359	8,959
West Midland	10,362	10,913	10,470
Lake Ontario	9,365	9,914	9,111
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	8,462	8,605	8,009
East Midland	8,484	8,253	8,077
Northern districts	9,011	10,615	10,003
The Province	9,399	9,801	9,263

The above, like the two preceding tables, is characterized by a general depreciation in values. In the East Midland district, it is true, there is an advance of $231, or nearly 3 per cent., but all the others show a decided decrease—the Lake Erie group of 5½ per cent., the Lake Huron group of 4 per cent., the Georgian Bay group of 4½ per cent., the West Midland of 5 per cent., the Lake Ontario of 5½ per cent., the St. Lawrence and Ottawa of 1⅔ per cent., and the Northern districts of over 15 per cent. All this has resulted in the lowering of the provincial average from $9,801 to $9,399 ; the latter figure is still, however, somewhat higher than the average for the six years.

FARM RENTS.—The statistics regarding leased farms and rentals have been compiled from the schedules received by the Bureau, and are included in the following table. The figures show the percentage of farm land leased, the average rent per acre and the per cent. ratio of the rental to the value of the property :

Districts.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farms.		Average value of leased farms.		Average yearly rental.	Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.	Rent per acre based on—			
								Acres occupied.		Acres cleared.	
		Acres occupied	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.			1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
				$	$	$	%	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie..........	16.6	106.9	76.7	4,613	1,254	221	3.77	2 07	2 13	2 88	3 05
Lake Huron........	12.5	107.8	76.4	4,013	1,084	209	4.10	1 94	2 03	2 74	2 86
Georgian Bay	15.6	120.5	83.1	3,440	941	186	4.25	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 21
West Midland....	14.5	117.5	89.0	5,106	1,417	272	4.17	2 32	2 28	3 06	3 06
Lake Ontario.......	22.9	116.4	94.6	5,268	1,526	305	4.49	2 62	2 83	3 22	3 47
St. L. and Ottawa..	11.6	134.9	81.4	3,377	1,112	180	4.01	1 33	1 43	2 21	2 34
East Midland	12.2	138.4	86.4	3,933	1,049	216	4.34	1 56	1 59	2 50	2 66
Northern districts ..	4.4	162.3	34.3	1,084	340	67	4.71	0 41	0 40	1 96	1 70
The Province 1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	4.17	2 02	......	2 83	......
The Province 1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	4.15	......	2 10	.....	2 97

There would appear to be very little difference in the number of farms leased compared with last year; the Lake Ontario counties still show the largest percentage, and the Northern districts the smallest. The depreciation in value of farm property the whole country over was accompanied by a correspondingly lower yearly rental ; nevertheless the per cent. ratio of rental to value has been maintained and even slightly exceeded. In the Lake Erie counties, however, it fell from 4 to 3.77 per cent., and in the Northern districts with an average yearly rental of $67 the per cent. ratio of rental to value rose from 4.34 to 4.71. Calculated for each acre of land occupied the rental shows 8 cents decrease, and 14 cents for each acre of cleared land. The average yearly rental per farm compared with 1886 was as $239 to $255.

MARKET PRICES.—The following table gives the average prices paid for agricultural produce in the principal markets of the province during the last six months of 1887. The data upon which the statement is based are the market reports appearing in the newspapers published in the various towns and cities named in the table. The figures given for wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, hay and wool represent the average prices paid for these articles as shown by the local market reports from July to December. In order to get the average of prices for corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips quotations were taken only for the last three months of the year, during which season the bulk of these crops are harvested and marketed. The average price paid for each kind of grain for the last six months of the past six years is also shown in the table, together with a general average overing the same period, and the average price of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, wool and oots in 1887 1886, 1885 and the three years period 1885-7 :

Markets.		Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Pease, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Carrots, per bush.	Turnips, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts,	cts.	$ c.	cts.
Brantford		76.1	76.1	56.3	33.7	49.2	52.9	28.8	38.6	75.0	70.4	....	....	9 35	19.9
Brockville........		78.2	78.2	47.5	37.1	47.5	61.0	....	44.8	95.0	47.6	....	36.2	12 21	20.0
Chatham		77.3	77.3	49.1	27.6	51.3	47.8	21.9	....	122.5	73.3	....	....	7 50	.....
Cobourg..........		80.1	80.1	65.5	37.3	48.8	57.8	....	....	:....	49.8	....	....	10 43	19.0
Guelph...........		78.4	78.0	58.9	33.6	51.0	55.9	....	....	.....	60.1	....	11.4	9 85	23.8
Kingston...... ...		78.2	78.6	60.1	35.0	52.5	57.9	32.8	51.0	.....	61.4	48.3	47.8	11 10	19.7
Lindsay		76.0	78.0	63.2	30.3	50.0	51.5	....	....	.....	47.1	....	....	9 22	23.0
London		76.0	75.0	49.6	32.9	51.9	52.4	29.0	45.5	.....	70.5	22.5	25.7	10 69	22.5
Ottawa		82.7	84.2	52.3	33.6	39.0	55.4	31.8	....	.....	54.4	47.5	36.0	10 76	19.5
Peterborough.....		79.1	78.8	68.3	34.8	47.1	61.2	....	....	.....	60.9	....	....	12 26	20.3
St. Thomas.......		77.4	77.4	48.3	31.5	....	48.0	26.6	...	.....	66.5	....	30.0	8.95	22.6
Stratford		78.2	77.6	50.4	30.4	....	53.2	....	....	.....	61.8	....	....	7 60	21.0
Toronto		80.2	79.2	61.5	37.5	56.0	59.5	....	....	.....	62.4	30.3	30.6	13 80	23.3
The Province..	1887..	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.1
	1886..	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
	1885..	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
	1884..	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	.....
	1883..	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	.....
	1882..	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	.....
	1882-7	87.2	87.8	56.9	35.2	60.9	61.7	28.0	38.5	85.4	47.2	30.3	25.5	10 38	19.4

here has been an advance in nearly all the items over the prices paid in the previous ear, rye and carrots being the only articles showing a lower average than in 1886. ompared with the annual average, however, an increase is observable only in corn, buckheat, beans, potatoes, turnips, hay and wool. Barley comes within 2c. of the six years verage, but all the other grains are decidedly below the figures for that period. The highest verage market price for fall wheat was paid in Ottawa (not a large fall wheat market, owever), where it reached 82.7c., Toronto being second at 80.2c. Ottawa also led as a pring wheat market, being 6.2c. above the average of the province. The best average rice for barley was paid in Peterborough, Cobourg and Lindsay coming next in order. oronto gave the highest average price for oats and rye, while Peterborough offered the est figure for pease, Brockville following close. The prices quoted for corn are reckoned n the value of corn in the ear, that being the basis upon which all estimates of this rain are made by the Bureau. Beans made a considerable advance in price, and the ctual average price may be placed even higher than the figures given in the provincial verage, as the bulk of the bean crop is grown in Kent, and the figures quoted for hatham would represent the price paid for the greater part of the yield of the province. otatoes, which average 62.8c. against 44.9c. in 1886, and 41.1c. in 1885, and 47.2c. for he three years 1885-7—the largest proportionate increase of any item in the table—averaged 3.3 in Chatham, 70.5 in London and 70.4 in Brantford. A very substantial increase is

also noted in hay, which advanced nearly $2 a ton compared with the pre
shows an increase of $1.24 per ton over the average of the three years peri
price paid in Toronto for hay was $13.80, and over $12 was paid in P
Brockville. The value of wool is steadily increasing, the average price
exactly 3c. per lb. more than the previous year, and 2.7c. higher than the
three years 1885-7. Guelph and Toronto paid the best prices for wool.
for carrots and turnips are presumably those paid market gardeners and
of these roots.

Values of Crops.—The appended table gives the values of ea
crops for the years, 1887, 1886, 1885, together with the value of the yield
upon the average market price for each article during the various years
values of the first six items are averaged for the six years 1882-7,
of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips are given on
years 1885-7:

Crops.	1887.		1886.		1885.		A
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	V
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Fall Wheat ..	11,321,439	12 61	13.300,361	15 00	17,504,799	20 00	17
Spring Wheat	4,393,831	9 06	6,900,951	11 95	7,358,684	9 20	8
Barley	9,715,448	12 66	10,009,799	13 60	9,126,540	15 27	10
Oats	17,247,443	10 25	18,772,995	11 57	17,397,369	11 27	19
Rye..........	442,969	6 48	577,573	8 52	701,871	8 96	1
Pease	6,804,892	9 36	8,439,004	11 99	8,123,591	12 57	7
Corn	2,412,164	14 72	2,982,265	19 06	2,996,848	17 86	2
Buckwheat...	461,409	7 19	565,725	7 99	600,024	9 71	
Beans	270,180	13 33	403,494	19 15	397,251	16 12	
Hay	35,947,748	15 76	29,016,182	12 64	32,033,727	14 12	32
Potatoes	6,705,784	47 80	7,189,548	51 30	8,668,460	54 27	7
Carrots.......	589,592	64 72	1,029,710	111 12	1,125,254	124 70	
Turnips	9,266,970	87 99	11,577,019	117 02	9,708,505	94 90	10
Total	105,579,869	14 25	110,764,626	15 00	115,742,923	15 78	119

The decline in the value of field crops has been very general. Hay is
which shows an increase both in the total value and in the value per
with 1886 or the average of the six years period. The falling off in th
$5,184,757 compared with the previous year, and $13,905,358 compared w
for the series of years. This decrease in value, although there has been a
in the total area under cultivation, and all the crops save rye and corn
prices than in 1886, shows how general the failure has been in the grain
The average value per acre, which was reduced from $15.78 in 1885 to $15
further reduced in 1887 to $14.25, that amount being $1.94 below the
value per acre. Among the grains, the greatest falling off in the value
case of spring wheat, which shows a decline of about one-third com
average for the six years 1882-7.

The following table shows the total value of field crops and the va county groups and for the province for 1887 and two preceding years, together with the average for the six years 1882-7 :

Districts.	1887.		1886.		1885.		Average 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Lake Erie	12,080,651	12 98	13,485,030	14 67	14,995,559	16 33	13,947,418	15 35
Lake Huron	11,936,938	15 31	11,438,427	14 86	12,997,9[illegible]	17 0[illegible]	12,886,786	16 83
Georgian Bay......	9,447,927	14 42	9,447,776	14 62	9,825,779	15 22	10,688,263	16 36
West Midland	22,805,391	15 73	23,691,683	16 68	24,684,9[illegible]	17 11	25,5[illegible]	17 89
Lake Ontario......	22,386,070	13 94	24,623,942	15 46	25,444,492	16 18	26,426,608	16 57
St. L. and Ottawa .	18,975,474	13 85	19,046,820	13 66	19,554,504	14 31	19,613,885	14 84
East Midland	6,459,491	12 00	7,870,811	14 02	7,046,924	12 94	7,956,141	14 20
Northern districts..	1,487,927	18 00	1,160,137	14 26	1,192,745	14 36	1,370,639	16 56
The Province....	105,579,869	14 25	110,764,626	15 00	115,742,923	15 78	119,485,2[illegible]	16 19

There is an increase in the total value in the Lake Huron counties, and in the Northern districts compared with figures for the previous year ; but increase in the value per acre is observable only in the Lake Huron and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and in he Northern districts, more especially in the latter. The Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups were below the average value per acre or the province. and the Northern districts only showed a higher value per acre than hat of the annual average for the province.

The values of each of the field crops per acre in 1887 and 1886, and the average for a eries of years, are given by county groups and for the province in the following table :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland	Northern districts.	The Province.		
									1887.	1876.	1882-7*
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Fall Wheat......	12 54	11 67	13 36	12 37	13 67	11 84	13 24	19 06	12 61	15 00	17 66
Spring Wheat ...	8 23	6 46	7 95	7 06	9 38	10 93	8 78	14 15	9 06	11 95	13 63
Barley	11 41	13 27	12 78	13 49	12 79	12 26	11 25	13 25	12 66	13 60	14 83
Oats	10 76	11 26	9 89	11 15	10 02	9 47	8 72	10 89	10 25	11 57	12 68
Rye	6 19	8 17	8 30	6 82	5 98	7 01	6 37	8 30	6 48	8 52	10 05
Pease	6 82	11 64	10 77	10 44	8 16	9 17	7 86	14 57	9 36	11 99	12 77
Corn	15 02	15 41	9 05	14 22	13 18	16 66	14 09	14 78	14 72	19 06	17 19
Buckwheat	7 01	11 15	6 02	5 44	8 34	6 57	6 82	13 82	7 19	7 99	8 27
Beans	12 00	15 56	19 81	16 58	15 60	17 81	13 64	16 23	13 33	19 15	16 23
Hay	15 25	17 92	15 85	16 65	14 85	15 72	13 43	15 74	15 76	12 64	14 17
Potatoes	29 14	46 10	49 85	48 58	41 85	58 69	43 89	79 74	47 80	51 30	51 26
Carrots..........	52 22	70 33	56 63	76 28	68 28	58 20	54 65	60 07	64 72	111 12	100 16
Turnips	75 14	90 83	81 72	99 90	84 37	64 79	69 38	73 91	87 99	117 02	99 66
Average of all field crops.... 1887	12 98	15 31	14 42	15 73	13 94	13 85	12 00	18 00	14 25	......	....
1886	14 67	14 86	14 62	16 68	15 46	13 66	14 02	14 26	......	15 00	....
1882-7	15 35	16 83	16 36	17 89	16 57	14 84	14 30	16 5	......	......	16 19

* The averages of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips are for the three years riod, 1885-7.

While the average value per acre of fall wheat is only $12.61, compared with $15 in 1886, and an average of $17.66 for the six years 1882-7, the yield per acre in the Northern districts is reckoned as worth $19.06. None of the other groups, however, reach the average of the six years, or even the average of the previous year. Spring wheat, rye and buckwheat show the least values of the grains, and their best records were also made in the Northern districts. Barley falls below its record of 1886 and the six years' average, and even in the West Midland group, where the best value of 1887 is found, the figures do not reach the provincial average of 1886, being only $13.49 per acre against $13.60 for the previous year, and $14.83 for the six years period. The West Midland counties also lead in the value per acre of carrots and turnips. Oats found their best value per acre in the Lake Huron group, where $11.36 is registered, but this sum is below that of the previous year as well as the annual average. The value of hay is high per acre, being $15.76 for the province against $12.64 in 1886, and $14.17 for the three years 1885-7; in the Lake Huron counties, however, the value in 1887 is placed at $17.92 per acre. The Georgian Bay counties tied the Northern districts in the value of rye, and are also credited with the best value per acre for beans. The Northern districts show to advantage in the value per acre of pease, being $1.80 higher than that of the average for the six years 1882-7. The Northern districts also made a magnificent showing in potatoes, the value being $79.74 per acre against a provincial average of $47.80 in 1887, $51.30 in 1886, and $51.26 for the three years 1885-7. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group gives the highest value per acre for corn, but the figures are below those of the previous year and the average of the three years 1885-7.

The table following shows the per cent. ratios of the value per acre in 1887 to the average value for the six years 1882-7, and is given by districts and for the province for each of the crops:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	All field crops.
Lake Erie..............	76	67	83	83	66	61	82	92	78	105	78	60	84	85
Lake Huron............	66	55	87	88	81	84	87	140	92	122	89	65	85	91
Georgian Bay	71	61	87	83	73	79	69	92	113	126	84	54	80	88
West Midland..........	69	56	85	83	70	78	83	79	101	110	102	71	95	89
Lake Ontario...........	74	65	86	77	66	66	90	100	89	104	92	64	86	84
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	68	75	87	79	62	74	107	76	88	110	101	69	80	93
East Midland...........	73	66	81	77	66	66	106	84	85	110	79	59	83	84
Northern districts......	94	83	99	95	68	101	120	133	74	132	187	81	100	109
The Province...........	72	66	85	81	64	73	86	87	82	111	93	65	88	88

The value of all the crops of 1887 was 88 per cent. of the average annual value, and in no group save the Northern districts, where 109 was credited, was the average reached for the entire crop. Taking the first six articles named, none touched 100; but in hay all the districts went over the average value, and the total of the province for that crop is 11 per cent. above the average. Rye, carrots and spring wheat are 64, 65 and 66 respectively in the averages for the province.

COST OF GROWING CROPS.

One of the most interesting features of agricultural economics is the cost of growing the various crops. But at the same time it is one of the most difficult to present in a satisfactory manner. The items which go to make up cost are numerous, and they are besides of a kind requiring careful record for the purpose of a really accurate account.

It may be doubted, indeed, if there is a single farmer in the country who is able to furnish the details of a crop account with absolute accuracy. Yet it is possible to make a very close approximation of cost in so far as the greater number of items are concerned; and, having confidence in the intelligence and judgment of the correspondents of the Bureau, the Secretary was led to request them to furnish the necessary data with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in the individual circumstances. The number of returns received, sufficiently complete to be used in tabulation, was 197, and the results are presented in Table xxv giving by groups of counties the cost of growing the chief staple crops and the average value of the product. The following table is a summary of the statistics, giving cost of production and value of products for the whole province, computed on the basis of prices in 1887:

Schedule of items per acre.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Hay and Clover.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	2 95	2 04	2 00	1 91	1 90	......	2 22	2 62	3 25
Cultivating, etc	1 16	70	76	74	75	......	1 47	1 79	1 86
(1) Manure, 1887*	3 15	1 34	98	2 80	2 80	......	3 01	3 07	5 08
(2) Manure applied previously*	1 92	1 73	1 54					2 27	2 19
Seed	1 49	1 45	1 21	85	1 44	......	33	6 31	53
Sowing, drilling or planting.	42	39	39	40	41	......	82	2 54	1 04
After fitting or cultivation.	39	38	36	35	35	......	2 11	2 65	3 32
Harvesting	1 89	1 65	1 67	1 70	1 84	1 86	2 19	4 68	4 36
Threshing, husking, etc	1 07	1 03	1 00	1 01	1 10	.....	3 08	......	......
Marketing †	85	77	89	92	84	2 51	2 18	4 68	7 53
Wear of implements	38	26	27	34	28	27	35	27	43
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 94	3 76	3 82
Total cost per acre	19 43	15 50	14 83	14 78	15 47	§8 40	21 70	34 64	33 41
Value of grain ‡	14 13	10 95	15 77	12 99	11 43	......	19 82	54 43	39 94
Value of straw ‡	2 95	2 66	2 86	3 60	2 44	13 33	5 98	......	1 33
Total value per acre	17 08	13 61	18 63	16 59	13 87	13 33	25 80	54 43	41 27
Seed sown or planted..bush.	1.77	1.73	1.98	2.34	2.32	.24	.38	11.52	lb.2.37
Average yield........bush.	17.8	14.2	24.8	31.7	16.5	1.47	72.8	105.9	387.3
Manure put on land....tons	9.8	9.0	8.3	......	......	......	......	13.9	15.3
Per cent. of value charged to crop	46.4	51.7	48.7	......	......	......	......	44.9	54.5

The farmers who have supplied the data from which this table has been prepared are above the average of their class in the province, as would seem to be clearly indicated by a comparison of the products of their crops. Thus their yield of fall wheat per acre was 17.8 bushels, against 16.1 for the whole province; of spring wheat, 14.2, against 11.6; of barley, 24.8, against 22.3; of oats, 31.7, against 29.6; of pease, 16.5, against 16.8; of corn, 72.8, against 51.3; of potatoes, 105.9, against 76.1; of turnips, 387.3, against

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* In the two items of manure—(1) applied on 1887 crop, and (2) applied on previous crop—the value includes cost of manure itself and cost of putting on land, and only the estimated quantity consumed as food by plants in the year, whether then or previously applied, is charged against the crop, the last item of the schedule showing the per cent. so charged when applied to the crop of the year.

† The cost of marketing an acre's product is based on the cost of taking to the usual market place.

‡ The value of product is based on the average selling price.

§ The portion of cost of preparing land for hay and clover crop is not entered.

293.2; and of hay and clover, 1.47 ton, against 1.36. In the growth of pease alone the provincial average is larger than the average of the correspondents who furnished the returns from which the foregoing table has been compiled; yet the result is far from satisfactory. The crop of fall wheat was grown at a loss of $2.35 per acre, of spring wheat at $1.89, and of pease at $1.60. On the other hand, however, the crop of barley was grown at a profit of $3.80 per acre,of oats at $1.81, of hay and clover at $4.93, of corn at $4.10, of potatoes at $19.79, and of turnips at $7.86. The cost of producing hay and clover is incomplete, no entries having been made of the proportion of cultivation to be charged against it, or of the manure, or of the price of seed and the labor of seeding. These items would reduce the apparent profit of the crop somewhat—possibly by $1.50 an acre or more. The hoed crops are, on the whole, the most profitable, and especially potatoes, which show a clear gain of nearly $20 per acre. Barley is king of the cereals, it having been grown at a profit of $3.80 per acre. But in considering this question of the cost of producing crops, the important fact must not be overlooked that last year's yield was lighter than usual, and that prices ruled exceptionally low. Had the averages of the preceding five years been reached, the results would not have failed to be more gratifying, in spite of the low prices.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The question of the rotation of crops is one which has evoked a great variety of replies. It is quite obvious that so far nothing like a standard system of rotation has been adopted even on similar soils; each farmer is a law unto himself in this regard. A large number of systems are reported, and while the courses range chiefly from six to eight years, the combinations are kaleidoscopic in their variety. The averaging of the rotations, if such a thing were patiently worked out, would probably show that two or three years of hay and pasture were alternated with four or five years of grain and roots; but it is doubtful whether this "composite" system of rotation would be practicable on the average Ontario farm, any more than one of those composite photographs of the class of '87 would do to represent the best type of beauty and physical development in its membership. Pease is the favorite crop to sow on sod, and there appears to be greater tendency than formerly to run to pasture. Summer fallowing is not growing in favor; in fact some who have their land cleared claimed to have ceased practicing the system. The following extracts on rotation are made from the reports of correspondents who have given data for computing the cost of growing crops:

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Clover on wheat, cut once, then pastured; corn; then pease or oats with manure on oat stubble. My land is a sandy loam.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: Wheat, corn, oats and grass.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Clover two years, cut, and pastured one; then wheat, corn, etc.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: Wheat, corn and oats.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Corn, oats and wheat one year each, and hay and clover two years.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Hay or pasture, followed by beans, wheat, corn, oats and wheat. Then seeded; hay one year, pasture one year, then beans again.

J. G. & F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Pasture, oats or clover corn, oats or pease, wheat, hay, hay or pasture.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: Wheat, clover (two years), corn or pease, manured.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Plow sod, sow pease, plow, sow fall wheat, plow next fall, plant corn in spring; plow in fall and sow oats or barley in following spring; seed down with clover and timothy.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Fall wheat, oats, barley or corn; seed for meadow with oats and barley; two crops of hay, then summer fallow and sow to wheat. The principal part of the manure is put on the summer fallow.

A. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: Wheat, barley, clover, etc.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Pease on sod, wheat, corn and potatoes, oats or barley, with grass seed.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Fall wheat, and seed with clover and timothy, which I let stand in hay for two or three years; then fall plow and sow with oats, pease and barley the next spring. Sow wheat after the pease and barley, summer fallow after oats, and sow with wheat in the fall. Put all the manure on summer fallow.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Fall wheat, seeds, spring crop for two years, fallow. It is impossible to give you an exact account of everything in the schedule for want of space. For instance, in the case of plowing for wheat, sometimes we plow but once, and again we plow three times. We reckon that it is worth $1.50 to plow an acre once. As to the cost of wear of implements, we have a good deal to take into consideration. Take plows, and harrows, harness, cultivators, mowers, reapers, binders, waggons, drills, etc., and you will see that the farmer has a good deal of capital invested in implements; besides, there is the wear of his horses, which must be taken along with the rest, for they wear out too, the best last only from 10 to 15 years. Then again, the cost of cultivating is greater some years on our clay land than it is in other years, so much depends upon the condition of the soil at seeding time. Cutting, harvesting, threshing and the like also cost more in some years than in others.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: Fallow, wheat, seed down with clover and timothy seed, three years in grass, then pease, oats and barley, seed down for three years.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Pease, wheat, oats and then summer fallow for barley, seed down with clover.

J. R. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: Plowing clover for wheat or barley; oats after wheat, and wheat after barley, pease on sod plowed down, wheat or barley after.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand: Chiefly permanent pasture, oats and pease on sod, followed by barley, fall wheat and roots, these seeded often with second crop; after roots barley.

Joel Misener, Moulton, Haldimand: I generally seed down to clover and timothy upon fall wheat and barley and oats if the land is well cleaned and manured. I think a corn stubble well manured is good for turnips the next year, although last year was so dry that the corn and potatoes were a failure.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Wheat, timothy and clover three years, oats, pease, wheat, and then seed down again.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Pease, then oats or fall wheat, after oats summer fallow sowed with wheat, then seed down.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: (1) Summer fallow, pease and oats, followed by fall wheat in fall. (2) Partly seeded with clover in spring, balance plowed in fall sowing to barley, oats or planting corn, seeding if put in barley or oats. (3) After seeding take off one crop of clover, followed by pasture the next year in part, and plowing under part in a green state as manure, and sowing to fall wheat; no regular rotation.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Wheat after hay or pasture, manured the previous winter or spring, oats or barley after wheat; sometimes wheat after oats and hay after wheat; three or four crops of hay and break up again.

James Smith, Willoughby, Welland: Pease, oats, fall wheat and hay.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Meadow three years, oats one year, corn or roots one year, fall wheat one year.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Hay, wheat and barley, oats, pease, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland: Seeding to grass, three years in meadow and one pasturage, oats to follow; then three years spring crops, then summer fallow, then sow fall wheat and seed to grass.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Corn and oats on sod, followed by barley and pease in order named; then wheat and seed to clover, timothy and alsike.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: Field taken for summer fallow with most weeds or thistles, manured with farmyard manure, sown with wheat seeded with clover, allowed to grow up next year, plowed under in June, then sown with wheat and seeded again one year, plowed again for corn or pease, then barley or oats, next year potatoes, roots, etc.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: Fall wheat, hay and clover, spring crops.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland: Fallow manured for wheat, seed with clover two years, then oats or corn on sod.

D. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland: Wheat, hay, pasture, fallow, wheat.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Corn, oats or barley, wheat, then seeded for meadow.

W. Mowbray, Moore, Lambton: Two crops of hay, one year pasture, two of oats, then fall wheat and seed.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Wheat, barley, oats, hay and clover.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: A six years course; three years in grain and three years in grass. No corn or roots except a few potatoes.

William Elliott, Grey, Huron: Oats, pease and roots, seed down timothy and clover, hay pasture.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: Sod plowed, sown to pease; once plowed, sown to fall wheat; plowed once and sown to oats; turnips the following year; then spring wheat or barley, then seeded to hay two years and pastured two years. That is nine years rotation, four years hay or pasture, four years grain crop and one year roots. Manured once in nine years.

James McCallum, Hullett, Huron: Fall wheat, pease, oats, summer fallow for wheat and seed down.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron: Oats, pease, and corn; wheat and turnips, barley seeded; say two years pasture.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: First year summer fallow after grass for fall wheat; second year, after wheat turnips and pease; third year, barley after turnips. oats, pease and seed to grass, pasture and hay for three years.

John Anderson, Wawanosh E., Huron: Sod plowed and sowed to pease and plowed twice, fall wheat, some of the field turnips and some either oats or barley; after barley seed to clover and timothy.

Edwin Gaunt, Wawanosh W., Huron: On home farm break up sod, sow pease, then fall wheat, next oats, then roots, then barley, sowed to grass and mow two years. On my other farm I break sod and sow oats, next fall wheat, then barley, sow to grass, mow two years and pasture one year.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: Two crops of grain and two crops of grass, alternately, as nearly as can be carried out.

Wm. Isbister, Morris, Huron: Pease on sod, then fall wheat, oats, and after oats either roots or summer fallow; if roots, seed down with barley or wheat.

Thos. Wilson, Huron, Bruce: Pease on sod, barley, oats, then summer fallow for fall wheat.

S. Ballachey, Elderslie, Bruce: Hay, pasture, pease, wheat, hay, pasture, pease, oats, fallow, wheat, grass.

M. L. Martin, Bruce, Bruce: Fall wheat, pease, oats, roots or summer fallow.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Two grain crops and two hay or pasture. Turnip and potato ground in addition to the two grain crops.

Thos. Inglis, Carrick, Bruce: I have no particular rotation. It is all in grass except three fields of 20 acres which we change with wheat, pease and oats, giving it all the manure, and graze sixty head of cattle yearly for the English market on the grass land.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Pease after sod, then fall wheat followed by oats, then manured for turnips; after turnips spring wheat with seeding for grass; mow twice (or two years), pasture one year and break up for pease.

James Edge, Glenelg, Grey: Pease, wheat or oats, summer fallow, wheat or barley, meadow, pasture.

Ephraim Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: Hay, pease, wheat or barley, oats, summer fallow, fall wheat, clover.

A. Malcolm, Collingwood, Grey: After grass oats or pease, roots, wheat, barley, seed down, cut two years, pasture one.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey: Two years pasture, then pease, fall or spring wheat, then oats, then potatoes and turnips or summer fallow, and seeded down with barley or spring wheat, two years hay.

Alex. Garvie, Derby, Grey: Two years in grass, one pease, one oats, one roots, one wheat or barley.

Mark Hodgson, Egremont, Grey: Hay and pasture two years, pease one year, oats two years, fallow, potatoes and turnips one year, barley and fall wheat.

William P. Rombough, Normanby, Grey: Hay three years, pease, wheat or oats, summer fallow, wheat, seed to grass, pasture.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Fallow and green crop, fall wheat and barley and seed down, hay, pasture, pease and oats, fallow and green crop.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Pease, oats, roots and summer fallow, fall wheat and barley, two years hay, pasture.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Break up out of sod and sow pease or oats, second year barley and spring wheat, third year summer fallow and seed down with fall wheat.

Daniel Wright, Collingwood, Grey: Pease or oats after plowing sod, then wheat, then barley, and seed with grass and clover seed.

George Burrows, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Summer fallow, fall wheat, barley, oats, pease and grain (usually fall wheat.) Of course we do all our own plowing, cultivating, etc. The threshing of wheat, oats and barley is generally done in one day, at say $25 for the machine and all hands employed. Pease cost five cents per bushel and board to thresh. We use no fertilizer except barnyard manure. We never count anything for straw as manure, as it comes and goes all the same each year on the place. We never sell any oats, hay, turnips or corn, as it is used for feed for horses, cows, sheep and hogs. We sell only wheat, barley and very few pease, and the women get the price of the butter and eggs to pay for household supplies. Our place is stumpy and does not work or yield like perfectly cleared land. We have not made the specified rent on it each year, but it must be remembered we have a home and a few good things in the way of flour, butter, meat, etc., for our trouble, which would count a good deal if one had to buy them. Most of the farmers are not making any money just now, and some are falling behind rapidly and must sell or be sold out. While the returns are small, many things are as dear as ever, and men will not work for less than when wheat was $1.25 or $1.30 per bushel, and the great loss is on wheat. Oats, pease and barley are not much sown, but there is a great deal less of these grains raised and sold than of wheat.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe: Two crops of hay, then pasture, next pease, then barley or oats, summer allow, sow to fall or spring wheat or barley, seed down again.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: First year oats, or pease, on sod field; second year barley seeded with clover; third year one field of clover for hay and the other pastured till the middle of June, and kept for clover seed. Have got quit of thistles and all noxious weeds, and will dispense with late summer fallow in the meantime.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Hay, wheat, pease, oats, follow wheat, hay.

Geo. M. Ross, Williams E., Middlesex: After breaking up the sod, pease or oats, then fall wheat after manuring, next seeded with grasses and clover, hay for two years, and then pasture.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Pasture, pease, fall wheat, oats, clover and timothy hay two years on clay land, on sandy land pasture two years, summer fallow, fall wheat, clover two years and then pasture.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fallow, wheat, hay for two years, pasture, pease, oats. Ten acres in permanent pasture.

John Dixon, Nissouri W., Middlesex: Wheat, oats, pease, potatoes, and corn.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: summer fallow, fall wheat and seed down, turnips, then barley, then fall wheat and seed down; pease as a rule on sod, corn, then barley, and seed to timothy and clover. Quite a large piece is devoted to pasture.

W. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford: Break sod, sow pease or corn, followed by spring wheat, then barley or oats and seed to clover and timothy.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford: Summer fallow, fall wheat, hay two years, pasture, pease, spring wheat or barley, hoe crop, oats.

Wm. Colyer, Oxford N., Oxford: Hay pease, wheat, clover, hay, corn, oats, barley, spring wheat, hay.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford: Timothy and clover, wheat and pease, barley, wheat, clover, oats, roots, barley, timothy and clover.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Wheat, hay two years, pease, barley, oats, late fallow, wheat.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Hay, pasture, pease, roots, oats, barley, hay.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: Clover and grain, pease or fall wheat, oats, roots or fallow, barley or spring wheat, clover and grass three years; I always plow in second crop of clover when breaking up.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Clover, hoed crop, barley or oats, clover two years, wheat or pease, oats, clover.

Frederick Axon, Onondaga, Brant: Summer fallow, wheat seeded down to grass, hay or pasture, two or three years, plowed for oats, pease or barley two or three years. I sometimes plow sod after hay is cut, cultivate hay and sow wheat.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Hay, pasture, pease, oats or fallow; wheat or barley; roots or fallow; barley. I cannot follow this always, as grass seeds often fail. I try to keep the land in good heart.

Wm. Lochhead, Elma, Perth: Pease, fall wheat, oats, roots, barley, hay, pasture. Farmers depend more on milk for cheese than on any cereal crop.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: I have no regular rotation, but never sow over two grain crops without manuring and seeding down to clover and timothy.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth: Summer fallow, fall wheat, hay two years, pasture one year, roots and pease, barley, oats, summer fallow, wheat and seed down for hay.

Robt. Forrest, Elma, Perth: Grass, pease, wheat, roots, grain, hay.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth: Fall wheat from previous summer fallow, followed by oats or pease; barley partly on summer fallow and potato ground, and sometimes on timothy sod plowed up.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Summer fallow, fall wheat, barley, seed down, turnips, barley, oats, pease.

Alex. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: Summer fallow for fall wheat, oats after wheat, manure oat stubble for green crop, barley and seed down.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Oats, hay, pasture, pease and roots, spring wheat and barley seeded out. (With the failure of the spring wheat and the prevalence of the white grub I summer fallow.) Fall wheat; pease, roots, and barley; oats; hay, pasture, seeding out with the oats. I never sell my straw, but turn it into manure. I charge about one-third of the manure against the crop upon which it is put. The grain crop of 1887 will not pay current expenses, let alone rent, but in former years it was worth about $4 an acre for the improved lands.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope N., Perth: Break up sod in spring or fall for oats and pease; then fall wheat; next roots or grain and seed down again; then one crop hay and one crop pasture, or three or four years' grain and roots and two years' pasture. I have no summer fallow, as I am convinced that clover and roots will keep land as clean as summer fallow, and that all land should yield a crop every year. The only drawback I find to it is in getting in the fall wheat in time.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Fall wheat, two of oats, pease, fallow and turnips to be seeded to next crop with grass; or seed to fall wheat and sow three times without pasturing at all.

Wm. Sagsworth, Luther W., Wellington: Pease on sod, oats, roots, oats and seed to clover and grass if the land is clean; if not summer fallow and sow fall wheat and seed down to grass.

Robt. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Pease, fall wheat, oats, green crop, barley, hay two years, pasture.

Henry Smith, Erin, Wellington: Fall wheat on fallow, spring wheat, barley and seed down; break up for pease, then fall wheat, oats, roots, barley and seed down.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Pease on sod, wheat or barley, oats, then oats again or summer fallow, then fall wheat or spring wheat and seed down.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington: Summer fallow or root crop, next barley, then seeded with clover and timothy. When broken from sod I generally sow pease, sometimes oats, then barley, then fallow or roots.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries N., Waterloo: On account of missing catch of clover, our rotation of crop is very often completely upset, as was the case last year.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Summer fallow, fall wheat, turnips, oats or barley since spring wheat is bad, sowing in clover and timothy for hay, and plowing up inside of four years, followed by pease.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: Pease, oats, roots or summer fallow, barley, hay, pasture; sometimes two crops of hay before pasturing.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin: Wheat, barley, oats, roots, barley and seed down.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Pease on sod, wheat, barley, oats, fallow and seed, or turnips and potatoes.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Fallow, wheat, three years in grass, pease, barley, or oats, fallow. In general the crops did not pay the labor, by reason of the excessive drouth.

John Jackson, Caistor, Lincoln: Fallow, wheat, four years in grass, spring grain. The profit comes from the land in grass.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: Oats, pease or barley, then fallow.

James R. R. Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Commence with oats on sod, follow with fall wheat, then barley and seed down to hay for two years.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Hay two years, pease or oats, barley or spring wheat and seed down again. Perhaps corn between oats and barley.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fall wheat, two years clover, corn, oats two years, summer fallow with manure and rape plowed down.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: First year, wheat after fallow, and pease and barley; two years on meadow and pasture; fourth year spring crops and next year fallow and root crops. But it is impossible to carry out a regular system, on account of winter killing and drouth.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Wheat, hay or potatoes, barley, wheat, hay.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fallow, then meadow or pasture, then corn or oats or other spring grain.

John Weylie, Sr., Glanford, Wentworth: Generally fall wheat or pease on clover sod, barley and root crop following oats on timothy sod. I generally summer fallow a field.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat, followed by oats or barley and clover and timothy; if not seeded down followed by pease. In breaking up sod sow pease on it, and next season summer fallow it for fall wheat to kill wire grass, which is the worst pest in this section.

Henry Robinson, Trafalgar, Halton: A large proportion of the farm is under grass. When I plow the first crops pease or oats, next year oats or barley, then summer fallow, sow with fall wheat, seed down with clover and timothy, and leave it as long as it will produce grass to pay.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Break up sod and summer fallow for wheat, then pease on part and oats on the rest; then potatoes and turnips on oat land and oats on pea land; then barley on potato and turnip land and seed down, and on the following year put turnips and potatoes where oats were, and seed down. I also summer fallow for barley.

W. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Halton: Corn or roots, barley, wheat, hay or pasture, three years oats or pease.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Fallow and roots, fall wheat (seeded), hay, pasture, pease fall wheat, barley, oats.

Smith Bros., Chinguacousy, Peel: Wheat, wheat and barley, oats, fallow.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore Peel: Summer fallow, wheat, hay, hay or pasture, pease and barley, wheat or barley, oats, barley—eight years course.

James Newlove, Albion, Peel: Wheat, hay for two years, pasture one year, pease, barley, oats, then fallow again.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fallow with wheat, then clover two years, oats and pease, barley or spring wheat.

A. J. Hughes, Gwillimbury E., York: Hay, oats, summer fallow, barley, spring wheat, and seed down, but I frequently change order owing to circumstances.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: After sod pease, wheat, oats, roots, barley, grass two years, pasture.

D. James, Markham, York: Fallow, fall wheat, barley, clover hay, timothy hay two years, pease, oats or spring wheat.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: On sod, pease or oats, followed by fall wheat, if second crop of wheat seeded down with timothy; if seeded down with oats mixed clover and timothy. At present I am trying to get as much as possible of the farm into meadow, as raising shorthorns, horses and pigs is my object, grain for market not found to be profitable. Very few roots grown as yet, but as the animals have not thriven as well as expected on bran and shorts, I shall try again with more roots.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Roots and fallow part, spring wheat or barley and seed down, clover and timothy hay (pasture or clover seed after), timothy hay, pease, barley, (scatter salt in spring and manure in fall), fall wheat and seed down, pasture and clover seed, timothy hay, oats, (plow fall before.)

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Pease, wheat, oats, fallow, barley and seeded down.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: Sod, wheat, turnips, pease, seed to alsike, barley and seed to red clover and timothy.

Jas. H Birchard, Scott, Ontario: Hay, roots, oats or wheat, and seed down. I never have a dead summer fallow; it does not pay.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Meadow clover and timothy, followed by pease or oats, wheat, barley, oats, roots, turnips and potatoes, etc., barley or spring wheat and seeded.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: I mow two years, then plow twice and sow barley, next spring wheat, then oats, then pease, potatoes, turnips and corn, manuring the same; then barley or spring wheat and seed with timothy and clover.

R. Osborne, Clarke, Durham: Pease on sod, barley or wheat, oats and seed for hay or roots, barley or wheat and seed for hay or pasture. It takes about sixteen loads of manure to cover one acre, but we scatter it over the farm in different places where we think it is most needed. We average about 200 loads of barnyard manure a year and about 80 bags of salt. We use no other artificial manure.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Pease or oats, wheat, barley (seeds), hay or pasture for two years pasture and then pease again.

J. W. Caldwell, Hope, Durham: Pease on sod, wheat or barley, oats, hoe crop or wheat, barley and seed down.

H. A. Walker, sr., Hope, Durham: Crop of hay, pease, wheat, barley, wheat and then seed down. On low land oats are sown for two or three crops and seed down, hoe crop, pasture.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland: Pease, wheat, barley; sometimes corn first.

Walter Riddle, Hamilton, Northumberland: Pease wheat or barley, oats, planting and summer fallow, wheat or barley and seed down, clover, hay, pasture.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Oats or meadow; planting and pease with all the green manure, then barley the whole piece or sometimes seed for meadow; then wheat and oats; if seeding fails the first or second year, plow and put in pease or oats. I have rough land for permanent pasture; also one piece seeded with Prof. Brown's mixture, which gives abundant pasture.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: From meadow pease, wheat and barley, seed with clover and after two years sow again with barley. The land is manured from the barnyard after the barley is taken off with the best results.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Corn, barley two years wheat and hay.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: On plowing up sod I first sow pease, then barley or wheat; then plant or put in oats. On the part I plant I sow barley again and seed at the same time, mowing and pasturing three years but where I sow oats I fallow, then barley.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: I keep the farm mostly in meadow and pasture. I take two or three crops off and then seed down with clover and timothy.

W. R. Gordanier, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Hay barley and oats, planted after being manured, barley or seed with clover and timothy.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: Oats or pease, barley, seed down say three years, then break up or cut one year's crop of hay, pasture two years and then break up.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Pease on sod, barley second sod; if the land is poor I seed down the second year, but if good sow oats, then seed with timothy and alsike clover.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Three years meadow or pasture, pease or oats on sod, hoed crop and summer fallow. Seed down with wheat or barley.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Pease or oats, hoed crop, or wheat, or barley with grass seed, then barley. I always make hay follow two grain crops.

James Mu[illegible]on, Portland, Frontenac: Pease or sod turned down, then wheat or barley, then oats and manure and seed down.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville: Hay, oats, wheat or barley. I usually plant on sod.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Summer fallow to fall wheat and stock down to grass, mow two years and pasture or plow up and sow to oats or pease. Then sow barley or plant corn or potatoes. Sometimes sow barley or spring wheat and stock down to grass.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat, hay and clover, spring wheat, oats, pease, corn, potatoes and turnips.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Hoed crops, wheat, hay and clover three years, oats two years.

H. C. Lynch, Escott Front, Leeds and Grenville: I cut meadow from seeding from three to four seasons; I plow twice and then seed to timothy.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: I plow sod, sow to grain or plant corn, wheat, barley or oats and seed down.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Wheat or barley on last year's manuring with grass seed, two years hay, two years pasture, then pease or oats.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Sod, plow for pease or wheat, wheat or potatoes, oats and seed with clover and timothy, one or two years in hay, and then pasture for two or three years.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: No rotation is strictly followed by me. Grain growing did not pay those who had to sell during the past two years, but those who fed it to stock did better. We sell very little any year.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: Oats for two years, potatoes or other roots, oats and seed down with timothy and clover.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: Summer fallow for fall wheat, seed with timothy, three spring crops and seed with timothy.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: First year pease, then oats, pease, oats and seed down with timothy and clover.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: First crop wheat; second crop oats; manure, sow oats and seed down with clover and timothy, mow three or four years as it will suit, and break up again.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew: First year pease, second oats, third year two-thirds oats and pease and one-third oats and vetches mixed, fourth and fifth years clover and timothy. I am giving up sowing wheat altogether.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark: Pease, wheat, oats, hoed crop, wheat and sow down.

R. Harper, Elmsley N., Lanark: Oats generally after lea, manured and followed by wheat, then green crops or fallow, manured and seeded to timothy and clover, red alsike and white chiefly; meadow two years or more, and then pasture for a time.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria: First year roots, next wheat or barley, then grass for two years, followed by oats and pease.

John Stewart, Verulam, Victoria: Summer fallow, fall wheat, oats, spring wheat, timothy and clover, pasture.

A. L. Minthorne, Mariposa, Victoria: Fall wheat, alsike, barley, pease, oats, summer fallow.

John Lang, Otonabee, Peterborough: Wheat, peas, oats, barley, seed down.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Clover, pease, barley or roots, wheat or barley, and seed down.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: Clover, sod, barley or wheat, oats, pease, roots, barley, grass.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Pease, fall wheat, pease, fall wheat, seed down to clover and timothy, part pasture for fields far from the barn. For others sod broken up for pease, fall wheat, roots or oats, barley, seed down pasture. Regarding fall wheat for 1887, mine was nearly all killed out, which was the first time it happened in thirty years; but as a quantity of it was seeded down I did not plow up any, and had to charge for plowing and cutting the whole ground. For twenty years it has averaged over twenty-three bushels to the acre. When threshing pease I always cut up the straw with the cutting-box which threshes them.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: As my farm is a new one, I naturally begin with a clearing, or, as it is called, a bush fallow, on which I have always, except in one instance, put turnips or potatoes. Then spring wheat, next pease, then oats. After this, as my land contains many surface stones, I thoroughly clear the stubble, then plow and pick again, and then, if in the fall, I sow rye, and after harrowing in I pick every stone again, and in spring sow clover seed on this. I take off all the clover I can get the first season, well manuring in the fall, for as a rule the barnyard manure does more good here in the second year than it does in the first. The second year of the clover I take off the first cut and then break up, plowing in the aftergrowth when it is as heavy as I can turn it under. Then comes fall wheat; and as a rule I have good crops (for the soil) from this plan. My mode is to grow alternately a green crop, clover, pease, potatoes, turnips, mangels, tares, with a straw crop, wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton: Oats, pease, wheat, seed down with clover and timothy; cut for two years and then break up.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Manure put on ground for corn, potatoes and roots followed by wheat or barley and seeded; about two years in meadow and two in pasture. When broken up the first crop is generally one of pease and oats mixed.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pease, wheat, barley, oats, is the usual rotation.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka: Potatoes, wheat, oats, pease.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Oats after breaking, roots, potatoes and turnips next, then seed down with oats or barley, hay, pasture.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Manure, wheat, oats, grass, manure, pease, oats, grass, manure, potatoes, barley, grass. I manure stump free land once in three years. Ashes on grass lands. I keep a small field of one acre for beets, mangels, carrots, a few turnips, etc., near the building in a high state of cultivation, and manure every year.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Sod, pease, wheat, oats, manure, oats or millet grass three years, pasture two.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: Plow sod in the fall, sow pease first year, then wheat or barley, sometimes potatoes, then oats and seed down. I clear a piece of land every year for turnips. Potatoes follow sometimes, and if not oats and seed down; pasture two years before breaking up. I never sell any hay or straw and but very little grain; I consume almost everything on the farm. Dairy and stock pays better than grain. The stock run in the woods all the summer.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The supply of farm labor during 1887 is reported to have generally been sufficient for all demands. This is due not probably so much to any increase in the number of hands available for farm work as to the greater use of improved machinery in the various operations of the farm. Other circumstances, too, lightened the labor. The operations of both haying and harvesting, which are usually the most hurried seasons of the year, did not involve nearly as much labor as in ordinary years, from the fact that the crops were lighter than usual, and were consequently more quickly handled, while the unbroken season of good weather permitted of the work being pushed forward with the minimum of interruption and delay. It is true that the great heat hastened ripening to such an extent as to bring on the harvest in all kinds of grain almost at the same time, and in many cases before the hay crop was all out of the way, with the consequence that the pressure of work was great for a time ; but the hurried season was unusually short, and everything was secured without loss from over-ripening. With the help of the labor-saving machinery that is now at the command of the farmer, results are attainable which were formerly impossible. The farmer of to-day, with his self-binder and other harvesting implements, and with his fields smooth and clear of obstructions, is comparatively independent of manual help, and, unless in case of accident or other unforseen circumstance, is rarely overtaken by the ripening crop where he has an ordinary area to attend to. Not only is the grain now reaped and bound by machinery, but most of the binders are provided with a carrying attachment which deposits the sheaves in rows ready to be set up in shocks, thus making a further saving of the labor of at least one man. It is not merely in the economy in cost of labor that the advantage lies in having improved machinery. A greater saving is often made by being enabled to secure the crop promptly before it is injured by weather or over-ripening. Several correspondents state that they would not have been able to get through with the harvest this year without great loss if it had not been for the help of the self-binder, on account of the extreme heat, which rendered prolonged exertion in the sun exceedingly dangerous and at times almost impossible. The number of binders coming into use is yearly increasing. Many correspondents speak in despondent terms of the small crops and poor markets of the past two or three years, and state that this condition of affairs renders it imperative for the average farmer to dispense with hired help on the farm as much as possible and confine the work to himself and his family. The general tenor of the remarks as to the prospect of a rise or fall in the rate of wages indicates that there is no likelihood of a rise in wages, nor is there any probability of any considerable fall in the rate unless the markets drop still further and the poor yields of the past few years become the standard.

FARM LABORERS' WAGES.—The following table presents a summary, by county groups and for the province, of the average wages of farm laborers and domestic servants in Ontario for the present year and for the six years 1882-7, together with the average wages for the province in 1886 :

Districts.	Farm laborers.								Domestic servants with board.	
	Per year.				Per month.					
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.		Per month.	Per week.
	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-6
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie...........	154	161	241	249	16 72	17 73	25 64	26 68	6 02	1 49
Lake Huron.........	159	165	255	259	17 19	18 27	27 00	27 85	5 88	1 49
Georgian Bay........	155	161	254	256	16 95	18 23	26 17	27 80	5 82	1 44
West Midland.......	159	163	251	253	16 82	17 95	25 92	27 07	6 17	1 54
Lake Ontario........	162	165	253	253	16 79	17 84	25 81	26 99	6 30	1 56
St. Lawrence & Ott..	158	165	249	252	16 98	18 39	25 52	27 15	6 00	1 52
East Midland........	161	167	256	257	16 63	18 13	26 81	27 43	5 73	1 52
Northern districts....	173	175	262	276	18 31	19 81	27 10	29 82	6 05	1 49
The Province.. 1887	159	164	250	254	16 91	18 02	26 04	27 37	6 05	1 52
The Province.. 1886	158	......	251	......	17 06	......	26 64	......	....	1 52

John Conn, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: There is a scarcity of labor about here. We pay about $20 per month, with board, $1.25 per day, without board.

Jas. Collison, Matilda, Dundas: There is a good supply of farm laborers, but a great scarcity of domestic servants. A good man is worth $20 per month, with board, but about $15 is the average pay, or $1 per day and board themselves.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: There is not a sufficient supply of either male or female labor. About $18 per month the year round is paid for good farm hands, they boarding themselves, and $6 per month for female help, with board and lodging.

Jas. Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: The supply of labor is sufficient for the demand. Wages average from $18 to $20 per month and board.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: The labor supply here is sufficient. Wages $18 per month, with board, and $26, without board.

J. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton; Farm laborers are scarce. Men are paid from $18 to $20 per month, with board.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton: There is a sufficient supply of laborers at from $15 to $18 per month, for six or seven months, with board.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew: The supply seems equal to the demand. Wages about $15, with board, and $1 to $1.25 per day, without board; farm laborers are generally boarded.

H. A. Mitchell, Pembroke, Renfrew: Farm laborers are not too plentiful here, but this is on account of the lumber trade absorbing the labor to the disadvantage of the farmer. Wages average all the way from $32 down to $14, with board.

E. Chalmers, Montague, Lanark: There is a sufficient supply of laborers. Wages average $20 per month, with board.

John F. Cummings, Mariposa, Victoria: We have an abundance of farm laborers here. Wages range from $14 to $16 per month, with board.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: There is a fair supply of labor. Wages are quite as high as usual; from $16 to $18 per month, with board, for the summer season.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': The farmers are trying to do their own work, hiring as little help as possible on account of the high wages and low prices of grain. Wages $26 per month, without board, and $17 to $20 with board.

John Garbutt, Smith, Peterboro': There is a sufficient supply of laborers at from $17 to $18 per month, with board.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton: There is a good supply of help here: farmers pay from $15 to $16 per month, with board.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon and Faraday, Hastings: There is a good demand for laborers here, owing to the lumbermen having engaged large numbers of men to go river-driving, at from $20 to $25 per month and board. Farm hands get from $15 to $20 per month, and board.

W. A. Adams, Hungerford, Hastings: There is a sufficient supply of laborers hereabouts. Hired men in this township, almost without exception, board with their employers. The average rate of wages, with board, is about $16, for the summer.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Farm laborers are scarce. Wages $14 to $16 per month, with board, and without board, $1 per day.

Donald Gordon, Chapman, Parry Sound; The supply of labor is adequate; wages is $18 to $20 per month, with board.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Laborers are scarce and wages high, lumbermen paying from $26 to $30 per month, with board, so absorbing most of labor supply.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: There is a sufficient supply of labor. Men are paid $20, with board, $28, without board.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. Nash, Mersea, Essex: The labor supply was about equal to the demand.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: Plenty of help at from $1 to $1.50 per day and board. About one-fourth of the farmers have self-binders.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Labor supply plentiful, with wages at about $1 per day in harvest. Self-binders are in general use.

E. B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: Self-binders are largely used, but the labor supply was scarcely sufficient. About $1.25 per day was paid, with board.

A. Coatsworth, Romney, Kent: Labor was scarce. Self-binders were the only relief we had. Wages were about $1.25 per day, or $26 per month with board.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin. The labor supply was ample. About 30 per cent. of the farmers have self-binders. Wages in haying were about $1.25, and in harvest $1.50 per day.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin: Plentiful supply of labor. More self-binders bought this year than usual. Wages about $18 per month for six or seven months, and $1 to $1.26 per day and board.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: There was plenty of help in haying and harvesting at $1 to $1.25 per day.

A. Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: No scarcity of labor. Self-binders in general use. Not any day labor required.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Labor supply not equal to the demand. Wages are about the same as in former years.

John McFarlane, Sarnia, Lambton: The supply of labor, owing to the rush of work, was insufficient.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: The labor supply was scarce, but compensated by the number of self-binders in use. The prevailing rate of wages here was about $1 per day.

C. Prouty, Stephen, Huron: Almost every farm has a self-binder, and there is very little hired help in this locality.

W. Hick, Goderich, Huron: Labor was rather scarce in the push of harvest. Self-binders are getting much in use. Could not do without them now.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: Labor has been in good supply, owing to the use of self-binders. Wages, per day, $1.25; per month, about $24.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: The labor supply was sufficient. Wages, per day, about $1.25; per month, $25 for a short time.

B. R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Labor rather scarce, caused chiefly by everthing being rather prematurely ripened by the dry, hot weather, and all coming in together.

Thomas Beckton, Ekfrid, Middlesex: There is plenty of help in harvest, but women have rather too much to do, not from any scarcity of females in this part, but from a seeming dislike to work out.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: The supply in haying and harvest was ample. Wages $1 to $1.25. Every farmer has a mower and a self-binder, and most of them can do all their own work.

Fred. Axon, Onondaga, Brant: Labor supply is plenty, on account of binders coming into use. Wages $1.25 per day.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Wages $1.25 per day and board. Self-binders are used here generally. Could not do without them.

Robert Gray, Mulmur. Dufferin: Labor supply was sufficient here. Wages $1 per day, and $16 to $20 per month, according to length of time.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Owing to the number of self-binders being used there seemed to be plenty of help. The dry weather gave farmers a chance to get through with their harvesting easily.

Jno. Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth: The labor supply was sufficient. Salf-binders are used by almost all farmers. Wages in haying $1 and in harvesting $1.50 per day; by the month, $26 and board.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: No lack of harvest help, as fewer men are required than formerly, owing to the use of self-binders.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: Labor hardly sufficient. Wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and from $25 to $30 per month.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Plenty of men; wages about $16 per month.

J. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: There was plenty of help to be had in hay and harvest. Self-binders are becoming more plentiful as they become lower in price. Rate of wages by the day $1, by the month, $17 to $18.

E. Roblin, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: There was plenty of labor in this neighborhood. Some half-dozen self-binders were in use this season; they gave good satisfaction. Wages, $15 to $25 per month.

Jas. Lane, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington: Labor was quite scarce. There are no self-binders and few reapers used here. The general rate of wages was, in haying, 80 cents per day, in harvest, $1, or $20 per month, with board in all cases.

Robt. Cook, Bedford, Frontenac: There is plenty of help. Nearly everyone has labour-saving implements. Wages, $18 to $25, with board.

J. A. Russell. Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Labor was plentiful. A good many self-binders are used. Wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, and from $18 to $26 per month.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Labor was very scarce, particularly in haying. Men were asking $1.50 per day.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Labor seems to be plentiful enough. Hay loaders are coming into use. A good many binders are used now, but not to the extent they should be. Wages, $1 per day, $16 per month, with board.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: The labor supply is equal to the demand. There are not many self-binders in use. Wages from $16 to $20 per month, or $1 per day, with board.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Labor is plentiful. Self-binders and labor-saving implements are used by every farmer. Wages by the day $1, by the month $16.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Labor is not too plentiful. Self-binders are coming largely into use. Farmers are keeping pace with the times and are buying self-binders when they have occasion to replace their reapers.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: The labor supply was quite ample. About two-thirds of the farmers use self-binders.

Thos. H. Blanchard, Sidney, Hastings: Well supplied with labor. Wages $1 per day and $16 per month for the season.

H. McKellar, McKellar, Parry Sound: Labor rather scarce. A number of farmers are now using labor-saving implements.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: The supply of farm labor has been rather scarce, and the rate of wages is not likely to fall. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Arthur J Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Farm laborers have been plentiful. The rate of wages must fall unless the price of farm produce rises. The use of labor-saving machinery also tends to lessen the rate of wages.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: There was a good supply of farm hands. The rate of wages is likely to fall, because we are getting more labor-saving machinery every year. It is pretty hard to get female servants.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, but the rate of wages is likely to increase, as laborers are getting scarcer. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: The supply of farm labor is fully equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall, owing to the failure of the crops making money scarce. Domestic servants are scarce.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Farm laborers were sufficient this year, and wages are likely to fall as a great many are getting machinery to do the work that was done by hand years ago. Domestic servants are rather scarce and hard to find just now.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. I don't think wages will rise, as the farm help already gets most all that is made on the farm. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Laborers are in sufficient supply. Wages cannot rise because farmers cannot pay more, and I do not think they will fall much, for the men go off to the United States rather than take much less. Hired girls are very scarce.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand this year, except at harvest time. Wages are not likely to rise, owing to the low price of nearly all kinds of farm produce. Domestic servants are about equal to the demand.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Owing to the fact that every man has a self-binder, the demand for farm laborers is not so great. I think the supply was equal to the demand with the exception of a few days during the rush at harvest. I think wages will remain about as they are. The supply of domestic servants is very limited. There is a surplus of girls, but they do not care to work out any more.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton; The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I cannot see any prospect for a rise in wages, neither is there any likelihood of a fall, as wages are low enough now. There is always a lively demand for domestic servants at good wages.

G. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. Wages are likely to fall, as self-binders and other machinery are coming more into use. Also the poor crops and low prices will make farmers hire as little labor as possible. Domestic servants are scarce.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The supply of laborers has been about equal to the demand. I fancy farm laborers' wages will remain about stationary. Farmers are yearly introducing more machinery, and doing the work with their own families, hiring as little help as possible. If the flail, the scythe and the reaping hook had to be relied upon as of old, farmers could not exist with the present style of living.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to fall, owing to improved machinery and farmers feeling the necessity of restricting expenditure. Good domestic servants are scarce.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: There did not appear to be any scarcity of farm laborers. There is no prospect for a rise in wages for the present, but rather a decline. Farmers require very little help during the winter. Domestic servants are scarce. Farmers' daughters appear willing to engage in anything in preference to domestic service, and those who do enter it generally go to the cities or the American side.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Wages, I think, will fall, as the farmer will not realize the means to pay for help as prices are low and there is little to sell.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Wages are not likely to rise owing to the inability of farmers to pay high wages and the more general use of labor-saving machinery. Domestic servants are scarce.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I think wages must fall as farmers cannot afford to pay such wages these hard times, and will do without help unless the rates come down. Domestic servants are scarce.

Samuel Fraser, Tay, Simcoe: The supply of farm labor was hardly up to the demand as harvesting commenced early and everything was ripe at the same time. The many saw-mills in this township and on the north shore take all the best men, and farmers have to take the culls at high wages or go without. But in time binders will leave farmers more independent of extra help.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The supply of farm labor was equal to the demand. Wages won't rise until money becomes more plentiful with farmers. Short crops and low prices are fast crippling them. The supply of domestic servants is larger than heretofore, though they are still inclined to be scarce.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: I have heard of no scarcity of farm laborers. Wages are likely to remain at about the same figure. You cannot get young men to work for small wages whilst a dollar remains of their last earnings. Necessity only compels them to work for wages that farmers can now pay. Work will be scarce for those who work by the month. There would be an ample supply of domestic servants if all remained in the township, but the girls seem to prefer to work in towns and consequently are none too plentiful at home.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford: The supply of farm labor was equal to the demand. Prices are likely to fall. The increased improvements in machinery and the failure of crops with low prices compel many to do without help. Domestic servants are scarce.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: We could always get farm help when wanted. Wages must fall to be at all equal to the price at which we sell. Domestic servants are scarce, and it is hard to find girls who are willing to work out.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant: There was a sufficient supply of farm laborers this year. Prices must fall, because farmers cannot afford to pay the wages they did in good times, and secondly they have machinery to take off their crops without so much hired help. There are lots of girls, but very few domestic servants.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth: At the commencement of the harvest help was scarce for about three weeks as the crops had been hurried along by the warm weather. Wages are likely to get lower owing to the fall in prices of farm produce. Domestic servants are scarce.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington: The supply of farm laborers was quite equal to the demand as many farmers are not hiring help owing to poor crops and low prices. I think wages will be as high next year as a great many young men are going to the United States. Girls are hard to get to work on a farm as they get better wages in towns and cities.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The supply of farm laborers this year has been equal to the demand, but as a rule there is a great lack of skill. Wages, I think, will not vary. The supply of domestic servants is very short, very high wages being offered with few to accept.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: Farm hands were plentiful. The wages were high in the summer but are not so high now. Servant girls cannot be got; they appear to be going to the large towns.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Farm laborers were rather scarce during harvest. Wages will not advance except the price of farm produce rises. The supply does not equal the demand at any time.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply of farm laborers was quite sufficient for the demand, but wages must go down or the farmers will go down, as the hired man has the big end of the bag this year on account of poor crops and small prices.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, and wages are more likely to fall than rise. One reason is that we get so much of our work done by machinery, and another is that we cannot afford to pay the present rate. Everyone knows what the supply of domestic servants is.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, and wages are likely to remain for a time just as they are at present. There is rather a scarcity of good domestic servants. Girls seem to prefer going to cities and towns and working in factories rather than work on a farm.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The supply of farm help by the year or for the summer was ample, but for any special help by the day there was a scarcity. Wages will remain as they are, as there are not more men than are required to do the work that cannot be left undone. There are plenty of girls, but most of them would rather marry than hire out.

A. Forster, Markham, York: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand except for a few days during harvest. For first-class hands wages may keep the same, but inferior workmen must take less on account of the increased facilities for doing the work by machinery. It requires careful hands to work farm machinery properly. Good girls are scarce, as many go to the cities and towns.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: The supply and demand for farm labor was about equal. I should say that wages are likely to be slightly lower another year. There is a great want of domestic servants.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The crops were generally light and easy to harvest. Wages must come down lower still to be on a level with the prices of farm produce. Domestic servants are very scarce, and there appears to be no remedy for it.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Farm laborers were not quite equal to the demand this year. Farmers cannot pay higher wages as the present hard times will not permit of it. There are not enough domestic servants—females.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages must fall, as the returns from the farms will not warrant such wages as have been paid in the past. Many farmers are doing the work within their own family who formerly employed several men. Domestic servants are scarce.

George L. Hough, Athol, Prince Edward: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand during the summer, but help is a little scarce at present (Oct. 25.) Wages are likely to fall owing to the past very bad season and the undoubtedly hard times. Domestic servants are very scarce, as girls are induced to go to the town, where they procure work in the canning factories.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: the supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. If we have another season like this, wages will fall. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The supply and demand of farm laborers was about equal. I do not expect much change in wages for some time, as present wages are what might be termed "Live and let live." Domestic servants are still very scarce.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac: The demand was about equal to the supply. Wages are likely to rise, as the demand for the woods are very brisk. All our girls are drained by the cities at high wages as soon as partially trained here.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: I do not see any prospect of a fall in wages, unless, perhaps, when the C.P.R. is finished; as a great many that formerly worked on farms went on the railroad this year. Domestic servants are scarce.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: The supply of farm laborers was quite equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall. The crops are poor, machinery is plentiful, times are hard, and farmers are turning their attention more to raising stock and cheese making; which does not require the help that raising grain does. Domestic servants are very scarce.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: The supply of farm laborers is equal to the demand. I see no causes operating now either to raise or lower the rate of wages sensibly. The supply of domestic servants is sufficient if the wages are sufficient to warrant the girls hiring out.

Donald P. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Farm laborers were hard to get the last two years on account of the railway going through the township. Wages are sure to fall a little. Domestic servants are very scarce here like everywhere else; the cities swallow them up.

James Cattanach. Lancaster, Glengarry: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand this year. The rate of wages is not likely to rise unless the price of produce rises. Domestic servants are not equal to the demand, and they want more wages than farmers can pay them.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W.. Prescott: There are plenty of farm laborers, and I think the rate of wages will remain about as it is. The supply of domestic servants is nothing like the demand. It is a very difficult thing to get a good servant at any price.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The supply of farm labor has not nearly been equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to rise, principally on account of the scarcity of laborers. Domestic servants are scarce—none are to be had at a reasonable price.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: The labor supply has been equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall, as on account of the crop being light and prices low farmers will do more of their own work.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Should wages go any higher farmers will find it more profitable to cultivate less and hire less. Machinery has reduced the demand for laborers by one-half.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was not equal to the demand during harvest time. I think there will not be much change in the rate of wages, as farmers have been giving as high wages as they can afford, and have also been supplying themselves with labor-saving machinery. Domestic servants are hard to be got.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: There was hardly sufficient help for harvest. I do not think wages for farm hands will rise any during this fall or winter, as money is scarce and people are afraid of hard times. Domestic servants are very scarce, and their wages are good. The best girls are inclined to go to town or villages to sew or work in the factories.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: As far as harvest was concerned laborers were plenty. Bush fires will lead to heavy lumbering operations, and consequently big wages. Domestic servants are scarce.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: The supply of laborers was about equal to the demand, as I have not heard of anyone wanting a man but got one. The wages for a pretty good man for haying and harvesting was about $20 a month and board.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are likely to stand about the same. If any change takes place it must be downward, on account of the short crops and the low prices.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, but wages have been high, owing to the great demand in the lumbering business. The rate of wages is likely to remain firm. The supply of domestic servants is inadequate, and their wages are very high.

George A. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I see no reason why wages should change at present. The supply of domestic servants is decidedly below the demand.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages cannot rise, as farmers are utterly unable to pay higher wages. There are very few domestic servants to be had at any price.

E. W. Hay, Macauley, Muskoka: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages does not change much here for farm work. It is higher in winter on account of lumbering operations. Domestic servants are scarce.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages will likely continue the same owing to the amount of lumbering in this vicinity. There are enough domestic servants for the demand.

Robt. F. Ogle, Campbell and Carnarvon, Algoma: The supply was equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to remain the same, although at present there is a slight rise in wages. The supply of domestic servants is not equal to the demand.

STATISTICS OF
VALUES. RENT AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES—FARM LAND.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Land in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	15,379,951	35 70	14,683,063	34 11	15,003,289	35 09
Kent	24,005,837	42 68	24,000,254	42 25	24,077,956	42 90
Elgin	18,239,924	41 90	19,160,401	43 63	18,861,402	43 12
Norfolk	11,699,328	29 22	12,196,960	30 61	12,192,664	30 83
Haldimand	9,918,300	35 23	10.021,290	35 67	9,747,535	34 73
Welland	9,007,404	39 14	9,008,671	39 50	8,970,237	39 64
Totals	88,250,744	37 71	89,070,639	37 98	88,853,083	38 15
Lambton	19,616,111	29 52	20,279,853	30 75	20,473,874	31 41
Huron	32,681,464	40 91	32,959,302	41 28	32,476,914	40 78
Bruce	22,466,377	27 63	23,056,391	28 20	23,226,455	28 39
Totals	74,763,952	32 84	76,295,546	33 53	76,177,243	33 61
Grey	22,894,301	21 63	23,265,073	21 88	23,452,567	22 00
Simcoe	25,976,347	27 00	26,232,430	27 57	25,915,466	27 15
Totals	48,870,648	24 19	49,497,503	24 57	49,368,033	24 43
Middlesex	37,339,199	49 29	38,381,450	50 58	38,454,400	50 65
Oxford	23,794,718	50 48	24,405,541	51 71	24,359,079	51 77
Brant	10,673,619	48 99	11,117,885	51 54	10,886,119	50 35
Perth	23,150,981	44 70	23,172,777	44 75	23,073,367	44 55
Wellington	22,278,062	35 50	22,352,499	35 63	22,272,716	35 57
Waterloo	14,664,715	47 70	15,416,728	50 26	14,997,746	49 01
Dufferin	8,680,520	24 31	8,772,242	24 68	8,744,495	24 59
Totals	140,581,814	43 17	143,619,122	44 14	142,787,922	43 94
Lincoln	8,892,038	46 44	9,187,563	48 21	8,781,791	46 17
Wentworth	13,700,678	50 27	14,060,340	51 68	13,644,576	49 95
Halton	9,305,919	41 48	9,668,619	43 39	9,291,407	41 50
Peel	13,942,859	48 32	13,333,878	46 25	13,234,147	45 91
York	28,091,435	52 23	29,449,409	54 60	29,363,318	54 47
Ontario	20,315,836	40 72	21,192,926	42 33	20,984,476	42 17
Durham	16,754,389	45 40	17,282,026	46 65	16,690,806	45 32
Northumberland	15,430,332	35 40	16,705,972	38 63	15,991,286	36 92
Prince Edward	9,653,010	41 26	9,864,273	42 38	9,581,034	41 38
Totals	136,086,496	44 58	140,745,006	46 15	137,562,841	45 17
Lennox and Addington	10,114,970	24 97	11,011,318	27 73	10,647,136	26 69
Frontenac	8,542,850	13 11	9,223,770	13 83	8,980,621	13 88
Leeds and Grenville	18,695,222	25 33	17,823,642	24 14	17,474,172	23 43
Dundas	8,593,825	36 14	8,525,531	35 91	8,251,875	34 85
Stormont	6,671,119	26 86	6,237,364	25 14	6,020,513	24 20
Glengarry	7,817,343	27 01	7,272,976	25 17	6,836,622	23 61
Prescott	6,800,185	23 94	6,908,598	24 37	6,113,103	21 46
Russell	4,679,068	18 47	4,646,658	18 56	4,540,133	18 14
Carleton	15,627,555	27 72	15,507,971	27 52	14,510,526	25 83
Renfrew	6,526,211	7 53	6,601,900	7 67	5,915,710	7 12
Lanark	8.759,374	13 30	8,036,209	12 17	7,507,909	11 51
Totals	102,827,722	19 79	101,795,937	19 59	96,798,320	18 81
Victoria	12,850,011	22 79	12,464,595	22 11	12,995,054	23 09
Peterborough	11,192,602	20 99	11,304,906	21 34	11,031,313	20 98
Haliburton	945,117	1 70	951,037	1 70	746,561	1 39
Hastings	15,912,536	16 55	17,792,385	18 87	16,542,519	18 09
Totals	40,900,266	15 64	42,512,923	16 37	41,315,447	16 26
Muskoka	2,069,605	4 11	2,063,091	4 05	2,021,890	4 17
Parry Sound	1,142,481	4 47	1,050,259	4 24	982,483	4 24
Algoma	1,390,027	4 93	1,359,802	5 03	1,454,378	5 06
Totals	4,602,113	4 42	4,473,152	4 35	4,458,751	4 44
The Province	636,883,755	29 22	648,009,828	29 78	637,321,640	29 50

VALUES—FARM BUILDINGS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Buildings in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	3,656,365	8 49	3,407,642	7 92	3,264,360	7 63
Kent	5,015,245	8 92	5,367,142	9 45	4,866,978	8 67
Elgin	4,823,847	11 08	4,874,113	11 10	4,603,953	10 52
Norfolk	3,875,286	9 68	4,069,086	10 21	3,854,176	9 75
Haldimand	3,322,395	11 80	3,374,234	12 01	3,161,873	11 27
Welland	3,220,343	13 99	3,156,526	13 84	2,999,917	13 25
Totals	23,913,481	10 22	24,248,743	10 34	22,751,257	9 77
Lambton	4,170,425	6 28	4,379,614	6 64	3,893,229	5 97
Huron	8,358,211	10 46	8,155,112	10 21	7,645,038	9 60
Bruce	6,067,257	7 46	5,537,174	6 77	5,230,875	6 39
Totals	18,595,893	8 17	18,071,900	7 94	16,769,142	7 40
Grey	6,683,760	6 31	6,663,354	6 27	6,124,389	5 75
Simcoe	6,661,292	6 92	6,559,754	6 89	6,213,922	6 51
Totals	13,345,052	6 60	13,223,108	6 56	12,338,311	6 11
Middlesex	9,694,804	12 80	10,072,194	13 27	9,235,823	12 17
Oxford	6,997,516	14 84	7,141,216	15 13	6,664,742	14 16
Brant	3,580,635	16 43	3,679,491	17 06	3,469,085	16 04
Perth	6,503,456	12 56	6,247,895	12 06	5,941,391	11 47
Wellington	6,909,296	11 01	6,815,234	10 86	6,357,991	10 15
Waterloo	4,861,550	15 81	4,919,434	16 04	4,668,775	15 26
Dufferin	2,239,423	6 27	2,130,470	6 00	1,991,933	5 60
Totals	40,786,680	12 52	41,005,934	12 60	38,329,740	11 79
Lincoln	3,350,638	17 50	3,240,080	17 00	3,133,503	16 47
Wentworth	4,917,668	18 04	4,754,027	17 47	4,528,695	16 58
Halton	3,260,482	14 53	3,473,762	15 59	3,101,122	13 85
Peel	4,367,504	15 14	4,201,677	14 57	3,945,722	13 69
York	8,128,225	15 11	8,547,045	15 84	7,928,346	14 71
Ontario	5,666,425	11 36	5,884,432	11 75	5,435,229	10 92
Durham	4,565,108	12 37	4,509,465	12 17	4,327,144	11 75
Northumberland	5,139,670	11 79	5,363,910	12 40	4,662,727	10 76
Prince Edward	3,526,392	15 07	3,120,370	13 41	3,094,211	13 37
Totals	42,922,112	14 06	43,094,768	14 13	40,156,699	13 19
Lennox and Addington	3,201,766	7 90	3,357,640	8 46	2,941.868	7 37
Frontenac	2,752,964	4 23	2,953,618	4 43	2,595,264	4 01
Leeds and Grenville	6,330,796	8 58	6,091,028	8 25	5,482,412	7 37
Dundas	2,526,069	10 62	2,558,959	10 78	2,262,963	9 56
Stormont	2,250,030	9 06	2,041,749	8 23	1,883,897	7 57
Glengarry	2,486,182	8 59	2,271,389	7 86	2,045,676	7 06
Prescott	2,028,937	7 14	2,023,897	7 14	1,641,144	5 76
Russell	1,225,426	4 84	1,077,667	4 31	997,970	3 99
Carleton	4,519,097	8 01	4,362,342	7 74	3,881,384	6 91
Renfrew	2,303,609	2 66	2,279,118	2 65	2,055,295	2 48
Lanark	3,009,847	4 57	2,821,186	4 27	2,535,885	3 89
Totals	32,634,723	6 28	31,838,593	6 13	28,323,758	5 50
Victoria	3,215,496	5 70	3,047,703	5 41	2,855,686	5 07
Peterborough	3,044,925	5 71	2,896,092	5 47	2,696,015	5 13
Haliburton	286,853	0 51	261,995	0 47	213,463	0 39
Hastings	4,889,315	5 09	4,973,830	5 27	4,547,636	4 97
Totals	11,436,589	4 37	11,179,620	4 31	10,312,800	4 06
Muskoka	581,783	1 16	562.033	1 10	508,300	1 05
Parry Sound	208,733	0 82	213,693	0 86	227,175	0 98
Algoma	328,461	1 17	309,820	1 15	300,951	1 05
Totals	1,118.977	1 08	1,085,546	1 06	1,036,426	1 03
The Province	184,753,507	8 47	183,748,212	8 44	170,018,133	7 87

VALUES—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Implements in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	952,230	2 22	1,018,731	2 37	917,043	2 15
Kent	1,387,806	2 47	1,482,389	2 61	1,371,117	2 44
Elgin	1,231,424	2 83	1,321,924	3 01	1,192,432	2 73
Norfolk	1,014,822	2 54	1,008,338	2 53	961,977	2 43
Haldimand	974,162	3 46	945,020	3 36	873,580	3 11
Welland	772,993	3 36	745,382	3 27	728,078	3 22
Totals	6,333,437	2 70	6,521,784	2 78	6,044,227	2 60
Lambton	1,167,733	1 76	1,210,073	1 84	1,125,363	1 72
Huron	2,290,314	2 87	2,332,115	2 92	2,163,236	2 72
Bruce	1,727,439	2 13	1,627,276	1 99	1,537,440	1 88
Totals	5,185,486	2 28	5,169,464	2 27	4,826,039	2 13
Grey	2,138,071	2 02	2,082,574	1 96	1,953,581	1 83
Simcoe	2,042,670	2 12	2,132,640	2 24	1,909,338	2 00
Totals	4,180,741	2 07	4,215,214	2 09	3,862,919	1 91
Middlesex	2,435,664	3 21	2,649,232	3 49	2,423,360	3 19
Oxford	1,559,715	3 31	1,638,201	3 47	1,554,665	3 30
Brant	763,211	3 50	923,163	4 28	816,605	3 78
Perth	1,769,954	3 42	1,743,279	3 37	1,684,241	2 25
Wellington	1,802,340	2 87	1,907,115	3 04	1,781,231	2 84
Waterloo	1,164,072	3 79	1,261,156	4 11	1,139,784	3 72
Dufferin	668,026	1 87	706,796	1 99	657,690	1 85
Totals	10,162,982	3 12	10,828,942	3 33	10,057,576	3 09
Lincoln	809,180	4 22	843,165	4 42	767.731	4 04
Wentworth	1,191,694	4 37	1,146,137	4 21	1,088,285	3 98
Halton	832,810	3 71	825,456	3 70	769,487	3 44
Peel	1,055,144	3 66	1,118,971	3 88	1,012,276	3 51
York	1,988,155	3 70	2,039,399	3 78	1,902,752	3 53
Ontario	1,519,675	3 05	1,482,946	2 96	1,389,450	2 79
Durham	1,187,621	3 22	1,179,198	3 18	1,116,315	3 03
Northumberland	1,385,847	3 18	1,263,015	2 92	1,197,209	2 76
Prince Edward	914,094	3 91	876,038	3 76	797,084	3 44
Totals	10,884,220	3 57	10,774,325	3 53	10,040,589	3 30
Lennox and Addington	814,747	2 01	958,379	2 41	782,600	1 96
Frontenac	790,143	1 21	910,419	1 36	756,709	1 17
Leeds and Grenville	1,517,858	2 06	1,570,922	2 13	1,389,824	1 87
Dundas	631,376	2 66	673,570	2 83	580,769	2 45
Stormont	508,093	2 05	583,697	2 35	487,741	1 96
Glengarry	674,194	2 33	710,788	2 46	594,574	2 05
Prescott	615,900	2 17	594,186	2 10	488,074	1 71
Russell	399,072	1 58	421,125	1 68	337,642	1 35
Carleton	1,312,188	2 33	1,350,391	2 40	1,183,592	2 11
Renfrew	813,341	0 94	848,712	0 98	682,806	0 82
Lanark	871,307	1 32	842,847	1 28	736,549	1 13
Totals	8,948,219	1 72	9,465,036	1 82	8,020,880	1 56
Victoria	899,108	1 60	918,528	1 63	839,518	1 49
Peterborough	761,710	1 43	758,082	1 43	692,253	1 32
Haliburton	73,324	0 13	62,774	0 11	59,840	0 11
Hastings	1,470,722	1 53	1,457,562	1 55	1,338,743	1 46
Totals	3,204,864	1 23	3,196,946	1 23	2,930,354	1 15
Muskoka	183,027	0 36	169,247	0 33	154,129	0 31
Parry Sound	71,393	0 28	69,870	0 28	79,373	0 34
Algoma	93,928	0 33	120,108	0 44	105,916	0 37
Totals	348,348	0 33	359,225	0 35	339,418	0 34
The Province	49,248,297	2 26	50,530,936	2 32	46,122,002	2 14

VALUES—FARM LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	2,115,809	4 91	2,209,466	5 13	1,994,467	4 66
Kent	3,005,242	5 34	3,225,926	5 68	2,856,679	5 09
Elgin	2,580,528	5 93	2,704,451	6 16	2,582,903	5 90
Norfolk	1,888,416	4 72	1,915,557	4 81	1,795,994	4 54
Haldimand	1,836,938	6 53	1,955,289	6 96	1,729,528	6 16
Welland	1,428,057	6 21	1,414,281	6 20	1,317,840	5 82
Totals	12,854,990	5 49	13,424,970	5 73	12,277,411	5 27
Lambton	2,696,205	4 06	2,766,882	4 20	2,644,448	4 06
Huron	5,401,353	6 76	5,663,504	7 09	5,244,644	6 58
Bruce	3,986,288	4 90	4,037,143	4 94	3,703,851	4 53
Totals	12,083,846	5 31	12,467,529	5 48	11,592,943	5 12
Grey	4,811,960	4 54	4,791,578	4 50	4,657,277	4 37
Simcoe	4,039,337	4 20	4,200,034	4 41	3,894,472	4 08
Totals	8,851,297	4 38	8,991,612	4 46	8,551,749	4 23
Middlesex	5,943,174	7 85	6,312,359	8 32	5,864,967	7 72
Oxford	3,516,155	7 46	3,795,781	8 04	3,569,995	7 59
Brant	1,712,932	7 86	1,757,546	8 15	1,604,069	7 41
Perth	3,888,851	7 51	3,895,298	7 52	3,767,157	7 27
Wellington	4,277,834	6 82	4,341,773	6 92	4,094,555	6 54
Waterloo	2,211,039	7 19	2,291,004	7 47	2,168,103	7 08
Dufferin	1,407,585	3 94	1,514,969	4 26	1,441,598	4 05
Totals	22,957,570	7 05	23,908,730	7 35	22,510,444	6 93
Lincoln	1,395,760	7 29	1,510,496	7 93	1,339,301	7 04
Wentworth	2,311,020	8 48	2,229,630	8 20	2,055,151	7 52
Halton	1,552,678	6 92	1,724,904	7 74	1,567,896	7 00
Peel	2,241,112	7 77	2,229,160	7 73	2,045,577	7 10
York	3,897,620	7 25	4,190,090	7 77	3,897,275	7 23
Ontario	3,504,285	7 02	3,648,655	7 29	3,337,116	6 71
Durham	2,334,645	6 32	2,555,010	6 90	2,333,542	6 33
Northumberland	2,569,770	5 90	2,640,483	6 10	2,369,077	5 47
Prince Edward	1,416,111	6 05	1,489,710	6 40	1,251,129	5 40
Totals	21,223,001	6 95	22,218,138	7 29	20,196,064	6 63
Lennox and Addington	1,607,787	3 97	1,673,361	4 21	1,443,425	3 62
Frontenac	1,598,146	2 45	1,598,004	2 40	1,444,401	2 23
Leeds and Grenville	3,348,504	4 54	3,317,714	4 49	3,083,482	4 14
Dundas	1,348,360	5 67	1,338,603	5 64	1,202,414	5 08
Stormont	1,131,390	4 56	1,160,215	4 68	1,030,480	4 14
Glengarry	1,405,510	4 86	1,416,788	4 90	1,293,179	4 47
Prescott	1,084,980	3 82	1,073,118	3 78	983,599	3 45
Russell	729,735	2 88	722,658	2 89	688,065	2 75
Carleton	2,461,981	4 37	2,509,448	4 45	2,290,930	4 08
Renfrew	1,975,151	2 28	1,887,927	2 19	1,720,731	2 07
Lanark	2,000,924	3 04	1,914,985	2 90	1,782,060	2 73
Totals	18,692,471	3 60	18,612,821	3 58	16,962,766	3 30
Victoria	2,086,252	3 70	1,997,310	3 54	1,936,810	3 44
Peterborough	1,728,157	3 24	1,601,122	3 02	1,586,008	3 01
Haliburton	233,940	0 42	201,666	0 36	204,168	0 38
Hastings	2,710,919	2 82	2,691,399	2 85	2,557,079	2 80
Totals	6,759,268	2 58	6,491,497	2 50	6,284,065	2 47
Muskoka	517,399	1 03	537,747	1 06	455,306	0 94
Parry Sound	207,524	0 81	229,448	0 93	225,010	0 97
Algoma	259,289	0 92	326,443	1 21	283,507	0 99
Totals	984,212	0 95	1,093,638	1 06	963,823	0 96
The Province	104,406,655	4 79	107,208,935	4 93	99,339,265	4 60

VALUES—FARM PROPERTY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property (Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock) in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	22,104,355	51 32	21,318,902	49 53	21,179,159	49 53
Kent	33,414,130	59 41	34,075,711	59 99	33,172,730	59 10
Elgin	26,875,723	61 74	28,060,889	63 90	27,240,690	62 27
Norfolk	18,477,852	46 16	19,189,941	48 16	18,804,811	47 55
Haldimand	16,051,795	57 02	16,295,833	58 00	15,512,516	55 27
Welland	14,428,797	62 70	14,324,860	62 81	14,016,072	61 93
Totals	131,352,652	56 12	133,266,136	56 83	129,925,978	55 79
Lambton	27,650,474	41 62	28,636,422	43 43	28,136,914	43 16
Huron	48,731,342	61 00	49,110,033	61 50	47,529,832	59 68
Bruce	34,247,361	42 12	34,257,984	41 90	33,698,621	41 19
Totals	110,629,177	48 60	112,004,439	49 22	109,365,367	48 26
Grey	36,528,092	34 50	36,802,579	34 61	36,187,814	33 95
Simcoe	38,719,646	42 43	39,124,858	41 11	37,933,198	39 74
Totals	75,247,738	37 24	75,927,437	37 68	74,121,012	36 68
Middlesex	55,412,841	73 15	57,415,235	75 66	55,978,550	73 73
Oxford	35,868,104	76 09	36,980,739	78 35	36,148,481	76 82
Brant	16,730,397	76 78	17,478,085	81 03	16,775,878	77 59
Perth	35,313,242	68 19	35,059,249	67 70	34,466,156	66 54
Wellington	35,267,532	56 20	35,416,621	56 45	34,506,493	55 10
Waterloo	22,901,376	74 49	23,888,322	77 88	22,974,408	75 07
Dufferin	12,995,554	36 40	13,124,477	36 93	12,835,716	36 09
Totals	214,489,046	65 86	219,362,728	67 42	213,685,682	65 75
Lincoln	14,447,616	75 45	14,781,304	77 56	14,022,326	73 72
Wentworth	22,121,060	81 16	22,190,134	81 56	21,316,707	78 03
Halton	14,951,889	66 94	15,692,741	70 42	14,729,912	65 79
Peel	21,606,619	74 89	20,883,686	72 43	20,237,722	70 21
York	42,105,435	78 29	44,225,943	81 99	43,091,691	79 94
Ontario	31.006,221	62 15	32,208,959	64 33	31,146,271	62 59
Durham	24,841,763	67 31	25,525,699	68 90	24,467,807	66 43
Northumberland	24,525,619	56 27	25,973,380	60 05	24,220,299	55 91
Prince Edward	15,509,607	66 29	15,350,391	65 95	14,723,458	63 59
Totals	211,115,829	69 16	216,832,237	71 10	207,956,193	68 29
Lennox and Addington	15,739,270	38 85	17,000,698	42 81	15,815,029	39 64
Frontenac	13,684,103	21 00	14,685,811	22 02	13,776,995	21 29
Leeds and Grenville	29,892,380	40 51	28,803,306	39 01	27,429,890	36 86
Dundas	13,099,630	55 09	13,096,663	55 16	12,298,021	51 94
Stormont	10,560,632	42 53	10,023,025	40 40	9,422,631	37 87
Glengarry	12,383,229	42 79	11,671,941	40 39	10,770,051	37 19
Prescott	10,530,002	37 07	10,599,799	37 39	9,225,920	32 38
Russell	7,033,301	27 77	6,868,108	27 44	6,563,810	26 23
Carleton	23,920,821	42 43	23,730,152	42 11	21,866,432	38 93
Renfrew	11,618,315	13 41	11,617,657	13 49	10,374,542	12 49
Lanark	14,641,452	22 23	13,615,227	20 62	12,562,403	19 26
Totals	163,103,135	31 39	161,712,387	31 12	150,105,724	29 18
Victoria	19,050,867	33 79	18,428,136	32 69	18,627,068	33 09
Peterborough	16,727,394	31 37	16,560,202	31 26	16,005,589	30 44
Haliburton	1,539,234	2 76	1,477,472	2 64	1,224,032	2 27
Hastings	24,983,492	25 99	26,915,176	28 54	24,985,977	27 32
Totals	62,300,987	23 82	63,380,986	24 41	60,842,666	23 94
Muskoka	3,351,814	6 66	3,332,118	6 54	3,139,625	6 47
Parry Sound	1,630,131	6 38	1,563,270	6 31	1,514,041	6 53
Algoma	2,071,705	7 35	2,116,173	7 83	2,144,752	7 47
Totals	7,053,650	6 78	7,011,561	6 82	6,798,418	6 77
The Province	975,292,214	44 74	989,497,911	45 47	952,801,040	44 11

VALUES—RENT OF LEASED FARMS.

No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average area, value and al of leased farms in Ontario as reported in the year 1887, also the average for the Province 1886.

nties.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farm.		Average value of leased farm.		Average yearly rental.	Rent per acre based on—	
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.
				$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
....	17.1	99.2	62.8	4,528	1,002	181	1 83	2 88
....	18.2	103.6	74.6	5,298	1,246	265	2 55	3 55
....	18.0	107.0	77.3	4,830	1,229	236	2 21	3 06
....	14.8	108.4	78.8	3,612	1,251	177	1 64	2 25
nd	18.8	121.7	90.8	4,541	1,364	225	1 85	2 48
l..........	11.6	100.7	77.4	4,393	1,585	207	2 06	2 67
up........	16.6	106.9	76.7	4,613	1,254	221	2 07	2 88
n	13.5	106.3	68.3	3,849	988	193	1 81	2 82
....	11.4	104.3	78.2	4,560	1,189	242	2 32	3 09
....	13.4	112.7	80.0	3,515	1,034	185	1 64	2 31
up........	12.5	107.8	76.4	4,013	1,084	209	1 94	2 74
....	14.2	124.3	82.9	3,046	795	161	1 30	1 94
....	17.7	115.7	83.3	3,936	1,125	218	1 89	2 62
up..... .	15.6	120.5	83.1	3,440	941	186	1 55	2 25
ex........	11.8	105.6	79.1	5,141	1,418	272	2 57	3 54
....	14.3	119.7	93.0	6,445	1,585	331	2 77	3 56
....	19.0	113.3	92.9	5,418	1,597	338	2 99	3 64
....	14.0	107.9	85.1	4,844	1,225	249	2 30	2 92
ton	17.9	123.0	90.9	4,377	1,300	230	1 87	2 52
o	10.9	126.3	97.0	5,832	1,816	289	2 29	2 98
l..........	15.2	142.0	91.9	3,830	1,136	229	1 61	2 49
up........	14.5	117.5	89.0	5,106	1,417	272	2 32	3 06
....	18.6	103.8	82.9	4,606	1,354	233	2 24	2 81
rth	16.7	115.2	92.3	5,101	1,875	271	2 35	2 93
....	19.7	131.6	103.8	5,053	1,936	302	2 29	2 91
....	26.1	131.1	107.3	6,023	1,659	346	2 64	3 23
....	31.0	114.5	93.7	5,903	1,618	340	2 97	3 63
....	26.5	120.1	98.3	5,476	1,448	340	2 83	3 46
....	24.5	110.2	92.4	5,363	1,293	315	2 85	3 40
nberland..	19.2	104.9	84.4	3,672	1,173	232	2 21	2 75
Edward ...	12.3	131.9	102.7	4,845	1,363	243	1 84	2 37
up........	22.9	116.4	94.6	5,268	1,526	305	2 62	3 22
and Add .	15.1	155.4	107.3	4,682	1,704	268	1 72	2 50
ac........	11.3	136.5	80.8	2,516	814	147	1 08	1 82
nd Gren;..	12.0	141.1	97.0	4,007	1,591	229	1 63	2 37
....	13.5	111.5	70.2	3,965	1,221	186	1 67	2 65
nt	15.2	117.4	73.0	3,689	1,470	177	1 50	2 42
ry........	14.9	125.3	76.1	3,437	1,299	176	1 40	2 31
t..........	19.1	102.6	70.6	3,156	819	164	1 60	2 32
....	17.4	118.5	65.3	3,113	1,154	139	1 18	2 14
a	9.8	118.5	83.5	4,498	1,143	208	1 72	2 49
v..........	7.7	175.8	68.5	1,389	621	109	0 62	1 60
....	6.8	190.7	99.8	2,885	1,120	145	0 76	1 45
up........	11.6	134.9	81.4	3,377	1,112	180	1 33	2 21
....	17.4	124.5	86.8	4,753	1,083	258	2 07	2 96
rough	13.7	156.6	93.7	3,471	886	185	1 18	1 97
ton........	3.0	152.5	26.3	367	200	38	0 25	1 42
s	10.3	136.1	89.0	3,929	1,322	223	1 64	2 50
up........	12.2	138.4	86.4	3,933	1,049	216	1 56	2 50
a	4.5	169.0	30.8	1,057	335	62	0 37	2 02
ound......	4.1	176.2	41.0	1,250	333	88	0 50	2 15
....	4.4	134.3	37.0	1,007	356	62	0 46	1 68
up........	4.4	162.3	34.3	1,084	340	67	0 41	1 96
vince 1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	2 02	2 83
vince 1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	2 10	2 97

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1887, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1887.	1886.
FALL WHEAT, per bush. :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July..	74.7	77.5	76.5	....	78.0	82.5	78.0	75.8	82.5	79.0	76.5	80.3	80.3	78.2	73.6
August..... .	72.9	81.0	75.5	72.5	76.5	77.7	76.0	73.5	86.4	72.8	76.5	76.4	78.6	76.9	73.9
September....	78.1	77.5	78.0	81.0	76.6	78.4	74.0	75.2	82.5	77.0	76.2	76.5	79.6	77.7	73.7
October	76.3	77.5	75.7	81.0	77.4	77.5	74.0	76.1	82.9	80.3	76.8	76.5	78.3	77.6	72.1
November	77.4	77.5	78.3	80.1	79.5	78.1	74.9	76.7	81.4	80.9	77.1	78.3	80.9	78.9	72.4
December	79.5	77.5	81.3	80.8	80.7	78.3	77.5	79.4	79.5	82.6	80.8	80.4	83.9	81.4	75.7
Average....	76.1	78.2	77.3	80.1	78.4	78.2	76.0	76.0	82.7	79.1	77.4	78.2	80.2	78.4	73.6
SPRING WHEAT, per bush. :															
July....	74.7	77.5	76.5	....	78.0	82.5	79.3	75.8	85.4	78.5	76.5	80.3	80.0	78.3	71.8
August.......	72.9	81.0	75.5	72.5	76.5	78.2	78.5	73.5	88.9	72.5	76.5	76.4	78.3	77.0	71.8
September....	78.1	77.5	78.0	81.0	76.6	78.4	76.5	73.5	82.5	77.5	76.1	76.5	78.8	77.5	71.9
October.......	76.0	77.5	75.7	81.0	77.4	78.3	76.5	74.2	84.1	79.8	76.8	76.5	78.4	77.4	71.8
November	77.5	77.5	78.3	80.1	79.0	78.4	77.1	76.5	81.4	80.7	77.1	77.6	80.0	78.6	72.0
December	80.0	77.5	81.3	80.8	79.1	78.9	79.0	76.7	80.9	82.1	80.8	77.8	79.8	79.4	75.4
Average....	76.1	78.2	77.3	80.1	78.0	78.6	78.0	75.0	84.2	78.8	77.4	77.6	79.2	78.0	72.5
BARLEY, per bush. :															
July.........	41.0	47.5	48.0	...	43.1	42.5	....	43.2	48.8	......	......	43.4	49.0	46.3	52.4
August	....	47.5	48.0	53.5	53.6	48.5	....	43.2	50.4	57.5	......	45.3	52.2	48.8	54.2
September....	50.0	47.5	48.0	60.5	56.1	54.3	52.5	45.9	53.1	......	47.5	47.8	59.7	53.7	53.2
October..... .	54.1	47.5	48.5	63.8	59.3	58.9	60.4	52.4	51.4	66.9	47.5	49.3	63.4	57.6	50.3
November	64.5	47.5	54.0	69.5	65.1	66.6	68.6	57.0	53.2	71.1	47.5	56.9	70.2	63.9	49.3
December.....	59.2	47.5	55.0	67.0	64.6	67.4	67.5	57.3	58.5	71.5	56.3	60.0	68.3	64.1	47.6
Average....	56.3	47.5	49.1	65.5	58.9	60.1	63.2	49.6	52.3	68.3	48.3	50.4	61.5	56.7	51.3
OATS, per bush. :															
July..........	32.2	31.0	28.5	....	31.9	31.5	26.2	34.0	30.7	30.0	30.5	30.3	36.2	33.3	33.8
August.	33.3	34.2	27.5	33.0	34.8	31.7	29.0	34.1	34.2	32.0	34.3	32.3	36.9	34.5	35.3
September....	33.2	37.9	26.0	35.0	32.9	33.5	30.0	31.3	33 0	36.0	32.7	28.4	36.7	33.9	33.0
October.......	34.2	38.6	26.9	33.9	33.3	33.4	30.0	31.7	32.6	34.5	31.1	28.4	37.1	34.0	29.6
November	34.9	39.2	27.0	38.3	33.9	35.6	31.3	32.3	32.8	34.9	29.0	30.8	38.8	34.6	30.0
December	36.4	41.9	31.8	41.3	34.4	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.4	37.9	32.3	32.3	39.2	36.9	29.7
Average....	33.7	37.1	27.6	37.3	33.6	35.0	30.3	32.9	33.6	34.8	31.5	30.4	37.5	34.6	32.0
RYE, per bush. :															
July.........	49.0	47.5	..	....	51.0	....	50.0	......	37.5	......	......	......	......	47.2	53.7
August.......	49.0	47.5	....	45.0	51.0	....	50.0	......	37.5	45.0	......	......	56.0	47.5	53.8
September....	49.0	47.5	....	45.0	51.0	47.5	50.0	53.2	......	......	......	......	......	49.8	53.5
October.	49.0	47.5	42.5	46.9	51.0	48.8	50.0	52.8	37.5	48.0	......	.. ..	......	50.5	51.1
November	49.0	47.5	60.0	49.4	51.0	52.6	50.0	50.4	37.5	48.0	......	......	......	50.1	49.2
December	55.5	47.5	.. .	51.5	51.0	61.3	50.0	.. ...	47.5	48.0	......	.....	......	50.9	48.8
Average....	49.2	47.5	51.3	48.8	51.0	52.5	50.0	51.9	39.0	47.1	......	......	56.0	49.5	52.2
PEASE, per bush :															
July.........	50.0	61.3	47.5	....	51.0	52.5	49.0	50.4	52.5	51.0	......	50.8	54.9	52.7	54.0
August.......	51.0	62.5	47.5	50.0	51.0	53.2	49.0	51.3	53.2	51.8	......	51.0	56.3	53.2	54.4
September....	51.9	62.5	47.5	50.0	53.1	54.9	49.0	49.7	55.4	51.5	47.5	50.4	59.8	54.6	54.0
October.......	53.3	57.5	48.6	56.3	56.7	55.0	51.3	51.0	54.4	64.8	47.5	52.8	60.5	55.8	52.1
November	57.2	59.5	47.5	58.8	58.1	59.6	55.0	54.2	56.9	65.5	47.5	55.5	62.1	58.0	50.3
December	58.5	62.5	....	61.5	60.1	65.0	55.0	58.7	60.9	69.8	52.5	58.5	64.2	61.6	50.6
Average....	52.9	61.0	47.8	57.8	55.9	57.9	51.5	52.4	55.4	61.2	48.0	53.2	59.5	55.9	52.6

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.—*Continued.*

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products, etc.—*Continued.*

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1887.	1886.
CORN, per bush. (in ear):	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October	28.1	.....	21.7	.....	.....	30.0	.....	29.1	32.5	.....	26.3	...	.....	27.8	28.4
November	29.0	.....	20.4	.....	.....	31.6	.....	28.8	29.8	.....	26.3	...	.....	28.5	28.0
December	29.3	.....	24.6	.....	.....	35.1	.....	29.1	35.4	.....	29.0	...	.....	30.1	26.2
Average	28.8	.....	21.9	.....	.....	32.8	.....	29.0	31.8	.....	26.6	...	.....	28.7	27.6
BUCKWHEAT, per bush.:															
October	35.5	42.5	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	42.2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	41.7	34.5
November	38.5	44.5	.....	.....	.....	47.5	....	47.7	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	46.2	34.2
December	51.5	47.5	.....	.....	.....	55.5	.....	46.8	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	47.8	32.0
Average	38.6	44.8	.....	.....	.. ..	51.0	.....	45.5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	45.0	33.7
BEANS, per bush.:															
October	75.0	95.0	117.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	99.4	78.5
November	75.0	95.0	126.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	96.3	86.4
December	75.0	95.0	135.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	98.3	85.0
Average	75.0	95.0	122.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	97.9	83.7
POTATOES, p. bush:															
October	72.9	47.5	76.8	50.0	60.5	60.0	46.3	67.4	52.0	62.0	75.8	62.4	62.2	63.2	43.1
November	67.9	47.8	66.5	49.4	59.9	61.3	47.5	70.0	53.7	58.3	63.3	62.6	60.1	61.5	43.7
December	72.5	47.5	.....	50.0	60.0	62.5	47.5	74.5	56.6	63.4	63.8	60.7	64.7	63.7	47.9
Average	70.4	47.6	73.3	49.8	60.1	61.4	47.1	70.5	54.4	60.9	66.5	61.8	62.4	62.8	44.9
CARROTS, p. bush.:															
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	40.0	.....	.....	....	36.8	26.1	29.7
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.3	.....	22.5	40.0	.....	.....	....	22.8	24.7	29.7
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	55.0	.....	.....	....	36.7	32.4	29.2
Average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.3	.....	22.5	47.5	.....	.....	....	30.3	28.0	29.6
TURNIPS, p. bush.:															
October	.....	33.1	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	34.5	.....	30.0	....	32.9	29.5	26.1
November	.....	37.8	.....	.....	11.9	46.3	.....	27.1	34.5	.....	30.0	....	30.0	29.4	24.3
December	... .	37.5	.....	.....	10.8	48.3	.....	27.5	37.5	.....	30.0	....	30.0	29.7	23.7
Average	.....	36.2	.....	.....	11.4	47.8	.....	25.7	36.0	.....	30.0	....	30.6	29.5	24.6
WOOL, per lb.:															
July	.....	20.0	.....	.....	24.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	19.0	21.0	23.5	21.0	24.1	23.5	18.9
August	.....	20.0	. ..	.....	24.0	21.2	23.0	22.0	19.0	20.5	23.1	....	24.0	22.5	19.0
September	.....	20.0	.....	.....	24.0	19.8	23.0	22.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	....	23.3	21.9	18.9
October	20.8	20.0	.. ..	.....	.....	19.8	.....	22.0	20.0	19.9	22.0	....	22.6	21.7	19.3
November	20.5	20.0	.....	.....	22.0	19.1	.....	.....	19.4	20.2	22.0	....	21.9	20.5	19.4
December	18.5	20.0	.....	19.0	.....	19.3	.....	.....	20.0	20.3	22.0	....	21.8	20.2	19.3
Average	19.9	20.0	.....	19.0	23.8	19.7	23.0	22.5	19.5	20.3	22.6	21.0	23.3	22.1	19.1
HAY, per ton:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
July	9 00	9 88	.....	.....	7 81	8 50	7 70	8 88	11 40	10 00	7 50	7 20	12 74	10 25	9 06
August	9 00	10 10	.....	8 50	8 63	10 00	7 88	10 33	9 92	9 38	7 50	6 63	13 25	10 64	9 21
September	9 00	12 00	.....	10 50	8 90	9 50	8 00	10 82	10 10	10 00	10 13	6 50	13 08	11 24	9 80
October	9 75	13 25	.....	10 67	9 25	10 50	.....	10 88	11 05	14 10	11 00	8 00	14 79	12 49	10 23
November	9 92	14 50	7 50	10 50	10 20	11 75	11 00	11 76	11 00	13 92	11 00	8 50	15 55	12 84	10 09
December	10 38	13 50	.....	10 60	9 67	12 19	11 00	11 67	10 91	12 63	11 75	8 85	13 40	12 32	9 93
Average	9 35	12 21	7 50	10 43	9 85	11 10	9 22	10 69	10 76	12 26	8 95	7 60	13 80	11 62	9 69

VALUES—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	461,082	15 23	524,163	16 31	566,584	17 45	87
Kent	761,272	12 69	1,023,662	16 10	1,061,605	17 26	74
Elgin	512,912	11 76	717,832	16 93	781,095	17 37	68
Norfolk	362,172	11 34	399,269	11 47	528,308	15 92	71
Haldimand	408,274	12 34	393,325	11 36	493,184	14 87	83
Welland	274,340	12 02	327,671	14 40	329,881	14 28	84
Totals	2,780,052	12 54	3,385,922	14 70	3,760,657	16 46	76
Lambton	492,612	13 88	476,278	14 76	576,857	16 91	82
Huron	743,773	10 75	1,170,487	16 85	1,281,380	17 83	60
Bruce	514,706	11 34	754,775	16 16	914,464	17 62	64
Totals	1,751,091	11 67	2,401,540	16 18	2,772,701	17 56	66
Grey	284,756	12 93	332,518	14 65	532,038	18 60	70
Simcoe	691,181	13 55	546,067	12 64	1,042,020	18 99	71
Totals	975,937	13 36	878,585	13 26	1,574,058	18 86	71
Middlesex	903,162	12 58	1,062,155	16 35	1,360,450	17 94	70
Oxford	582,353	14 35	560,556	15 93	697,529	17 55	82
Brant	341,649	11 71	369,555	12 25	532,218	16 74	70
Perth	497.667	10 30	792,511	16 59	856,844	18 05	57
Wellington	338,559	12 98	410,358	16 16	533,130	18 17	71
Waterloo	522.623	12 86	594,851	14 87	765,023	18 63	69
Dufferin	103,870	11 02	151,733	15 18	213,198	17 64	63
Totals	3,289,883	12 37	3,941,719	15 55	4,958,392	17 88	69
Lincoln	272,153	12 65	318,440	13 79	377,591	16 75	76
Wentworth	406,043	12 99	373,823	11 53	566,815	17 40	75
Halton	345,460	16 33	230,073	11 27	405,741	17 53	93
Peel	310,970	12 77	391,383	13 59	548,514	19 41	66
York	467,001	13 69	447,720	15 04	785,502	19 61	70
Ontario	99,892	14 69	78,731	15 77	226,509	20 35	72
Durham	46,015	14 31	50,547	17 08	62,999	18 87	76
Northumberland	133,196	13 52	170,250	18 56	188,612	19 21	70
Prince Edward	13,392	13 99	19,225	15 87	33,013	14 44	97
Totals	2,094,122	13 67	2,080,192	12 61	3,195,296	18 45	74
Lennox and Addington	10,930	8 51	23,770	14 84	32,616	15 81	54
Frontenac	10,142	10 63	12,960	14 35	36,092	17 32	61
Leeds and Grenville	31,575	10 94	53,337	15 33	96,479	16 82	65
Dundas	1,869	12 54	4,922	16 19	24,603	17 50	72
Stormont	5,369	12 54	4,593	14 72	14,194	16 74	75
Glengarry	3,062	10 97	2,426	11 28	11,642	15 24	72
Prescott	306	11 77	59	14 75	1,029	11 56	102
Russell	762	10 58	230	17 69	3,977	16 78	63
Carleton	11,329	13 80	1,848	13 69	26,782	14 21	97
Renfrew	3,561	14 02	3,542	12 88	21,027	17 32	81
Lanark	24,167	12 49	29,263	14 61	60,830	17 88	70
Totals	103,072	11 34	136,950	14 81	329,271	16 69	68
Victoria	105,325	13 74	162,657	17 01	168,658	17 73	77
Peterborough	119,674	14 32	183,782	19 14	190,699	19 05	75
Haliburton	1,758	14 90	839	11 34	1,253	14 24	105
Hastings	90,654	11 57	127,057	19 28	142,494	17 18	67
Totals	317,411	13 24	474,335	18 36	503,104	18 03	73
Muskoka	894	14 90	640	11 03	856	15 29	97
Parry Sound	360	13 33	44	14 67	678	16 54	81
Algoma	8,617	19 99	434	12 76	6,962	21 69	92
Totals	9,871	19 06	1,118	11 77	8,496	20 33	94
The Province	11,321,439	12 61	13,300,361	15 00	17,101,975	17 66	72

VALUES—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value. per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	13,824	10 05	18,334	10 51	23,487	13 03	77
Kent	33,050	9 36	44,901	12 99	36,643	12 74	73
Elgin	8,455	7 80	34,866	10 39	26,128	12 23	64
Norfolk	5,415	6 93	9,340	8 84	11,522	11 93	58
Haldimand	21,283	7 06	25,718	8 90	35,720	11 67	60
Welland	7,234	6 86	14,822	9 70	22,474	11 79	58
Totals	89,261	8 23	147,981	10 55	155,974	12 23	67
Lambton	30,976	5 50	92,855	10 06	93,155	12 08	46
Huron	55,862	5 87	192,062	8 84	257,911	11 48	51
Bruce	94,255	7 32	179,293	11 30	180,362	11 78	62
Totals	181,093	6 46	464,210	9 91	531,428	11 68	55
Grey	241,393	7 57	403,767	10 53	601,240	12 65	60
Simcoe	279,743	8 31	503,130	13 94	486,229	13 33	62
Totals	521,136	7 95	906,897	12 19	1,087,469	12 95	61
Middlesex	44,737	6 01	183,371	9 77	177,758	12 27	49
Oxford	45,300	6 59	137,259	9 96	163,394	13 51	49
Brant	4,310	7 35	12,877	8 61	17,776	11 51	64
Perth	32,180	4 68	125,214	8 57	201,081	12 61	37
Wellington	96,417	6 11	208,045	10 66	301,746	12 55	49
Waterloo	17,704	6 16	53,714	9 71	84,927	12 79	48
Dufferin	178,957	9 43	212,716	11 82	261,127	12 46	76
Totals	419,605	7 06	933,196	10 35	1,207,809	12 62	56
Lincoln	8,287	6 66	20,132	9 22	31,009	12 50	53
Wentworth	15,304	7 28	27,489	9 64	37,092	12 63	58
Halton	19,701	7 46	32,256	10 00	46,879	12 77	58
Peel	84,933	8 58	116,596	10 82	196,542	14 70	58
York	199,788	8 46	334,705	13 52	412,033	14 97	57
Ontario	439,227	10 33	708,429	15 35	739,081	15 20	68
Durham	285,610	9 81	391,870	12 43	617,846	15 02	65
Northumberland	191,915	8 53	274,279	10 90	394,606	12 92	66
Prince Edward	62,299	10 92	63,316	10 77	90,313	12 09	90
Totals	1,307,064	9 38	1,969,072	12 91	2,565,401	14 43	65
Lennox and Addington	55,150	9 82	65,607	11 06	93,733	13 42	73
Frontenac	69,391	9 66	93,817	11 39	121,564	13 87	70
Leeds and Grenville	125,894	9 06	185,718	12 67	202,945	14 44	63
Dundas	71,957	13 00	93,882	15 81	79,906	16 38	79
Stormont	69,960	13 26	72,441	13 48	71,707	15 92	83
Glengarry	109,128	12 79	120,901	13 54	115,232	14 43	87
Prescott	94,223	11 06	144,750	15 86	112,476	13 77	80
Russell	46,038	11 57	62,946	14 05	64,433	14 75	78
Carleton	256,169	13 31	258,405	12 22	332,667	14 84	90
Renfrew	212,760	9 64	298,458	12 09	368,946	14 90	65
Lanark	136,779	9 58	163,809	11 40	200,147	13 90	69
Totals	1,247,449	10 93	1,560,734	12 70	1,763,756	14 54	75
Victoria	210,814	8 92	335,876	12 12	466,164	13 64	65
Peterborough	204,317	8 81	308,580	12 25	325,481	12 33	71
Haliburton	13,787	10 34	12,658	11 92	14,215	10 79	96
Hastings	107,213	8 33	171,449	11 64	246,890	14 23	59
Totals	536,131	8 78	828,563	12 06	1,052,750	13 29	66
Muskoka	12,289	9 21	13,107	11 01	21.158	13 52	68
Parry Sound	10,661	11 83	13,690	11 39	25,790	15 18	78
Algoma	69,142	16 18	63,501	11 48	121,561	18 36	88
Totals	92,092	14 15	90,298	11 39	168,509	17 05	83
The Province	4,393,831	9 06	6,900,951	11 95	8,533,096	13 63	66

VALUES—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Barley in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	39,125	16 26	41,317	14 28	34,587	15 26	107
Kent	80,151	13 49	72,786	14 69	86,115	15 13	89
Elgin	49,699	11 82	61.287	15 14	66,683	15 21	78
Norfolk	69,932	10 97	69,875	12 03	89,514	14 80	74
Haldimand	129,021	9 79	177,008	12 34	184,604	12 46	79
Welland	39,956	10 99	38,421	10 97	54,030	13 16	83
Totals	407,884	11 41	460,694	12 96	515.533	13 82	83
Lambton	174,347	12 54	186,645	15 29	206,008	14 31	88
Huron	393,849	14 08	314,883	14 50	407,832	15 87	89
Bruce	240,297	12 61	269,093	13 62	277,762	15 09	84
Totals	808,493	13 27	770,621	14 36	891,602	15 24	87
Grey	291,617	12 29	316,193	12 51	347,048	14 32	86
Simcoe	450,044	13 12	414,015	13 52	424,677	15 07	87
Totals	741,661	12 78	730,208	14 41	771,725	14 72	87
Middlesex	176,850	12 74	175,453	14 93	219,878	14 93	85
Oxford	235,789	13 72	216,065	15 88	281,542	17 08	80
Brant	271,657	12 70	240,870	13 23	252,694	15 41	82
Perth	221,583	14 08	204,014	15 41	291,734	16 53	85
Wellington	476,69C	13 43	477,965	14 42	525,342	15 71	85
Waterloo	221,755	14 38	214,663	14 57	257,497	17 11	84
Dufferin	180,672	13 75	178,530	13 69	158,534	14 35	96
Totals	1,785,002	13 49	1,707,560	14 51	1,987,221	15 92	85
Lincoln	35,657	10 06	35,913	11 39	59,592	14 42	70
Wentworth	167,625	12 30	161,127	12 51	187,213	15 73	78
Halton	188,212	14 15	169,461	12 15	195,253	15 76	90
Peel	505,393	13 40	437,076	12 99	508,663	15 87	84
York	877,741	14 07	882,733	15 26	873,515	16 24	87
Ontario	576,502	14 38	612,543	16 17	577,139	16 11	89
Durham	677,318	13 19	797,958	15 25	696,788	15 72	84
Northumberland	551,471	11 14	564,911	11 69	603,950	13 50	83
Prince Edward	387,849	10 03	351,345	10 11	466,257	11 58	87
Totals	3,967,768	12 79	4,013,067	13 62	4,168,370	14 92	86
Lennox and Addington	420,463	11 49	446,545	11 80	539,337	13 02	88
Frontenac	134,952	10 08	165,803	12 35	255,689	14 07	72
Leeds and Grenville	125,523	12 97	138,354	13 46	161,717	14 54	89
Dundas	67,034	14 18	78,226	15 29	124,709	17 50	81
Stormont	27,439	14 93	23,971	14 16	39,158	16 33	91
Glengarry	26,094	11 57	25,024	12 22	27,281	13 12	88
Prescott	48,917	14 69	46,435	17 19	32,880	14 30	103
Russell	23,837	13 23	16,677	12 40	18,619	13 89	95
Carleton	134,834	16 58	133,820	14 32	119,863	16 31	102
Renfrew	19,312	10 05	19,757	14 56	17,794	14 33	70
Lanark	35,065	11 47	38,426	13 91	38,080	15 30	75
Totals	1,063,470	12 26	1,133,038	12 89	1,375,127	14 17	87
Victoria	444,477	13 04	439,741	12 89	412,307	14 24	92
Peterborough	145,653	10 33	200,988	12 97	192,763	14 16	73
Haliburton	3,232	11 34	3,095	12 63	3,876	13 79	82
Hastings	327,305	9 80	522,317	13 10	553,692	13 70	72
Totals	920,667	11 25	1,166,141	12 99	1,162,638	13 96	81
Muskoka	7,407	12 58	7,097	10 62	6,832	12 24	103
Parry Sound	5,730	10 91	12,984	12 65	9,383	13 23	82
Algoma	7,366	17 01	8,389	11 80	8,340	14 79	115
Totals	20,503	13 25	28,470	11 84	24,555	13 41	99
The Province	9,715,448	12 66	10,009,799	13 60	10,896,771	14 83	85

VALUES—OATS.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Oats in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	449,039	13 84	401,251	13 91	379,584	13 77	100
Kent	432,909	12 61	455,163	13 96	455,162	14 37	88
Elgin	368,546	11 12	412,214	13 56	425,631	13 60	82
Norfolk	206,960	7 35	253,055	10 45	308,587	11 85	62
Haldimand	199,964	8 78	227,839	10 73	249,144	11 76	75
Welland	192,478	9 10	187,876	10 95	209,172	11 26	81
Totals	1,849,896	10 76	1,937,398	12 54	2,027,280	12 97	83
Lambton	435,588	10 75	462,064	12 45	476,901	12 91	83
Huron	982,789	12 51	866,569	11 82	947,796	13 38	93
Bruce	634,941	10 28	648,403	10 99	664,115	12 14	85
Totals	2,053.318	11 36	1,977,036	11 67	2,088,812	12 86	88
Grey	900,335	9 91	919,073	10 55	930,380	11 74	84
Simcoe	661,194	9 88	827,050	12 16	716,868	12 20	81
Totals	1,561,529	9 89	1,746,123	11 25	1,647,248	11 93	83
Middlesex	813,115	11 25	864,097	12 57	920,689	13 69	82
Oxford	587,146	10 68	661,383	12 92	686,000	13 84	77
Brant	172,878	9 30	186,704	11 02	233,360	13 23	90
Perth	727,597	12 48	715,231	13 20	744,407	14 39	87
Wellington	826,841	10 74	827,971	11 84	831,268	12 94	83
Waterloo	413,051	11 35	383,627	11 22	447,287	13 58	84
Dufferin	357,884	11 20	340,869	11 69	323,234	12 18	92
Totals	3,898,512	11 15	3,979,882	12 27	4,186,245	13 51	83
Lincoln	147,663	8 00	163,135	10 02	208,955	11 99	67
Wentworth	257,736	8 93	313,016	11 26	369,928	13 37	67
Halton	200,628	10 71	186,781	10 29	229,506	12 98	83
Peel	309,089	10 70	295,316	10 88	353,890	13 33	80
York	758,571	11 48	817,392	13 09	841,063	14 25	81
Ontario	553,789	11 35	665,401	13 55	604,733	13 34	85
Durham	332,919	10 05	425,856	12 45	420,782	13 09	77
Northumberland	250,262	7 54	311,135	9 93	311,795	10 92	69
Prince Edward	94,083	6 84	150,064	9 69	130,627	9 66	71
Totals	2,904,740	10 02	3,328,096	11 81	3,471,279	12 96	77
Lennox and Addington	195,447	7 91	228,350	9 55	229,280	10 64	74
Frontenac	190,658	6 78	263,876	9 44	276,853	10 67	64
Leeds and Grenville	622,126	9 42	717,431	10 64	718,561	11 63	81
Dundas	291,281	9 80	401,293	12 80	366,475	13 01	75
Stormont	274,052	11 25	316,967	12 48	309,379	12 71	89
Glengarry	316,112	10 38	315,041	10 19	360,264	12 15	85
Prescott	307,662	11 13	324,987	12 02	280,096	11 06	101
Russell	194,398	10 09	217,819	10 84	206,855	11 61	87
Carleton	678,169	11 12	661,280	10 42	732,777	13 06	85
Renfrew	330,248	7 80	469,125	10 98	442,316	11 68	67
Lanark	334,208	8 23	409,734	10 13	408,155	11 78	70
Totals	3,734,361	9 47	4,325,903	10 79	4,331,011	11 92	79
Victoria	426,824	10 36	442,188	11 57	424,819	11 90	87
Peterborough	262,100	8 42	326,156	10 72	322,679	11 53	73
Haliburton	39,643	8 04	55,776	11 20	44,934	9 83	82
Hastings	315,791	7 43	478,351	10 60	435,508	10 72	69
Totals	1,044,358	8 72	1,302,471	10 97	1,227,940	11 28	77
Muskoka	83,994	9 01	88,885	9 64	84,954	10 62	85
Parry Sound	45,572	11 07	41,622	11 08	48,769	11 52	96
Algoma	71,163	14 27	45,579	10 99	47,960	13 07	109
Totals	200,729	10 89	176,086	10 28	181,683	11 43	95
The Province	17,247,443	10 25	18,772,995	11 57	19,161,498	12 58	81

VALUES—RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Rye in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	6,171	9 36	7,178	10 81	9,161	11 74	80
Kent	8,548	8 13	5,207	9 62	6,984	11 86	69
Elgin	7,798	7 55	8,701	9 08	11,451	9 94	76
Norfolk	38,827	5 37	43,171	7 23	60,224	8 52	63
Haldimand	1,157	6 19	2,245	8 22	10,094	10 66	58
Welland	3,583	7 04	5,451	10 86	6,766	10 07	70
Totals	66,084	6 19	71,953	8 08	104,680	9 34	66
Lambton	408	7 41	408	8 87	1,857	9 67	77
Huron	1,964	9 01	3,727	15 66	2,998	10 82	83
Bruce	2,684	7 76	2,349	7 83	3,665	9 64	80
Totals	5,056	8 17	6,484	11 10	8,520	10 04	81
Grey	4,537	9 65	1,462	10 44	5,978	10 64	91
Simcoe	11,140	7 85	8,835	8 14	25,857	11 62	68
Totals	15,677	8 30	10,297	8 41	31,835	11 42	73
Middlesex	3,840	7 18	1,789	10 05	4,475	10 15	71
Oxford	4,258	6 34	6,368	10 61	9,449	8 78	72
Brant	6,382	6 60	3,372	7 93	7,220	8 57	77
Perth	2,050	4 95	1,284	10 44	2.230	8 64	57
Wellington	5,071	7 42	3,379	9 71	8,745	10 69	69
Waterloo	2,954	8 66	2,970	9 22	5,877	10 69	81
Dufferin	4,768	6 93	7,647	13 05	9,569	10 66	65
Totals	29,323	6 82	26,809	10 38	47,565	9 74	70
Lincoln	450	6 92	2,645	9 03	4,866	9 71	71
Wentworth	4,550	6 83	1,974	8 09	9,955	10 76	63
Halton	1,859	7 59	1,715	8 09	5,299	10 58	72
Peel	731	5 94	4,416	10 44	19,246	12 84	46
York	4,907	8 04	4,953	8 05	18,378	9 77	82
Ontario	11,317	7 76	11,074	7 41	34,029	10 93	71
Durham	21,335	5 98	29,630	7 95	49,321	9 26	64
Northumberland	49,911	5 52	52,804	7 56	96,934	8 35	66
Prince Edward	36,686	5 87	56,312	7 15	75,487	8 21	71
Totals	131,746	5 98	165,523	7 57	313,515	9 07	66
Lennox and Addington	20,201	7 03	29,887	8 28	51,550	9 19	76
Frontenac	6,185	6 09	5,916	8 15	41,811	10 55	58
Leeds and Grenville	11,033	6 21	19,193	8 35	86,285	11 18	56
Dundas	4,116	5 94	10,556	11 17	22,992	14 47	41
Stormont	1,582	10 39	2,629	12 70	7,162	13 09	79
Glengarry	....	....	172	7 82	731	11 08	....
Prescott	328	6 56	2,757	10 21	3,412	11 01	60
Russell	356	14 83	....	....	3,366	12 56	118
Carleton	26,517	7 99	29,992	9 87	76,350	10 93	73
Renfrew	32,670	6 78	54,391	11 07	84,221	11 97	57
Lanark	9,133	7 12	18,544	8 67	66,602	12 19	58
Totals	112,421	7 01	174,037	9 58	444,482	11 23	62
Victoria	3,614	9 90	5,649	7 31	11,744	10 05	99
Peterborough	13,441	6 30	26,619	8 70	33,472	9 72	65
Haliburton	1,596	6 19	1,152	7 68	2,943	10 29	60
Hastings	59,959	6 26	82,464	8 42	147,594	9 51	66
Totals	78,610	6 37	115,884	8 41	195,753	9 59	66
Muskoka	2,087	8 42	3,204	9 40	5,126	12 12	69
Parry Sound	408	7 42	2,779	11 48	5,330	13 06	57
Algoma	1,557	8 42	603	7 83	1,170	10 17	83
Totals	4,052	8 30	6,586	9 98	11,626	12 29	68
The Province	442,969	6 48	577,573	8 52	1,157,976	10 05	64

VALUES—PEASE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	46,271	8 30	43,246	9 83	43,253	11 23	74
Kent	146,854	9 01	156,611	12 16	105,674	11 77	77
Elgin	111,830	6 26	195,531	12 41	123,897	10 90	57
Norfolk	107,589	5 33	192,728	11 49	154,779	11 34	47
Haldimand	87,376	6 19	208,036	11 64	139,416	10 98	56
Welland	42,052	7 77	39,636	9 74	39,254	10 07	77
Totals	541,972	6 82	835,788	11 65	606,273	11 14	61
Lambton	94,553	6 91	157,714	12 78	95,004	11 17	62
Huron	450,956	12 42	433,838	12 69	415,319	13 88	89
Bruce	493,611	12 57	498,498	12 50	517,996	14 47	87
Totals	1,039,120	11 64	1,090,050	12 61	1,028,319	13 86	84
Grey	527,310	11 39	560,219	12 03	601,381	13 69	83
Simcoe	316,573	9 87	426,315	12 45	417,187	13 65	72
Totals	843,883	10 77	986,534	12 21	1,018,568	13 68	79
Middlesex	260,748	9 55	313.747	12 27	227,617	11 64	82
Oxford	184,729	9 71	240,081	13 01	186,908	13 23	73
Brant	53,202	5 29	110,339	11 05	99,675	11 58	46
Perth	299,520	12 35	331,584	14 34	302,349	14 26	87
Wellington	481,472	11 80	510,266	13 32	512,648	14 17	83
Waterloo	136,081	8 65	192,571	12 45	183,935	13 72	63
Dufferin	140,626	11 85	133,676	12 79	141,585	12 88	92
Totals	1,556,378	10 44	1,832,264	12 96	1,655,717	13 34	78
Lincoln	36,247	6 33	55,056	10 57	48,966	10 99	58
Wentworth	98,020	7 88	129,862	11 68	120,082	12 27	64
Halton	76,284	6 50	130,591	12 14	134,368	13 22	49
Peel	123,857	8 27	157,576	11 50	160,670	12 68	65
York	319,131	10 76	365,371	12 31	357,221	13 56	79
Ontario	296,444	9 39	387,522	13 02	335,178	12 99	72
Durham	215,410	8 88	272,178	12 50	276,393	12 69	70
Northumberland	135,707	5 80	232,839	11 18	218,070	10 79	54
Prince Edward	141,298	6 15	191,932	10 89	111,007	10 09	61
Totals	1,442,398	8 16	1,922,927	11 99	1,761,955	12 39	66
Lennox and Addington	61,791	6 73	110,441	11 25	103,189	11 79	57
Frontenac	68,303	6 43	123,740	9 82	133,487	11 53	56
Leeds and Grenville	57,785	9 25	65,492	10 89	78,891	12 38	75
Dundas	19,688	11 18	17,158	12 26	24,921	14 02	80
Stormont	24,498	9 92	27,609	10 73	36,353	13 06	76
Glengarry	60,801	12 30	58,017	9 34	75,081	11 62	106
Prescott	69,160	9 75	84,185	10 85	101,220	9 81	99
Russell	33,157	10 51	34,051	9 17	54,440	12 64	83
Carleton	150,785	11 79	152,123	10 86	181,238	13 49	87
Renfrew	179,364	8 83	231,199	10 02	258,892	12 46	71
Lanark	102,837	8 75	135,798	10 89	159,881	14 06	62
Totals	828,169	9 17	1,039,813	10 44	1,207,593	12 33	74
Victoria	180,060	9 88	201,281	11 87	203,905	12 73	78
Peterborough	115,974	7 27	190,621	11 18	183,849	12 16	60
Haliburton	18,185	10 48	17,359	11 18	18,827	12 18	86
Hastings	123,328	6 24	242,071	11 82	195,824	10 91	57
Totals	437,547	7 86	651,332	11 62	602,405	11 90	66
Muskoka	30,192	10 72	33,074	12 04	33,688	12 78	84
Parry Sound	17,105	14 16	11,496	10 15	17,035	13 34	106
Algoma	68,128	17 47	35,726	9 90	53,072	16 28	107
Totals	115,425	14 57	80,296	10 72	103,795	14 47	101
The Province	6,804,892	9 36	8.439,004	11 99	7,984,625	12 77	73

VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years, 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	1,015,512	13 96	1,035,489	14 65	1,056,656	15 37	91
Kent	1,462,784	12 07	1,758,330	14 90	1,752,183	15 74	77
Elgin	1,059,240	10 49	1,430,431	14 76	1,434,885	15 06	70
Norfolk	790,895	8 36	967,438	10 92	1,152,934	13 25	63
Haldimand	847,075	9 81	1,034,171	11 33	1,112,162	12 95	76
Welland	559,643	10 25	613,877	12 40	661,577	12 66	81
Totals	5,735,149	10 81	6,839,736	13 28	7,170,397	14 33	75
Lambton	1,228,484	11 24	1,375,964	13 33	1,449,782	14 23	79
Huron	2,629,193	11 86	2,981,566	13 52	3,313,236	14 99	79
Bruce	1,980,494	11 08	2,352,411	12 96	2,558,364	14 50	76
Totals	5,838,171	11 45	6,709,941	13 28	7,321,382	14 66	78
Grey	2,249,948	10 45	2,533,232	11 51	3,018,065	13 47	78
Simcoe	2,409,875	10 98	2,725,412	12 87	3,112,838	14 75	74
Totals	4,659,823	10 72	5,258,644	12 18	6,130,903	14 09	76
Middlesex	2,202,452	11 40	2,600,612	13 69	2,910,867	15 14	75
Oxford	1,639,575	11 77	1,821,712	13 72	2,024,822	15 21	77
Brant	850,078	10 52	923,717	11 96	1,142,943	14 88	71
Perth	1,780,597	11 57	2,169,838	14 32	2,398,645	15 55	74
Wellington	2,225,056	11 36	2,437,984	13 06	2,713,879	14 43	79
Waterloo	1,314,168	11 80	1,442,396	13 08	1,744,546	15 91	74
Dufferin	966,777	11 24	1,025,171	12 62	1,107,247	13 42	84
Totals	10,978,703	11 43	12,421,430	13 36	14,042,949	14 99	76
Lincoln	500,457	9 90	595,321	11 86	730,979	14 18	70
Wentworth	949,278	10 67	1,007,291	11 54	1,291,085	15 05	71
Halton	832,144	12 27	750,877	11 26	1,017,046	15 06	81
Peel	1,334,973	11 51	1,402,363	12 25	1,787,525	15 62	74
York	2,627,139	12 14	2,852,874	13 91	3,287,712	15 76	77
Ontario	1,977,171	11 55	2,463,700	14 54	2,516,669	14 82	78
Durham	1,578,607	10 92	1,968,039	13 43	2,124,129	14 35	76
Northumberland	1,312,462	8 90	1,606,218	11 33	1,813,967	12 47	71
Prince Edward	735,607	8 33	832,194	10 05	906,704	10 83	77
Totals	11,847,838	10 86	13,478,877	12 66	15,475,816	14 40	75
Lennox and Addington	763,982	9 52	904,600	10 93	1,049,705	12 15	78
Frontenac	479,631	7 83	666,112	10 43	865,496	12 27	64
Leeds and Grenville	973,936	9 69	1,179,525	11 32	1,344,878	12 60	77
Dundas	455,945	10 71	606,037	13 45	643,606	14 32	75
Stormont	403,200	11 67	448,210	12 61	477,953	13 50	87
Glengarry	515,197	11 09	521,581	10 79	590,231	12 55	88
Prescott	520,596	11 16	603,173	12 86	531,113	11 42	98
Russell	298,548	10 55	331,723	11 19	351,690	12 41	85
Carleton	1,257,803	11 94	1,237,468	11 14	1,469,677	13 58	88
Renfrew	777,915	8 48	1,076,472	11 09	1,193,196	12 84	66
Lanark	642,189	8 81	795,574	10 73	933,695	13 01	68
Totals	7,088,942	9 98	8,370,475	11 33	9,451,240	12 79	78
Victoria	1,371,114	10 95	1,587,392	12 47	1,687,597	13 44	8
Peterborough	861,159	9 08	1,236,746	12 27	1,248,943	12 93	70
Haliburton	78,201	9 03	90,879	11 27	86,048	10 64	85
Hastings	1,024,250	8 13	1,623,709	11 89	1,722,002	12 29	66
Totals	3,334,724	9 40	4,538,726	12 17	4,744,590	12 81	73
Muskoka	136,863	9 52	146,007	10 26	152,614	11 53	83
Parry Sound	79,836	11 69	82,615	11 22	106,985	12 79	9
Algoma	225,973	15 91	154,232	10 93	239,065	16 43	9
Totals	442,672	12 50	382,854	10 72	498,664	13 79	9
The Province	49,926,022	10 79	58,000,683	12 63	64,835,941	14 12	7

VALUES—CORN.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Corn in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	533,466	18 07	647,786	20 70	607,811	19 63	92
Kent	329,069	13 96	532,244	20 05	451,019	17 68	79
Elgin	207,413	15 02	284,874	21 62	262,791	19 08	79
Norfolk	125,051	9 09	262,952	20 01	206,945	15 86	57
Haldimand	21,173	17 44	22,490	20 06	21,087	18 26	96
Welland	92,708	17 60	94,496	18 91	94,742	18 00	98
Totals	1,308,880	15 02	1,844,842	20 44	1,644,395	18 33	82
Lambton	88,333	14 23	103,165	17 93	102,268	16 74	85
Huron	22,021	23 86	22,039	21 73	24,378	22 76	105
Bruce	5,970	14 35	8,521	19 32	7,887	17 60	82
Totals	116,324	15 41	133,725	18 55	134,533	17 63	87
Grey	5,005	11 48	6,143	16 56	5,150	14 51	79
Simcoe	5,794	7 65	12,109	15 87	8,925	12 41	62
Totals	10,799	9 05	18,252	16 10	14,075	13 11	69
Middlesex	131,173	14 37	179,138	18 48	163,197	17 49	82
Oxford	109,039	14 54	128,483	18 32	121,664	16 94	86
Brant	55,552	13 87	76,314	19 89	68,674	17 60	79
Perth	12,046	15 31	8,887	19 32	9,966	17 51	87
Wellington	7,032	14 35	4,703	16 56	6,353	16 59	86
Waterloo	8,028	10 33	15,363	21 16	12,910	15 33	67
Dufferin	1,125	11 48	530	16 56	988	14 97	77
Totals	323,995	14 22	413,418	18 75	383,752	17 23	83
Lincoln	91,865	15 22	93,500	17 77	98,728	17 31	88
Wentworth	65,947	15 66	57,589	18 47	66,972	17 97	87
Halton	7,118	7 65	9,031	11 04	9,620	11 30	68
Peel	4,535	11 48	6,193	17 25	5,308	15 61	74
York	16,891	15 07	16,200	17 94	18,537	18 34	82
Ontario	28,243	12 30	35,046	17 48	28,171	13 62	90
Durham	14,361	9 02	20,658	16 25	17,931	12 12	74
Northumberland	46,901	13 13	44,057	14 77	42,373	12 64	104
Prince Edward	54,927	11 12	33,521	12 42	45,525	10 68	104
Totals	330,788	13 18	315,795	16 26	333,165	14 62	90
Lennox and Addington	20,671	11 84	21,579	15 55	23,464	14 17	84
Frontenac	18,285	13 14	15,527	13 25	20,493	14 07	93
Leeds and Grenville	90,770	18 68	62,263	18 00	69,829	16 52	113
Dundas	33,755	26 31	23,771	17 94	25,593	19 24	137
Stormont	18,899	16 26	12,354	16 56	16,567	16 52	98
Glengarry	6,802	14 35	6,124	19 32	7,582	15 25	94
Prescott	16,280	16 96	19,927	14 90	18,370	15 00	113
Russell	2,944	7 89	4,413	18 86	3,966	11 73	67
Carleton	12,432	13 44	10,603	10 49	14,866	14 48	93
Renfrew	7,336	17 22	5,081	19 32	5,899	15 24	113
Lanark	14,416	15 05	12,038	12 97	13,100	12 94	116
Totals	242,590	16 66	193,680	15 90	219,529	15 52	107
Victoria	7,706	14 35	5,560	23 46	6,515	15 97	90
Peterborough	3,022	8 04	2,926	18 40	4,546	12 88	62
Haliburton	1,033	11 48	1,007	13 79	1,289	13 15	87
Hastings	63,495	14 64	50,769	14 26	52,326	13 00	113
Totals	75,256	14 09	60,262	14 96	64,676	13 25	106
Muskoka	2,728	16 14	1,711	10 69	2,084	11 91	136
Parry Sound	402	11 49	469	13 79	447	13 97	82
Algoma	402	11 49	111	13 88	436	13 21	87
Totals	3,532	14 78	2,291	11 34	2,967	12 36	120
The Province	2,412,164	14 72	2,982,265	19 06	2,797,092	17 19	86

VALUES—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	4,640	9 53	6,043	9 16	7,608	10 87	88
Kent	7,113	7 74	6.340	7 25	7,560	8 15	95
Elgin	8,983	6 55	9,902	6 67	9,958	7 08	93
Norfolk	33,620	6 84	33,591	6 96	35,377	7 37	93
Haldimand	4,453	5 58	7,014	7 41	4,869	6 39	87
Welland	11,761	7 42	12,606	6 38	13,146	7 59	98
Totals	70,570	7 01	75,496	7 01	78,518	7 60	92
Lambton	3,604	11 59	1,437	4 61	3,306	8 52	136
Huron	2,734	11 25	2,701	5 39	2,514	7 57	149
Bruce	5,065	10 80	3,645	5 90	3,408	7 78	139
Totals	11,403	11 15	7,783	5 44	9,228	7 97	140
Grey	1,998	5 18	3,315	7 30	2,735	6 79	76
Simcoe	3,030	6 75	2,923	5 39	2,583	6 35	106
Totals	5,028	6 02	6,238	6 26	5,318	6 57	92
Middlesex	3,965	5 13	5,560	6 57	4,353	6 37	81
Oxford	2,799	4 50	4,497	7 86	4,337	6 77	66
Brant	3,454	4 73	4,422	7 70	4,733	6 99	68
Perth	527	4 50	1,301	6 74	1,087	6 97	65
Wellington	675	9 00	1,355	7 92	774	8 32	108
Waterloo	963	9 00	712	7 42	929	8 08	111
Dufferin	2,016	9 00	725	6 09	1,222	7 94	113
Totals	14,399	5 44	18,572	7 22	17,435	6 92	79
Lincoln	4,019	7 15	5,269	7 83	4,537	7 81	92
Wentworth	3,622	7 20	5,173	6 95	5,457	8 11	89
Halton	1,161	6 75	898	6 07	922	5 87	115
Peel	1,397	6 75	337	6 74	1,348	7 79	87
York	1,395	5 63	2,351	7 30	1,458	6 72	84
Ontario	3,402	8 40	5,095	10 11	3,381	9 06	93
Durham	10,562	8 74	10,132	7 29	9,561	7 93	110
Northumberland	57,778	8 89	58,932	7 65	51,165	8 20	108
Prince Edward	58,693	8 12	57,484	7 32	62,897	8 75	93
Totals	142,029	8 34	145,671	7 51	140,726	8 32	100
Lennox and Addington	19,418	6 93	35,405	7 78	25,957	8 19	85
Frontenac	15,342	7 74	13,281	7 82	14,476	8 66	89
Leeds and Grenville	36,490	8 08	41,151	8 11	45,198	8 91	91
Dundas	12,490	7 88	15,072	10 59	16,291	10 61	74
Stormont	20,230	10 13	22,446	11 80	23,382	11 25	90
Glengarry	5,134	7 20	5,217	7 58	5,792	8 61	84
Prescott	6,178	4 50	13,783	9 15	12,475	7 63	59
Russell	5,988	6 00	13,243	10 78	8,217	8 23	73
Carleton	18,589	4 23	35,740	9 14	31,704	7 78	54
Renfrew	8,711	6 88	13,706	10 45	12,479	9 28	74
Lanark	24,652	5 20	46,094	8 09	44,395	8 03	65
Totals	173,222	6 57	255,138	8 80	240,366	8 65	76
Victoria	1,510	4 05	1,870	5 05	1,609	4 34	93
Peterborough	5,115	5 13	6,875	8 09	6,445	7 19	71
Haliburton	772	5 40	1,403	7 58	1,174	5 24	103
Hastings	32,055	7 50	43,472	8 84	37,189	8 74	86
Totals	39,452	6 82	53,620	8 48	46,417	8 08	84
Muskoka	4,316	15 75	2,680	11 12	2,973	11 52	137
Parry Sound	189	9 00	438	6 74	335	8 42	107
Algoma	801	9 00	89	5 93	470	9 04	100
Totals	5,306	13 82	3,207	9 99	4,378	10 40	133
The Province	461,409	7 19	565,725	7 99	542,386	8 27	87

VALUES—BEANS.

No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of eans in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; lso the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Valve per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	5,175	15 18	10,107	20 93	11,109	21 95	69
	149,318	11 85	224,259	18 58	194,584	15 02	79
	12,410	13 12	19,711	22 32	17,957	17 89	73
	3,792	12 72	5,138	14 68	5,667	13 15	97
and	808	14 69	440	12 57	792	12 98	113
d	2,937	10 16	7,971	16 64	5,945	12 57	81
tals	174,440	12 00	267,626	18 72	236,054	15 30	78
n	4,978	13 27	6,076	16 92	6,240	15 80	84
	1,097	22 85	4,570	25 11	2,662	23 15	99
	2,467	19 58	1,627	10 04	2,016	15 16	129
tals	8,542	15 56	12,273	17 46	10,918	16 98	92
	1,453	13 71	1,821	18 97	1,631	14 56	94
	1,836	30 60	2,218	20 92	1,890	21 24	144
tals	3,289	19 81	4,039	20 00	3,521	17 52	113
sex	1,992	12 07	3,626	15 90	3,619	14 89	81
	3,280	24 48	2,637	20 98	3,346	21 59	113
	1,204	10 03	3,638	17 41	2,936	13 47	74
	1,304	17 62	753	25 10	851	18 91	93
gton	740	17 62	921	16 75	725	15 43	114
oo	548	19 57	1,038	16 74	684	17 10	114
n	714	26 44	552	16 73	454	20 64	128
tals	9,782	16 58	13,165	17 72	12,615	16 38	101
	1,183	11 95	2,354	18 83	2,080	15 88	75
orth	1,868	17 14	1,657	25 11	1,660	18 65	92
	628	17 94	1,356	16 74	864	16 94	106
	842	19 58	670	16 75	702	18 47	106
	2,049	22 52	1,723	26 51	2,411	21 92	103
	1,416	22 13	2,938	25 11	2,725	21 98	101
n	3,950	13 81	4,013	17 08	4,298	15 41	90
mberland	5,899	20 77	9,125	26 45	6,981	21 09	98
Edward	4,728	10 87	13,001	15 63	7,564	14 83	73
tals	22,563	15 60	36,837	19 33	29,285	17 61	89
and Addington	3,340	15 83	2,960	13 39	2,480	14 25	111
nac	4,780	22 03	9,341	23 29	7,798	23 77	93
nd Grenville	7,708	23 64	7,622	24 27	6,894	20 16	117
	5,796	19 58	4,709	24 27	4,141	20 30	96
nt	2,369	19 58	1,393	18 82	2,150	23 12	85
rry	1,410	19 58	2,511	25 11	1,627	22 29	88
t	4,949	17 07	7,364	21 34	7,577	18 53	92
	1,766	13 38	1,984	12 56	3,201	17 30	77
n	4,296	12 56	8,393	19 61	7,621	18 41	68
w	5,420	15 66	10,987	26 22	9,457	24 37	64
	3,948	18 11	2,561	23 71	3,206	18 86	96
tals	45,782	17 81	59,825	21 66	56,152	20 20	88
	1,378	15 66	954	16 74	1,028	16 06	98
rough	749	14 69	1,758	19 53	1,676	11 03	133
rton	294	9 80	293	20 93	446	14 87	66
gs	2,939	13 12	5,665	22 39	4,340	19 73	66
tals	5,360	13 64	8,670	20 94	7.490	16 07	85
ka	356	16 18	791	29 30	711	24 52	66
Sound	37	18 50	117	16 71	142	15 78	117
	29	14 50	151	16 78	87	17 40	83
tals	422	16 23	1,059	24 63	940	21 86	74
ovince	270,180	13 33	403,494	19 15	356,975	16 23	82

VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	597,849	16 85	502,862	13 86	593,641	16 11	105
Kent	834,723	17 43	627,951	12 11	794,448	15 40	113
Elgin	762,748	15 34	622,689	13 08	727,266	14 79	104
Norfolk	525,898	12 90	525,741	13 57	534,948	13 38	96
Haldimand	748,351	14 76	673,988	13 66	717,740	14 31	103
Welland	687,091	14 87	604,288	12 40	651,231	13 86	107
Totals	4,156,660	15 35	3,557,519	13 05	4,019,274	14 63	105
Lambton	926,509	18 59	620,015	11 14	820,004	15 34	121
Huron	1,749,728	18 01	1,161,686	12 40	1,446,962	15 29	118
Bruce	1,547,354	17 43	884,677	10 76	1,126,901	13 49	129
Totals	4,223,591	17 92	2,666,378	11 52	3,393,867	14 65	122
Grey	1,789;352	15 22	1,105,009	9 69	1,397,797	12 04	126
Simcoe	1,257,458	16 85	858,001	11 92	981,701	13 36	126
Totals	3,046,810	15 85	1,963,010	10 55	2,379,498	12 55	126
Middlesex	1,261,921	15 22	1,165,000	13 08	1,315,904	14 96	102
Oxford	915,191	15 22	853,805	14 05	943,110	15 30	99
Brant	447,637	13 83	406,583	12 60	439,510	13 72	101
Perth	1,219,438	17 78	792,468	12 02	1,019,565	15 12	116
Wellington	1,603.804	19 06	1,144,592	13 66	1,352,096	16 30	117
Waterloo	676,435	16 38	660,451	15 31	648,897	15 38	107
Dufferin	569,961	17 43	306,863	9 30	445,731	13 40	130
Totals	6,694,387	16 65	5,329,762	13 06	6,164,813	15 13	110
Lincoln	638,534	14 76	608,474	13 76	637,289	14 95	99
Wentworth	605,681	13 48	494,384	10 77	599,821	13 22	102
Halton	433,635	12 78	415,294	12 11	465,454	13 62	94
Peel	601,230	15.34	596,516	15 41	585,920	15 14	101
York	1,220,518	16 85	893,176	12 11	1,043,519	14 13	119
Ontario	858,962	16 04	746,953	13 95	789,323	14 86	108
Durham	672,078	16 15	634,705	14 15	629,689	14 54	111
Northumberland	681,560	12 90	786,198	13 95	731,202	13 39	96
Prince Edward	359,139	13 25	523,221	14 54	471,781	14 73	90
Totals	6,066,337	14 85	5,698,921	13 33	5,953,998	14 25	104
Lennox and Addington	456,945	8 72	767,593	15 41	630,924	12 86	68
Frontenac	519,751	8 37	755,936	11 72	707,691	11 24	74
Leeds and Grenville	1,507,660	13 13	1,477,192	12 11	1,612,549	14 00	94
Dundas	648,954	18 59	524,229	15 02	589,690	16 82	111
Stormont	553,949	17 43	471,806	14 53	506,305	15 90	110
Glengarry	794,134	22 31	530,876	15 79	589,456	17 33	129
Prescott	646,816	18 48	445,265	14 15	461,909	14 39	128
Russell	388,828	20 34	209,469	12 50	259,137	14 08	144
Carleton	1,286,706	20 68	831,228	13 76	944,843	15 68	132
Renfrew	1,026,604	15 69	742,894	12 40	718,365	11 71	134
Lanark	1,218,647	19 64	895,094	14 15	1,008,397	16 21	121
Totals	9,048,994	15 72	7,651,582	13 45	8,029,257	14 27	110
Victoria	549,045	13 60	417,833	10 95	473,651	12 05	113
Peterborough	403,179	10 69	491,167	12 89	440,303	11 28	95
Haliburton	156,614	16 04	95,088	8 92	114,984	11 54	139
Hastings	946,705	14 29	789,066	10 76	877,492	12 81	112
Totals	2,055,543	13 43	1,793,154	11 19	1,906,430	12 16	110
Muskoka	408,001	17 66	217,763	9 59	281,586	12 73	139
Parry Sound	120,906	15 80	61,561	7 27	96,581	11 02	143
Algoma	126,519	11 62	76,532	8 53	107,248	10 79	108
Totals	655,426	15 74	355,856	8 86	485,415	11 89	132
The Province	35,947,748	15 76	29,016,182	12 64	32,332,552	14 17	111

VALUES—POTATOES.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	80,706	29 92	108,034	40 48	105,473	37 71	79
Kent	93,896	32 27	173,895	52 89	138,157	42 72	76
Elgin	89,855	32 16	126,522	51 75	98,101	36 84	87
Norfolk	64,371	20 81	108,417	39 03	90,154	28 93	72
Haldimand	35,632	30 90	68,401	56 39	65,882	46 27	67
Welland	69,121	30 95	75,009	41 67	77,831	34 76	89
Totals	433,581	29 14	660,278	46 52	575,598	37 20	78
Lambton	101,096	38 15	110,227	44 55	111,443	40 38	95
Huron	239,602	51 77	194,852	41 56	275,720	56 29	92
Bruce	192,665	44 89	163,390	36 59	243,815	53 34	84
Totals	533,363	46 10	468,469	40 29	630,978	51 60	89
Grey	361,344	59 97	293,296	46 00	412,486	62 38	96
Simcoe	243,617	39 87	335,247	53 19	366,930	56 95	70
Totals	604,961	49 85	628,543	49 57	779,416	59 70	84
Middlesex	191,903	39 24	265,238	50 77	210,104	39 48	99
Oxford	107,751	37 99	128,753	48 31	106,733	36 17	101
Brant	76,270	37 26	99,866	53 32	96,603	45 98	81
Perth	184,439	53 91	138,391	43 33	171,517	48 62	111
Wellington	281,409	53 07	258,688	51 19	289,855	52 67	101
Waterloo	132,087	48 65	107,011	40 58	141,840	50 75	96
Dufferin	194,549	68 53	128,867	51 46	176,872	59 88	114
Totals	1,168,408	48 58	1,126,814	48 67	1,193,524	47 45	102
Lincoln	73,431	40 10	86,710	49 52	74,519	42 05	95
Wentworth	137,339	46 91	145,814	48 16	163,619	52 70	89
Halton	38,081	26 26	56,451	40 61	69,624	45 90	57
Peel	89,538	32 74	111,427	46 96	112,296	42 01	78
York	293,608	45 82	293,132	45 89	276,197	39 41	116
Ontario	198,481	52 22	200,628	58 27	200,270	54 32	96
Durham	130,368	41 82	189,400	65 51	158,143	52 52	80
Northumberland	171,041	38 65	158,165	42 66	169,819	41 75	93
Prince Edward	77,460	35 19	122,252	45 06	99,800	42 34	83
Totals	1,209,347	41 85	1,363,979	49 27	1,324,287	45 35	92
Lennox and Addington	141,441	43 17	161,868	52 45	179,684	53 62	81
Frontenac	140,264	43 03	208,701	59 75	156,383	43 98	98
Leeds and Grenville	410,209	62 04	350,632	54 97	413,371	60 94	102
Dundas	158,770	74 57	110,987	47 82	164,971	70 41	106
Stormont	150,054	81 64	101,002	49 39	118,792	60 06	136
Glengarry	168,731	75 36	94,334	38 61	139,717	56 31	134
Prescott	157,298	66 40	149,522	59 36	146,854	59 26	112
Russell	72,349	51 42	52,091	33 96	72,512	46 72	110
Carleton	291,069	61 12	276,619	47 46	317,452	56 42	108
Renfrew	189,505	50 24	298,086	73 82	260,918	66 73	75
Lanark	175,351	52 28	196,684	56 91	217,944	61 00	86
Totals	2,055,041	58 69	2,000,526	53 86	2,188,598	58 16	101
Victoria	153,910	50 35	164,179	60 99	158,889	54 19	93
Peterborough	101,904	40 10	155,115	62 62	131,388	51 75	77
Haliburton	28,021	43 18	47,271	87 06	35 662	58 18	74
Hastings	196,358	41 64	363,157	66 94	303,573	58 12	72
Totals	480,193	43 80	729,722	65 52	629,512	55 67	79
Muskoka	78,478	55 38	111,047	87 44	85,193	62 69	88
Parry Sound	60,119	96 19	52,753	88 96	54,115	87 99	109
Algoma	82,293	113 04	47,417	71 09	60,043	85 90	132
Totals	220,890	79 74	211,217	83 48	199,351	74 58	107
The Province	6,705,784	47 80	7,189,548	51 30	7,521,264	51 26	93

VALUES—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	5,684	56 84	6,867	78 93	7,739	84 12	68
Kent	8,759	59 18	16,814	98 33	15,440	98 34	60
Elgin	10,627	63 63	13,171	126 64	12,769	93 20	68
Norfolk	5,170	35 66	11,105	102 82	8,456	74 18	48
Haldimand	4,533	53 33	6,465	71 04	6,383	75 99	70
Welland	4,290	41 65	7,234	139 12	6,425	88 01	47
Totals	39,063	52 22	61,656	100 58	57,212	87 08	60
Lambton	11,857	71 00	16,544	104 71	14,654	92 16	77
Huron	30,152	78 52	53,933	118 02	50,108	120 45	65
Bruce	18,190	59 64	24,980	103 65	24,451	98 59	60
Totals	60,199	70 33	95,457	111 52	89,213	108 40	65
Grey	29,563	66 58	62,977	116 62	54,884	110 65	60
Simcoe	25,312	48 21	70,402	126 62	55,002	99 64	48
Totals	54,875	56 63	133,379	121 70	109,886	104 85	54
Middlesex	26,464	61 83	52,496	110 29	40,508	89 22	69
Oxford	21,231	85 61	35,671	127 85	28,860	106 49	80
Brant	11,351	70 50	20,206	132 93	21,836	126 22	56
Perth	39,124	95 42	48,941	139 83	50,166	124 17	77
Wellington	26,680	69 84	23,557	92 74	24,565	87 42	80
Waterloo	13,321	60 55	46,268	145 04	30,903	117 06	52
Dufferin	12,325	99 40	14,563	118 40	13,664	110 19	90
Totals	150,496	76 28	241,702	123 76	210,502	106 80	71
Lincoln	6,176	62 38	9,762	100 64	8,863	90 44	69
Wentworth	14,819	67 67	19,965	140 60	21,975	113 27	60
Halton	7,347	93 00	19,903	121 36	12,111	110 10	84
Peel	20,920	75 25	23,224	86 33	21,236	79 24	95
York	32,500	68 86	67,527	116 43	70,551	125 31	55
Ontario	29,750	77 07	57,255	112 71	50,432	110 84	70
Durham	26,654	59 76	50,001	119 62	45,784	103 82	58
Northumberland	9,870	58 40	25,605	107 58	19,255	92 57	63
Prince Edward	466	17 26	2,294	74 00	1,548	53 38	32
Totals	148,502	68 28	275,536	112 60	251,755	106 41	64
Lennox and Addington	4,477	57 40	5,000	84 75	4,524	70 69	81
Frontenac	7,933	53 60	19,121	84 61	13,677	84 43	63
Leeds and Grenville	12,281	76 76	14,003	88 63	12,069	84 40	91
Dundas	3,150	70 00	5,061	88 79	3,495	81 28	86
Stormont	952	28 00	1,657	118 36	1,151	57 55	49
Glengarry	4,004	77 00	2,546	59 21	2,855	67 98	113
Prescott	4,687	57 86	5,594	124 31	4,359	77 84	74
Russell	11,921	91 00	8,135	83 87	11,199	94 91	96
Carleton	24,549	50 10	48,526	92 25	42,460	86 13	58
Renfrew	4,848	49 47	11,544	111 00	7,871	78 71	63
Lanark	4,720	40 00	12,960	91 27	10,917	89 48	45
Totals	83,522	58 20	134,147	91 19	114,577	84 06	69
Victoria	23,795	70 82	33,523	122 35	30,508	103 42	68
Peterborough	11,139	41 41	27,374	100 64	23,675	80 53	51
Haliburton	1,890	70 00	3,700	148 00	2,221	105 76	66
Hastings	7,280	41 60	13,660	98 27	15,268	94 83	44
Totals	44,104	54 65	78,257	110 22	71,672	92 96	59
Muskoka	4,676	51 38	5,062	66 61	5,195	64 14	80
Parry Sound	2,587	92 39	2,664	132 20	2,368	107 64	86
Algoma	1,568	56 00	1,850	74 00	2,472	77 25	72
Totals	8,831	60 07	9,576	79 14	10,035	74 33	81
The Province	589,592	64 72	1,029,710	111 12	914,852	100 16	65

VALUES—TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	8,434	57 77	12.667	83 34	15,514	78 75	73
Kent	18,085	70 10	21,972	82 60	27,788	93 56	75
Elgin	24,718	78 47	23,700	98 75	23,185	85 87	91
Norfolk	94,311	82 08	96,943	115 68	82,059	94 87	87
Haldimand.	3,750	45 73	4,551	65 01	3,816	56 96	80
Welland	13,010	61 95	18,044	110 70	13,608	87 79	71
Totals	162,308	75 14	177,877	102 88	165,970	89 67	84
Lambton	13,393	59 00	22,627	103 32	15,780	76 23	77
Huron	647,089	98 30	697.446	121 55	669,083	104 35	94
Bruce	484,863	83 60	624,328	118 49	611,804	109 78	76
Totals	1,145,345	90 83	1,344,401	119 76	1,296,667	106 35	85
Grey	873,357	88 80	983,947	118 22	941,382	104 05	85
Simcoe	188,985	59 71	451,724	117 12	324,264	95 43	63
Totals	1,062,342	81 72	1,435,671	117 87	1,265,646	101 70	80
Middlesex	135,470	82 40	172,371	111 49	143,119	90 01	92
Oxford	628,278	123 07	620,355	124 85	566,102	111 83	110
Brant	294,920	100 79	303,745	125 15	302,923	115 84	87
Perth	449,291	96 89	546,498	133 45	457,162	99 77	97
Wellington	1,219,130	95 31	1,681,054	137 31	1,386,761	108 55	88
Waterloo	510,719	97 58	588,356	120 54	505,858	99 48	98
Dufferin	227,413	96 81	214,441	107 11	207,972	91 06	106
Totals	3,465,221	99 90	4,126,820	128 31	3,569,897	105 02	95
Lincoln	16,819	68 09	19,974	92 47	16,563	77 40	88
Wentworth	237,548	87 27	354,722	148 42	292,044	120 93	72
Halton	184,954	100 79	211,887	116 17	184,744	105 27	96
Peel	101,930	68 27	118,911	94 30	99,469	76 22	90
York	276,629	82 72	309,720	109 67	303,658	99 27	83
Ontario	1,112,448	87 93	1,299,640	111 60	1,149,712	95 64	92
Durham	427,898	83 12	624,842	105 00	548,063	99 92	83
Northumberland	255,033	73 01	358,982	105 27	317,455	93 53	78
Prince Edward	5,407	51 99	9,648	91 02	5,868	71 56	73
Totals	2,618,666	84 37	3,308,326	111 66	2,917,576	98 14	86
Lennox and Addington	10,488	65 14	6,281	66 12	9,672	67 64	96
Frontenac	15,928	57 71	45,154	80 92	36,652	80 55	72
Leeds and Grenville	18,442	76 21	16,870	86 51	17,804	89 92	85
Dundas	1,549	51 63	3,444	82 00	2,656	69 89	74
Stormont	3,120	66 38	8,180	86 11	5,596	71 74	93
Glengarry	8,363	103 25	7,195	110 69	5,942	100 71	103
Prescott	11,026	64 48	17,145	127 00	13,835	98 82	65
Russell	43,896	152 42	18,155	84 05	27,236	110 27	138
Carleton	65,877	52 12	151,889	99 01	113,474	79 86	65
Renfrew	30,155	56 05	55,611	90 57	44,320	72 78	77
Lanark	28,537	50 42	51,523	88 83	36,979	75 93	66
Totals	237,381	64 79	381,447	92 38	314,166	81 08	80
Victoria	299,510	80 47	374,336	120 37	312,919	89 38	90
Peterborough	65,597	51 09	122,497	97 37	91,269	75 00	68
Haliburton	18,356	70 06	28,946	103 01	22,705	71 62	98
Hastings	41,396	48 36	82,621	90 49	58,461	74 47	65
Totals	424,859	69 38	608,400	109 39	485,354	83 39	83
Muskoka	82,566	69 32	92,977	85 22	83,364	73 00	95
Parry Sound	34,910	71 54	46,494	86 10	44,635	75 27	95
Algoma	33,372	92 19	54,606	79 95	40,890	75 17	123
Totals	150,848	73 91	194,077	83 87	168,889	74 11	100
The Province	9,266,970	87 99	11,577,019	117 02	10,184,165	99 66	88

VALUES—CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	1,235,954	17 97	1,294,366	18 07	1,348,895	18 71	96
Kent	1,440,963	16 32	1,603,475	16 87	1,628,996	17 21	95
Elgin	1,116,754	16 16	1,100,569	16 69	1,152,027	16 83	96
Norfolk	852,213	13 29	1,043,887	17 17	963,606	15 46	86
Haldimand	818,700	15 13	783,349	14 83	820,569	15 27	99
Welland	880,918	15 76	819,648	14 09	862,928	15 16	104
Totals	6,345,502	15 85	6,645,294	16 43	6,777,021	16 60	95
Lambton	1,149,770	19 24	880,091	13 56	1,073,695	16 92	114
Huron	2,692,423	24 49	2,137,227	20 12	2,471,427	22 91	107
Bruce	2,256,574	22 52	1,711,168	18 31	2,020,282	21 28	106
Totals	6,098,767	22 60	4,728,486	17 87	5,565,404	20 90	108
Grey	3,062,072	22 72	2,456,508	18 87	2,816,065	21 15	107
Simcoe	1,726,032	20 14	1,732,624	20 60	1,741,295	20 46	98
Totals	4,788,104	21 72	4,189,132	19 55	4,557,360	20 88	104
Middlesex	1,752,888	17 54	1,843,429	17 22	1,880,804	17 81	98
Oxford	1,787,569	23 35	1,774,201	23 22	1,774,152	22 77	103
Brant	890,388	21 02	914,774	22 12	937,215	22 47	94
Perth	1,906,169	24 43	1,537,239	20 70	1,710,314	22 30	110
Wellington	3,139,470	30 41	3,114,870	30 59	3,061,129	30 00	101
Waterloo	1,342,101	26 65	1,419,199	27 37	1,342,021	26 15	102
Dufferin	1,008,103	26 28	666,541	17 63	846,903	21 79	121
Totals	11,826,688	24 19	11,270,253	22 97	11,552,538	23 38	103
Lincoln	827,027	15 96	826,043	15 78	842,579	16 48	97
Wentworth	1,066,824	19 18	1,079,304	19 48	1,151,548	20 72	93
Halton	672,924	17 51	714,820	18 47	743,339	19 25	91
Peel	820,392	18 50	857,278	19 90	826,279	19 00	97
York	1,843,590	21 92	1,583,829	18 67	1,716,331	20 00	110
Ontario	2,232,702	30 51	2,347,555	32 72	2,224,014	30 95	99
Durham	1,285,871	24 08	1,533,751	26 90	1,413,469	25 60	94
Northumberland	1,228,082	17 23	1,441,064	19 28	1,338,250	18 54	93
Prince Edward	560,820	13 34	761,421	15 16	694,983	14 96	89
Totals	10,538,232	20 49	11,145,065	21 10	10,950,792	21 05	97
Lennox and Addington	656,780	10 82	1,000,686	16 90	876,705	15 22	71
Frontenac	722,283	10 41	1,067,061	14 82	957,170	13 56	77
Leeds and Grenville	2,083,560	15 84	1,969,733	14 32	2,177,714	16 51	96
Dundas	864,464	21 46	687,273	17 07	806,837	19 89	108
Stormont	749,573	20 27	618,838	16 57	673,943	18 17	112
Glengarry	988,578	25 20	648,803	17 41	752,771	19 90	127
Prescott	847,234	21 05	658,600	17 63	665,370	17 49	120
Russell	527,692	23 51	307,490	15 20	385,468	17 64	133
Carleton	1,703,518	22 90	1,362,998	18 51	1,472,420	20 08	114
Renfrew	1,272,579	17 70	1,137,909	17 07	1,059,309	15 56	114
Lanark	1,470,271	20 42	1,216,954	16 40	1,334,938	18 26	112
Totals	11,886,532	18 03	10,676,345	16 28	11,162,645	17 17	105
Victoria	1,036,854	21 38	998,255	22 23	985,119	21 01	102
Peterborough	590,705	13 66	807,712	18 69	699,302	15 72	87
Haliburton	206,980	18 87	177,708	15 08	178,481	15 84	119
Hastings	1,290,228	15 96	1,348,410	15 22	1,348,649	16 21	98
Totals	3,124,767	17 03	3,332,085	17 68	3,211,551	17 28	99
Muskoka	581,121	22 13	432,031	16 90	461,106	18 32	121
Parry Sound	219,150	24 76	164,496	16 91	199,223	19 63	126
Algoma	244,984	20 19	180,756	17 41	211,646	18 72	108
Totals	1,045,255	22 12	777,283	17 02	871,975	18 70	118
The Province	55,653,847	19 99	52,763,943	18 90	54,649,286	19 59	102

VALUES OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

ES No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total marketable alue of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 382-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	2,251,466	15 91	2,329,855	16 37	2,405,551	17 08	93
	2,903,747	13 86	3,361,805	15 78	3,381,179	16 42	84
	2,175,994	12 80	2,531,000	15 54	2,586,912	15 80	81
	1,643,108	10 35	2,011,325	13 47	2,116,540	14 17	73
and	1,665,775	11 86	1,817,520	12 62	1,932,731	13 85	86
d	1,440,561	13 04	1,433,525	13 31	1,524,505	13 96	93
tals	12,080,651	12 98	13,485,030	14 67	13,947,418	15 35	85
n	2,378,254	14 07	2,256,055	13 42	2,523,477	15 26	92
	5,321,616	16 04	5,118,793	15 66	5,784,663	17 59	91
	4,237,068	15 19	4,063,579	14 77	4,578,646	16 87	90
tals	11,936,938	15 31	11,438,427	14 86	12,886,786	16 83	91
	5,312,020	15 17	4,989,740	14 24	5,834,130	16 33	93
	4,135,907	13 56	4,458,036	15 07	4,854,133	16 39	83
tals	9,447,927	14 42	9,447,776	14 62	10,688,263	16 36	88
sex	3,955,340	13 49	4,444,041	14 96	4,791,671	16 08	84
	3,427,144	15 88	3,595,913	17 19	3,798,974	18 00	88
	1,740,466	14 13	1,838,491	15 50	2,080,158	17 55	81
	3,686,766	15 90	3,707,077	16 42	4,108,959	17 79	89
gton	5,364,526	17 94	5,552,854	19 25	5,775,008	19 90	90
oo	2,656,269	16 42	2,861,595	17 65	3,086,567	19 18	86
n	1,974,880	15 87	1,691,712	14 21	1,954,150	16 10	99
als	22,805,391	15 73	23,691,683	16 68	25,595,487	17 89	89
	1,327,484	12 97	1,421,364	13 86	1,573,558	15 33	85
orth	2,016,102	13 94	2,086,595	14 62	2,442,633	17 28	81
	1,505,068	14 17	1,465,697	13 90	1,760,385	16 58	85
	2,155,365	13 45	2,259,641	14 34	2,613,804	16 55	81
	4,470,729	14 87	4,436,703	15 30	5,004,043	17 00	87
	4,209,873	17 22	4,811,255	19 95	4,740,683	19 62	88
n'	2,864,478	14 47	3,501,790	17 21	3,537,598	17 40	83
mberland	2,540,544	11 61	3,047,282	14 07	3,152,217	14 48	80
Edward	1,296,427	9 95	1,593,615	11 98	1,601,687	12 30	81
als	22,386,070	13 94	24,623,942	15 46	26,426,608	16 57	84
and Addington	1,420,762	10 08	1,905,286	13 42	1,926,410	13 38	75
ac	1,201,914	9 20	1,733,173	12 76	1,822,666	12 92	71
nd Grenville	3,057,496	13 18	3,149,258	13 03	3,522,592	14 76	89
	1,320,409	15 94	1,293,310	15 16	1,450,443	16 96	94
nt	1,152,773	16 11	1,067,048	14 64	1,151,896	15 89	101
rry	1,503,775	17 55	1,170,384	13 67	1,343,002	15 83	111
t	1,367,830	15 74	1,261,773	14 97	1,196,483	14 15	111
	826,240	16 28	639,213	12 82	737,158	14 69	111
n	2,961,321	16 48	2,600,466	14 07	2,942,097	16 21	102
v	2,050,494	12 53	2,214,381	13 53	2,252,505	13 99	90
	2,112,460	14 57	2,012,528	13 57	2,268,633	15 66	93
als	18,975,474	13 85	19,046,820	13 66	20,613,885	14 84	93
a	2,407,968	13 86	2,585,647	15 01	2,672,716	15 50	89
rough	1,451,864	10 51	2,044,458	14 19	1,948,245	13 81	76
ton	285,181	14 53	268,587	13 53	264,529	13 66	106
rs	2,314,478	11 19	2,972,119	13 20	3,070,651	13 75	81
als	6,459,491	12 00	7,870,811	14 02	7,956,141	14 31	84
a	717,984	17 67	578,038	14 53	613,720	15 98	111
ound	298,986	19 07	247,111	14 46	306,208	16 54	115
	470,957	17 88	334,988	13 68	450,711	17 43	103
als	1,487,927	18 00	1,160,137	14 26	1,370,639	16 56	109
ovince	105,579,869	14 25	110,764,626	15 00	119,485,227	16 19	88

VALUES—WOOL.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of the wool clip in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of clip per fleece, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	17,455	1 27	18,287	1 08	16,877	1 10	115
Kent	18,411	1 30	21,612	1 08	21,168	1 10	118
Elgin	23,367	1 28	18,469	1 02	20,647	1 09	117
Norfolk	16,005	1 18	16,697	1 00	16,354	1 02	116
Haldimand	21,400	1 32	20,984	1 18	20,958	1 17	113
Welland	15,900	1 14	14,274	96	15,139	98	116
Totals	112,538	1 25	110,323	1 06	111,143	1 08	116
Lambton	23,981	1 34	24,409	1 13	24,700	1 14	118
Huron	50,895	1 27	50,560	1 05	51,315	1 09	117
Bruce	52,338	1 26	51,648	1 07	51,751	1 10	115
Totals	127,214	1 28	126,617	1 07	127,766	1 10	116
Grey	74,858	1 25	73,520	1 03	74,769	1 07	117
Simcoe	49,056	1 23	52,323	1 05	51,987	1 08	114
Totals	123,914	1 24	125,843	1 04	126,756	1 07	116
Middlesex	35,090	1 36	37,940	1 16	37,314	1 16	117
Oxford	19,169	1 26	19,029	1 09	19,620	1 10	115
Brant	13,388	1 21	14,830	1 06	14,923	1 08	112
Perth	33,581	1 28	34,530	1 07	33,882	1 10	116
Wellington	49,751	1 26	51,881	1 09	51,791	1 11	114
Waterloo	22,301	1 18	23,016	1 02	23,137	1 03	115
Dufferin	19,180	1 27	19,495	1 04	19,885	1 07	119
Totals	192,460	1 27	200,721	1 08	200,552	1 10	115
Lincoln	9,635	1 15	11,275	1 00	10,357	1 02	113
Wentworth	15,436	1 31	16,817	1 07	15,918	1 11	118
Halton	13,958	1 38	13,764	1 17	14,019	1 20	115
Peel	20,841	1 50	21,307	1 22	20,362	1 27	118
York	30,443	1 32	34,704	1 14	33,306	1 16	114
Ontario	28,651	1 38	33,838	1 16	31,356	1 19	116
Durham	23,131	1 25	24,092	1 10	23,426	1 13	111
Northumberland	25,541	1 29	22,657	1 07	24,121	1 11	116
Prince Edward	8,221	1 15	10,341	1 00	9,268	1 01	114
Totals	175,857	1 32	188,795	1 12	182,133	1 15	115
Lennox and Addington	16,436	1 18	19,101	99	16,937	1 02	116
Frontenac	17,928	1 14	19,471	95	18,751	99	115
Leeds and Grenville	32,114	1 07	37,051	92	35,298	94	114
Dundas	10,236	1 14	11,224	95	10,850	97	118
Stormont	11,386	1 23	9,862	96	10,294	1 01	122
Glengarry	13,149	1 05	14,921	91	14,255	91	115
Prescott	9,151	1 12	10,775	92	10,654	94	119
Russell	6,917	1 07	8,977	90	7,869	93	115
Carleton	28,368	1 17	30,560	96	27,953	99	118
Renfrew	34,212	1 02	32,383	86	31,995	87	117
Lanark	33,625	1 08	32,331	92	32,908	94	115
Totals	213,522	1 10	226,656	92	217,762	95	116
Victoria	27,287	1 29	23,018	1 05	24,626	1 09	118
Peterborough	15,587	1 17	16,758	1 00	17,268	1 02	115
Haliburton	2,999	1 10	2,445	92	3,167	93	118
Hastings	24,688	1 10	25,867	92	25,435	95	116
Totals	70,561	1 18	68,088	98	70,496	1 01	116
Muskoka	7,063	1 19	6,321	1 01	6,618	1 04	114
Parry Sound	2,151	1 26	2,267	1 02	2,336	1 05	120
Algoma	4,193	1 32	4,012	1 10	3,848	1 15	115
Totals	13,407	1 24	12,600	1 04	12,802	1 07	116
The Province	1,029,473	1 23	1,059,643	1 03	1,049,410	1 06	116

COST OF GROWING CROPS.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the average cost of growing an acre of the staple farm crops of Ontario and the average value of product, based on the returns of 197 correspondents of the Bureau for the season of 1887.

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
FALL WHEAT.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	2 40	3 42	3 09	2 80	3 30	2 27	3 77	2 50	2 95
Cultivating, etc.	1 42	1 00	1 34	1 09	1 06	1 03	1 16	1 25	1 16
Barnyard manure	2 85	2 20	3 53	3 27	4 44	2 53	1 61	3 15	3 15
Manure applied previously	1 36	1 67	1 92	2 45	2 02	1 92	1 92	1 92	1 92
Seed	1 57	1 52	1 48	1 48	1 44	1 52	1 34	1 35	1 49
Sowing or drilling	48	38	39	51	31	52	35	30	42
After fitting or cultivation	40	45	39	54	31	38	22	39	39
Cutting and putting in barn	1 60	1 81	1 75	1 77	1 74	2 06	1 57	2 50	1 89
Threshing	1 17	1 08	90	1 13	97	1 09	1 06	1 00	1 07
Marketing	90	79	90	81	83	95	88	75	85
Wear of implements	37	40	36	36	43	29	31	50	38
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	18 16	17 93	19 10	20 09	21 02	18 04	18 09	17 74	19 43
Value of grain	14 28	12 70	13 56	13 83	15 80	15 34	12 51	16 10	14 13
Value of straw	3 09	2 79	1 77	2 97	3 48	3 22	2 72	2 50	2 95
Total value per acre	17 37	15 49	15 33	16 80	19 28	18 56	15 23	18 60	17 08
Seed sown, bush	1.91	1.79	1.69	1.80	1.73	1.63	1.48	1.50	1.77
Average yield, bush	16.9	15.9	18.0	18.0	20.3	19.3	14.2	20.0	17.8
Manure put on land, tons	9.6	10.4	8.6	8.9	11.9	6.5	9.6	......	9.8
Per cent. of value charged to crop	43.5	50.8	53.6	46.3	46.5	41.8	50.0	......	46.4
SPRING WHEAT.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	1 91	2 56	2 17	1 74	1 97	1 88	2 42	2 75	2 04
Cultivating, etc.	82	57	52	77	59	72	67	1 50	70
Barnyard manure	1 62	93	1 34	1 05	1 68	1 43	1 35	1 06	1 34
Manure applied previously	1 40	1 58	1 49	2 03	1 81	2 21	1 73	1 73	1 73
Seed	1 48	1 54	1 44	1 47	1 37	1 54	1 29	1 53	1 45
Sowing or drilling	43	31	39	45	29	47	41	43	39
After fitting or cultivation	36	68	38	43	36	32	25	25	38
Cutting and putting in barn	1 59	1 74	1 63	1 81	1 50	1 77	1 34	1 90	1 65
Threshing	1 29	92	95	1 15	82	1 15	1 06	1 17	1 03
Marketing	73	57	58	80	79	94	58	1 13	77
Wear of implements	29	24	24	25	25	21	28	50	26
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	15 56	14 85	14 18	15 83	15 60	16 12	15 28	16 08	15 50
Value of grain	12 51	6 90	12 11	8 91	11 61	14 34	10 49	12 34	10 95
Value of straw	3 10	1 95	1 57	2 53	3 07	2 98	2 63	3 33	2 66
Total value per acre	15 61	8 85	13 68	11 44	14 68	17 32	13 12	15 67	13 61
Seed sown, bush	1.80	1.77	1.64	1.83	1.66	1.69	1.63	1.88	1.73
Average yield, bush	16.9	9.5	17.2	11.1	13.6	16.7	12.7	16.2	14.2
Manure put on land, tons	7.5	7.0	9.0	9.6	6.6	12.3	9.0	9.0	9.0
Per cent of value charged to crop	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	66.9	36.1	50.0	33.3	51.7

NOTE.—In this table the value of manure includes the cost of putting it on the land, and only the estimated quantity consumed as food by plants in the year, whether then or previously applied, is charged against the crop—the last item showing the per cent. as charged when applied to the crop of the year. The cost of marketing an acre's crop is based on the cost of taking it to the usual market place, and the value of the product is based on the average selling price.

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
BARLEY.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	2 13	2 27	2 12	1 83	1 89	1 63	2 10	3 00	2 00
Cultivating, etc	1 03	72	73	73	63	94	68	2 00	76
Barnyard manure	1 76	97	92	94	1 09	1 30	98	98	98
Manure applied previously	1 44	1 50	1 06	1 62	1 61	2 50	1 54	1 54	1 54
Seed	1 33	1 25	1 08	1 20	1 16	1 31	1 07	1 47	1 21
Sowing or drilling	50	38	39	38	29	45	40	85	39
After fitting or cultivation	41	43	44	50	32	29	18	36	36
Cutting and putting in barn	1 87	1 91	1 56	1 69	1 46	1 77	1 37	2 25	1 67
Threshing	1 11	98	87	98	86	1 49	81	1 17	1 00
Marketing	1 08	93	94	78	82	1 00	84	75	89
Wear of implements	23	23	22	23	31	24	29	38	27
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	16 53	14 78	13 38	14 76	14 61	16 40	14 16	16 88	14 83
Value of grain	14 54	15 98	14 21	16 36	16 64	15 41	15 03	12 47	15 77
Value of straw	3 24	2 28	1 67	2 45	3 17	4 23	3 07	3 13	2 86
Total value per acre	17 78	18 26	15 88	18 81	19 81	19 64	18 10	15 60	18 63
Seed sown, bush	2.20	2.09	1.96	2.00	1.80	2.04	1.78	2.19	1.98
Average yield, bush	24.9	26.6	23.7	25.2	26.2	24.5	21.3	20.7	24.8
Manure put on land, tons	9.0	12.0	11.3	6.7	6.9	7.0	......	5.0	8.3
Per cent. of value charged to crop	55.1	42.7	50.0	50.0	46.8	50.0	.....	33.3	48.7
OATS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	1 97	2 28	1 94	1 76	1 87	1 56	1 89	2 63	1 91
Cultivating, etc	92	69	63	80	59	78	61	2 00	74
Barnyard manure	3 11	2 49	2 40	2 82	3 10	3 72	2 80	2 66	2 80
Manure applied previously									
Seed	86	83	85	83	84	89	77	1 21	85
Sowing or drilling	44	39	37	42	30	48	43	68	40
After fitting or cultivation	37	39	37	37	33	38	18	25	35
Cutting and putting in barn	1 75	1 88	1 62	1 77	1 58	1 73	1 41	1 90	1 70
Threshing	1 23	1 00	84	1 02	85	1 20	81	1 17	1 01
Marketing	1 08	1 01	91	82	85	89	86	75	92
Wear of implements	34	25	31	35	34	22	33	38	34
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	15 71	14 42	13 29	14 84	14 82	15 33	13 99	15 76	14 78
Value of grain	12 39	12 49	12 32	13 21	13 89	13 34	12 93	11 41	12 99
Value of straw	3 45	3 25	2 53	4 03	3 68	4 35	3 03	3 20	3 60
Total value per acre	15 84	15 74	14 85	17 24	17 57	17 69	15 96	14 61	16 59
Seed sown, bush	2.53	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.15	2.48	2.15	2.54	2.34
Average yield, bush	28.6	32.3	32.6	33.8	32.8	31.5	28.5	25.1	31.7

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
PEASE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
wing	2 01	2 17	1 85	1 82	1 89	1 55	1 88	2 80	1 90
tivating, etc.	97	71	57	76	59	77	88	2 00	75
nyard manure.. nure applied previously	3 11	2 49	2 40	2 82	3 10	3 72	2 80	2 66	2 80
d.	1 43	1 51	1 24	1 43	1 48	1 38	1 55	1 58	1 44
ing or drilling	48	40	37	42	29	50	53	68	41
er fitting or cultivation.	33	41	28	40	38	43	20	15	35
ting and putting in barn	1 83	1 99	1 77	1 90	1 69	1 87	1 83	2 00	1 84
eshing	1 27	1 11	83	1 10	1 01	1 22	1 14	1 17	1 10
keting	79	88	77	64	91	1 13	89	75	84
ar of implements	27	41	22	31	26	20	33	38	28
t, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	16 13	15 29	13 35	15 48	15 77	16 25	15 93	16 30	15 47
ue of grain average	9 29	12 87	12 14	12 09	11 25	12 00	9 89	11 29	11 43
ue of straw	2 80	2 65	1 63	2 11	2 84	2 46	2 56	1 83	2 44
Total value of crop	12 09	15 52	13 77	14 20	14 09	14 46	12 45	13 12	13 87
l sown. bush.	2 28	2 34	2 44	2 33	2.34	2 26	2 23	2 33	2 32
rage yield "	13.1	20.1	20.4	16.3	16.2	17.4	14.6	16.5	16.5
CORN.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
wing	2 10	......	......	2 50	2 11	......	......	......	2 22
ivating, etc	1 58	......	......	1 87	95	......	......	......	1 47
nyard manure. ure applied previously	3 11	......	......	2 82	3 10	......	......	......	3 01
l	29	......	......	39	35	......	......	......	33
ing or drilling	74	......	......	98	81	......	......	......	82
r fitting or cultivation.	1 76	......	......	2 06	2 58	......	......	......	2 11
ing and gathering	2 01	......	......	2 48	2 21	......	......	......	2 19
king	3 49	......	......	2 64	2 77	......	......	......	3 08
keting	2 83	......	......	1 12	1 66	......	......	......	2 18
r of implements.	34	......	......	25	40	......	......	......	35
t, taxes and insurance	3 64	......	......	3 88	4 17	......	......	......	3 94
Total cost per acre	21 89	......	......	20 99	21 11	......	......	......	21 70
e of grain	19 91	......	......	17 89	20 89	......	......	......	19 82
e of straw	5 71	......	......	6 65	5 87	......	......	......	5 98
Total value of crop	25 62	......	......	24 54	26 76	......	......	......	25 80
planted bush.	.36	......	......	.52	.31	......	......	......	.38
age yield bush. (in ear)	79.9	......	......	51.8	67.9	......	......	......	72.8

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
POTATOES.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	2 23	3 21	3 40	2 66	2 41	2 14	2 67	2 95	2 62
Cultivating, etc.	1 91	1 38	2 29	1 92	1 09	2 15	2 39	......	1 79
Barnyard manure	1 75	2 41	3 37	3 69	4 13	2 84	2 09	5 87	3 07
Manure applied previously	1 20	1 82	2 50	1 99	2 92	2 10	1 54	2 01	2 27
Seed	5 95	6 91	6 84	6 47	6 05	6 39	5 63	6 67	6 31
Planting	2 39	3 34	2 74	2 49	2 24	2 36	2 40	3 40	2 54
After fitting or cultivation	1 87	3 31	2 43	2 95	2 66	2 41	3 00	2 75	2 65
Digging and housing	4 12	5 88	4 58	4 77	4 31	5 07	4 57	6 17	4 68
Marketing	3 53	4 72	4 55	4 56	5 32	4 55	6 50	4 00	4 68
Wear of implements	29	23	19	23	28	30	21	50	27
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	28 88	36 42	35 94	35 61	35 58	33 79	34 90	36 45	34 64
Value of product	45 41	56 43	46 16	57 59	55 26	59 98	54 30	76 60	54 43
Seed planted ......bush.	9 10	13 61	14 00	10 56	10 21	14 32	11 71	15 20	11 52
Average yield ...... "	79.1	98.4	101.4	136.0	93.4	108.7	98.5	198.7	105.9
Manure put on land ......tons	12.9	12.6	15.5	12.5	12.2	18.6	16.0	10.0	13.8
Per cent. of value charged to crop	47.5	38.0	49.1	49.9	48.8	30.7	42.4	50.0	44.9
TURNIPS.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Plowing	......	3 94	3 51	3 21	2 88	......	......	......	3 25
Cultivating, etc.	......	1 88	2 52	2 13	1 27	......	......	......	1 86
Barnyard manure	......	3 82	4 61	5 28	5 72	......	......	......	5 08
Manure applied previously	......	2 19	2 19	2 51	1 87	......	......	......	2 19
Seed	......	48	43	52	63	......	......	......	53
Sowing or drilling	......	1 30	94	1 01	99	......	......	......	1 04
After fitting or cultivation	......	3 75	2 50	3 31	3 59	......	......	......	3 32
Pulling and housing	......	5 70	3 71	3 74	4 74	....	.....	.....	4 36
Marketing	......	8 15	6 00	9 30	6 29	......	.....	......	7 53
Wear of implements	......	25	20	59	47	......	......	......	43
Rent, taxes and insurance	......	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	......	......	......	3 82
	......	34 67	29 66	35 48	32 62	....	.....	......	33 41
Value of roots	......	41 32	36 13	42 60	38 95	......	......	......	39 94
Value of tops	......	1 33	1 00	1 33	1 50	......	......	......	1 33
	......	42 65	37 13	43 93	40 45	......	......	......	41 27
Seed sown ......lb.	......	2 08	1 88	2 60	2 50	......	......	......	2 37
Average yield ......bush.	......	388.0	316.1	450.8	326.6	......	......	......	387.3
Manure put on land ......tons	......	19.6	18.5	13.1	13.6	......	......	......	15.3
Per cent. of value charged to crop	......	50.3	57.8	57.1	52.9	......	......	......	54.5

FARM WAGES.

BLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1887, and the average for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Farm laborers.								Domestics with board.	
	Per year.				Per month.					
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.		1887. Per month.	1882-6. Per week.
	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.		
	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ex	163	161	256	254	16 92	17 60	26 13	27 20	6 21	1 59
t	158	172	242	265	17 11	18 36	25 61	27 08	6 16	1 55
n	162	169	241	250	17 18	18 26	26 44	27 30	6 36	1 55
folk	148	156	226	238	15 32	16 46	23 25	24 37	5 50	1 39
dimand	149	156	243	241	17 11	17 74	26 68	27 07	5 86	1 44
land	144	147	245	244	16 64	16 88	26 30	27 18	6 12	1 39
Group	154	161	241	249	16 72	17 73	25 64	26 68	6 02	1 49
bton	162	170	254	268	17 31	18 30	27 21	28 05	6 41	1 55
on	158	165	256	258	17 00	18 19	26 61	27 74	5 79	1 49
ce	158	162	254	254	17 33	18 31	27 24	27 65	5 64	1 45
Group	159	165	255	259	17 19	18 27	27 00	27 85	5 88	1 49
y	153	158	248	245	16 76	17 75	25 56	26 94	5 78	1 39
coe	158	164	260	265	17 15	18 56	26 74	28 49	5 83	1 52
Group	155	161	254	256	16 95	18 23	26 17	27 80	5 82	1 44
dlesex	159	167	245	251	16 81	18 65	24 92	27 35	6 22	1 57
ord	164	166	243	251	16 48	17 26	24 94	26 08	6 30	1 59
nt	156	162	259	247	16 00	17 43	25 50	26 03	6 30	1 58
th	160	165	259	259	17 54	18 99	27 21	29 04	6 09	1 56
llington	160	164	255	259	16 86	17 73	26 82	27 55	6 16	1 54
terloo	154	156	254	252	17 18	17 66	26 95	26 68	6 12	1 47
ferin	155	156	244	252	16 93	17 89	26 35	27 88	5 87	1 46
Group	159	163	251	253	16 82	17 95	25 92	27 07	6 17	1 54
coln	156	159	254	246	17 67	17 80	26 17	26 25	6 12	1 45
ntworth	160	158	249	253	16 59	17 64	26 39	27 27	6 62	1 53
ton	170	170	271	268	17 82	18 52	27 16	28 07	7 09	1 68
l	168	179	259	266	17 63	18 73	26 93	28 56	6 95	1 76
k	169	171	269	265	16 85	18 12	25 73	28 07	6 30	1 59
ario	166	169	244	262	16 12	17 98	26 11	28 04	6 02	1 50
ham	157	165	257	250	17 73	17 46	26 09	26 37	5 79	1 57
thumberland	153	157	232	245	16 31	17 13	24 54	25 89	6 00	1 53
nce Edward	140	152	224	227	15 76	16 84	22 91	24 09	5 72	1 41
Group	162	165	253	253	16 79	17 84	25 81	26 99	6 30	1 56
nox and Add	148	156	224	238	15 66	16 94	22 38	25 81	5 49	1 54
ntenac	148	154	238	249	16 00	17 77	24 41	26 74	6 50	1 47
ds and Gren.	158	166	251	254	17 18	18 45	25 19	26 82	6 27	1 51
ndas	168	161	254	239	17 61	17 78	26 76	27 95	6 05	1 68
rmont	155	167	236	239	16 69	18 83	25 30	28 01	6 08	1 52
ngarry	149	163	264	252	16 98	18 71	26 30	28 18	5 79	1 60
scott	160	166	255	263	17 65	19 19	26 20	28 35	6 13	1 42
ssell	153	170	256	255	16 88	18 93	25 67	27 55	5 00	1 36
leton	164	166	271	259	17 39	17 85	26 52	27 76	6 46	1 63
nfrew	165	173	247	269	17 03	18 31	26 66	27 94	5 46	1 39
nark	172	176	267	270	17 48	18 81	27 31	27 83	6 34	1 66
Group	158	165	249	252	16 98	18 39	25 52	27 15	6 00	1 52
toria	166	169	257	255	16 26	18 05	25 30	27 48	5 96	1 57
erborough	165	172	262	264	16 86	18 67	28 15	28 03	6 01	1 58
liburton	155	165	252	264	17 50	18 68	27 63	28 94	5 23	1 31
stings	154	162	252	253	16 55	17 50	26 25	26 15	5 49	1 44
Group	161	167	256	257	16 63	18 13	26 81	27 43	5 73	1 52
skoka	171	171	259	276	18 01	19 51	27 21	29 39	5 77	1 48
ry Sound	174	175	261	273	18 85	19 48	27 57	29 85	6 32	1 46
oma	177	177	271	279	18 80	20 79	26 55	30 51	6 32	1 52
Group	173	175	262	276	18 31	19 81	27 10	29 82	6 05	1 49
Pro-nce. 1882-7	....	164	....	254	....	18 02	....	27 37	....	1 52
1887	159	....	250	....	16 91	....	26 04	....	6 05	....
1886	158	....	251	....	17 06	....	26 64	....	....	1 52

[illegible] – [illegible] came to bindery.

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